SEP 6 1910

Kuliang, Foochow, China.

July 21, 1910.

Dr. James L. Barton,

Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I want to thank you for the kind letter of sympathy which you sent last May after hearing of Paul's going Home. The mails lately have brought me many letters of sympathy and comfort from friends in the homeland, and several of them have been from friends at the Rooms. I have appreciated every one of them, and the more so when I think how very many letters the Secretaries and others there have to write.

Yes, it has been hard to understand God's purpose in sending us this sorrow, and taking away the father of that happy household there at Medford with those three dear little ones, but this experience has taught us more fully the lesson of God's love for his children, and has strengthened our faith in the Heavenly Father. I had never realized how fully God does give of comfort when the heartache comes. This is the first break in our family since father's going Home, fifteen years ago, and God has been so very good to us during all these years, we cannot complain. Paul seems so much nearer to China now than ever before, but still my heart sorrows for the family at Medford. Thank you again for your words of sympathy.

Your appreciation of our simple letter of thanks for the recruits which are to come to us soon has, I think, made us feel that we want to say "Thank you" more often. I shall take that stand as often as possible in our Mission affairs hereafter, for I can easily imagine

from your letters and from what I know of the effort put into the selection of candidates as well as into all the work done there at the Rooms that such words are a real encouragement and joy.

This is not official, but I for one am glad that Miss Dornblaser has been found so soon after the falling away of Miss May. We are looking forward to her coming with great eagerness.

All of our Mission but the Kinnears are here on the mountain top now for the summer holidays. We are expecting Dr. White of New York to be with us the first part of August, and that will indeed be a treat. This afternoon all of our Mission and the Shao-wu friends are to take tea at the Newell's cottage to "meet Mr. Johnson of Canton". He has just arrived here to spend the remainder of the vacation with the Newells.

Hoping that Mrs. Barton is well, and with kindest greatings to you both, believe me,

Sincerely Yours,

Ruth P. Ward.

Foochow.

July 24-1910

CD JAN 11 1915

/23

Nagasaki Harbor,

December 5,1914.

Rev.James L.Barton,D.D.,

Boston,Mass.

Dear Dr.Barton:-

We are lying for the day in Nagasaki harbor and I have just been watching the interesting coaling operations from the ship's deck. The day is warm and bright and most of the people have gone ashore for the usual sightseeing. I took the land trip from Tokyo to Koke and had a chance to see something of Japan,so I decided to stay on the boat today.

I have been intending to write you a brief report of the situation in Seattle and so I will do so now and send it from Shanghai. I presume the Hummels have written to you in regard to their reception etc. They were separated from me most of the time and we became acquainted with two different groups of people. This is probably not an unfavorable circumstance seeing we are to be supported by the two separate groups,but I mention it so that you will think of them as two groups rather than one.

The whole experience was perfectly delightful. Dr.Mason received me and provided for every comfort with the greatest kindness and tact. He made my path exceedingly easy at every turn and all I had to do was to follow him and take my ~~queue~~ cue from him. He introduced me so graciously on every occasion that I had every possible latitude and the unqualified attention and goodwill of everyone. No mistake or friction of any kind occurred that I know of and the way seems ~~made~~ open for a long and fruitful relationship. Dr.Mason himself is intensely interested in missions. He hoped for many years to go,but was barred because of his lameness. He has naturally become increasingly interested in the recent

opening in Shansi. For these reasons I am positive that he will develop the relationship between the Church and the mission to the fullest extent. I count it a source of the deepest gratitude that I ~~am~~ can be associated with a man so interested in the field and so beloved by his people. I am sure that it means a most happy relationship all around. A great number of the people also expressed the deepest interest in missions and in the work at Shansi. Very much of this interest is due to Dr.Mason's leadership, I am sure, because he told me that foreign missions had not been particularly popular in the past, due in some measure to the heavy home mission work which they have carried. There still seems to be room for the development of a missionary interest of a worldwide nature.

Our church does not have very many large givers, I should say, but I think that quite a large proportion give something. Perhaps this is as healthy a condition as where a few give very heavily. There is a comparatively large student congregation and that is not a wealthy one, but an interested one. There are in it a number of Student Volunteers. Along this line there is an increasing opportunity for development. The missionary spirit is being steadily and tactfully instilled into the Sunday School the C.E., and the various young peoples' organizations. My part was to outline as well as I could the particular opportunity that faces us in Shansi, and to speak of the pressing nature of the woman's work to the young women's club and the Ladies Missionary Society of the church. It is possible that the young women's organization may be willing to undertake the support of one of our outstation girls' schools, if there is nothing in such an arrangement which is contrary to the Board regulations.

Mr.Hummels paper at his examination was very fine indeed. It was a testimony of deep religious experience and was not at all academic. It received the highest praise on all sides and I felt very proud to be associated with a man who inspires so much confidence in his ability and

sincerity. They seem to have had a very warm reception and to have won their way thoroughly into the hearts of the people of their church. I was deeply impressed with the evidence which came to me everywhere of the deep affection which everyone has for Dr.Smith. It was another illustration to me of the tremendous power of a winning and consecrated personality.

The voyage has been pleasant all the way. Personally I am not a particularly good sailor and I shall be glad to reach land for good, but the weather has been sunny and the company very pleasant. We are expected to land at Shanghai at about 3-5 A.M. Monday Dec.7, 1914. Miss Cheney goes immediately to Peking. Mr. and Mrs. Hummel and myself will visit in Nanking and go to Peking so as to leave for Shansi by the 15th Dec. We expect to arrive so as to spend Christmas Sunday at Taiku and reach Fenchow by the 23rd. We are sorry to receive the news that Dr. Watson will return with his family on the "Korea" from Shanghai as it goes back. We certainly hope they may all return in due time.

We are all well so far and look forward to our work with great anticipation. We send our kind regards to all in the office.

Sincerely,

Frank B. Warner.

Frank D. Harner

Nagasaki Harbor Dec. 5-1914

4 copies
Pitt
Smith
BC

D FEB 19 1915

Fenchow, Shansi, China. 10Jan15

Dear Friends:-

I am trying an experiment with this light paper to see if it will work allright. It is simply an attempt to keep within the postal limits. They are quite particular at this end in regard to weights of outgoing mails because it is carried by runners and weight counts. It would with me, if I had to run with it. The railroad station to which they go is Taiyuanfu 80 miles from here and it is covered by four men in relays in 22hours. The only thing which is at all annoying is that they do not always seem consistent in their weights, but I shall not complain. It might be much worse with all the irregularity and graft there seems to be in the management of things We not condemn individual Chinese so much for this system of graft, because it is still quite beyond the ethical sense of most of them to regard such a thing as wrong. I imagine that it will be only as public sentiment is trained and becomes a ruling force in China that it will be eliminated. People here in general do not know the meaning of public spirited service. Only now and then one sees instances of it and they stand out conspicuously. I am sure, however, that it is coming even in China and quite rapidly. I suppose that if it were really quite general in China now there would be much less excuse for our being here. It is this very thing that has a bearing upon our work here and particularly in regard to the school situation. For example, the very school which they propose that we lend our co-operation in running had a large grant with which to run the entire year. News has just come that it is likely that they will have to close for the rest of the year, because the funds are already gone. If we had been situated so that we could have undertaken it this year as they urged us to do, it would have been a blessing to the boys whose schooling is so wretchedly broken up. It is devoutly to be hoped that we may do something definite in regard to it by another fall. The impressive thing to me is the confidence they seem to have that the Church here wont graft, or permit grafting.

I confess I am quite taken with this beautiful country. I had no idea of its Beauty from the descriptions I have read. They lead me to suppose that China must be almost wholly a bare country, without the charm which we have in our own country. This may be quite true of some parts of China, but China is a big country and what is true of one part may by no means be true of others. Peking is situated in the great Chihli (pronounced Jirley) plains which are gray and dusty this time of year though green with growing crops in the spring and summer. But as one begins to climb up over the hills into Shansi he begins to have new conceptions of scenery in China. The Trees do not covering the hills, to be sure, but in shapes and coloring the hills are as markedly beautiful as our own western hill-country. The trip in was certainly most enjoyable. After we came to the hills we climbed for several hours up thru the deep winding valleys with high terraced hills rising quite sharply on either side. Back of these hills we could get glimpses of other ranges still so that it gave the effect of banks of hills as one gets in looking over toward the Adirondacs from the Vermont side of Lake Champlain. Now and then as we looked over on to some hillside far or near we saw a walled city or village. Its brick or stonewalls were quite like the hilly background in which it seemed to fit so perfectly. Sometimes we could see several villages at once way down in the valley below. At about one or two in the afternoon, after climbing all day, we began to descend and we soon found ourselves emerging into the great Shansi plain. This, too, was much more beautiful than I anticipated . It has the appearance of being a rich and productive country. It is by no means barren, but has great avenues of large shade trees with thicker clusters here and there indicating a

Dr. Shang East Tsang on his [illegible]

Fenchow, Shansi, China. January

Dear Friends:-

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village or city. It reminds me somewhat of the wide parts of the Connecticut Valley because off in the distance we could see the sharp rugged hills rising quite abruptly from the plain. Some of them rise up into conical peaks and are really high. Ithink they might be called mountains rather than hills. In New England they would be called mountains, in the Rockies they be called foothills. To me these mountains are a great inspiration. Ican look from my window now over the city wall to the hills beyond. The other morning they were covered with snow which had just fallen the night before and they looked for all the world like the snow-covered Rockies rising above their gray foothills. At a city called Yutze(pronounced Yetza) we left the train and hired carts for the rest of the journey. Carts and roads in China are fearfully and wonderfully made. The carts are two-wheeled with wooden axles and innocent of springs. They are drawn by tough little mules which on the whole seem more amiable than ours at home. Over the simple body of the cart is a cute little canopy making just room enough for a person to sit under crosslegged, Chinese fashion. The roads are not Macadam. They are for the most part simply highways across the fields or highways worn way down below the fields. As you may imagine, they are a foot deep with mud in wet time, a foot deep with dust in dry time, and bumpity-bump all the time. The old missionaries make their carts as comfortable as possible by packing their bedding into them. Many say that they even enjoy them, reading and sleeping or watching the interesting things about them as they bump along all day. But whether you enjoy them or not you have your choice of riding in them or walking, unless perchance you are so fortunate as to have a pony to ride. After three days of this kind of initiation (and I was reminded of the days of "goat" riding) we arrived at our new home, the city of Fenchow, and not without a feeling of weary gladness. Of the city and its life, I will write at some future time, lest I weary you with my already too long account of the journey.

I will enclose a brief of an address delivered by the County magistrate in our church last spring. Perhaps it will interest you as indicating the "spirit of the times" in China. This poor fellow has just met with an unfortunate fate. We received news the other day that he has just been executed at Taiyuanfu. He was a great friend of the Church in this city and his wife was very friendly with the ladies of the mission. Mr Pye feels also that he has lost a good friend. He was promoted last spring to be one of the national commissioners of education at Peking. It seems, however, that he incurred the hostility of one of the wealthy families of the city while he was magistrate here and as soon as he left they brought charges against him and backed them by a generous expenditure of funds, as is possible in China. He was tried in Taiyuanfu and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment. Whether he was guilty of grafting or not, we do not know, but it is undoubted that he had some crooked under-officials whose guilt, perchance, he had to bear. We were hoping that he would be released after a time and were quite shocked to learn of his execution. He was a very progressive man and was not afraid to say what he thought, so that it is likely that he could easily be represented as a dangerous man to the Peking government. Mr. Pye says Shansi has had too many progressive men lately for her own immediate good.

With sincere regards, I am,
Yours truly,
Frank B. Warner.

Dr. Shang this spring on the "the missionary"

Frank O. Warner
To Friends
Jan. 10-1915

Tenchow

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With sincere regards, I am,
Yours truly,
Frank B. Warner.

FEB 19 1915

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Fenchowfu, Shansi, China, 18Jan15.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have had it in mind to write you since my arrival here in order to make a brief report of our decisions in regard to language study. The Hummels have decided to remain in Peking for the winter, owing to the fact that we are without a doctor here at Fenchowfu. I think that their decision in that repect was a wise one, particularly since it is their first year in China. They write that they are enjoying the work there and find the language not impossible. — I decided to come in to Fenchow for the next few months, because I was very anxious to get acquainted with the situation. If you think best for Miss Bowman to come out with Mr. Wilder when he returns next fall, I will go to the Coast and meet her, and then we could be married and remain in Peking for a year. This would give both Mr. Hummel and myself the opportunity to be in Peking for a while and yet not leave the workers here so much alone. They have really been suffering here for lack of company. On the other hand, if you do not think it best for Miss Bowman to come, I will continue my study here for another year. I have a good teacher of Mandarin and I think I shall lose comparatively little by remaining.

The situation here is certainly very remarkable. I didn't believe all that was said about it could really be so, not that I disbelieved anyone, but it seemed to me that it must somehow have been overestimated by its friends. But it is all so, every bit of it. Surely one can only stand with bowed head in deep self-reproach at his lack of faith. What hath God wrought on the mission field? Has he picked out one place where he will peculiarly show his children what may be accomplished if they only have faith to believe? It seems as though the earnest prayers of his children were being answered so abundantly in this field that they are unable to bear up under the great responsibility which the blessing brings.

All classes of people here are united in one thing and that is in their confidence in the Christian church and in Christian work. This is the one thing that has impressed me most since I have been here. Evidence of it simply piles up. Only one class of people dislike us and are afraid of our influence and that is the grafting class, but sometimes individuals in that class do not dare do other than extend the utmost courtesy. For example, when the magistrate whom Dr. Strong knew left here, his place was taken by a very reactionary man. He was very cold at first and Mr. Pye thought that he might make us all the trouble he could, but one morning Mr. Pye met him and he was all smiles and bows and most cordial with his invitations and offers of service. He proceeded to tell Mr. Pye about a letter he had received from some source higher up (the Provincial Governor, we suppose,) saying good words for the Jow Whey (Christian Church). Since then he has been most cordial, and if he has private views of his own, he keeps them to himself. The gentry and educated class here have unbounded confidence in the church and its work. It is the one institution that they do seem to feel has stability and permanence. They are slowly allying themselves with its work and it is considered perfectly creditable to belong to it. They have a Bible class of their own which meets on Sunday afternoons. The enrollment is 150 now, I believe. They issue a monthly

pamphlet which reviews the studies of the class for the month. It also contains other material which is likely to interest the men. A corresponding pamphlet is issued for the women of the better class and it contains many helpful suggestions for the home life. The man who does the composing for these papers is Mr.Pye's secretary. He is himself one of the gentry and a very able man. He is a thorough Christian and very zealous for the work of the church. He is very wise and knows the kind of approach these men need. Slowly one by one they get a real grasp of the meaning of Christianity and of its inner significance and are willing to ally themselves openly with the church. The first Sunday I was here, we received into ~~either~~ the second step ~~or into full membership~~ (the second step to the taking of the Communion) ~~(I have forgotten which)~~ a man who had been a bank inspector for one of the largest banking firms in China and who has traveled all over China supervising their banks. These men are never approached on the subject of church membership, but advances come from them first always. This is the policy which is not deviated from.

Another thing which seems quite staggering is the opportunity which is open before us in school work. I donot believe a day goes by but what there comes in one, two, three, or even as high as five applications from different villages and cities about here for the starting of primary schools. In each case they offer to turn over the best temple the place affords and to renovate it. In some cases they can raise the entire support, in most, however they would need a little financial aid to start it with. The sums would vary from five to twenty dollars(gold). Mr.Pye's secretary has estimated that in the last few months we could have started and had complete supervision over at least 300 schools, if we were ready and had two to four hundred dollars at our disposal for giving them a start. Most all could be made self-supporting as soon as they were gotten well under way. The average literacy in this section is very high because so many of the men are in some business. There is a great desire on the part of people here to have their children get an education also. The whole atmosphere about this city is one of learning. It seems to be one of those natural seats of learning with the peculiar kind of atmosphere which goes with it. One would think that the schoolmen would be very conservative under such circumstances, but strangely enough these men are very progressive and anxious for the new regime in the school system. The opportunity stands open here to develop a great school system on modern lines and inject into that system the spirit of Christianity, and all this with almost a minimum expenditure of material resources.

We are facing however a very serious situation in the woman's work. So many men are simply choked out of the Christian life by the horrid persecution which they get from the women at home. We are particularly handicapped here because there is neither force enough nor money enough to make much of any impact upon the situation. Both the Girl's School and the Married Women's School are on the verge of closing most of the time or at least of curtailing their work constantly, because of a lack of funds. Something must be done for the women which is somewhere near adequate to the situation or the result will surely be a smothering of the very flame we are trying to start. The effect of having a man introduced to Christian education and finding his ideas of life completely at variance with what he constantly faces and comes to revolt at at home, is working havoc with the homelife. My teacher, for example, is a fine Christian man and very able. When he was but a boy his parents married him to a very ignorant and disagreeable woman much older

than himself. She proved nothing but a drag upon him for any kind of advancement and so he will not live with her anymore. I imagine he has a sense of being terribly wronged and I do not know but that I should have some sympathy for him if in the back if his head he has a feeling that he ought to be allowed to live a normal married life with some bright Christian girl of his own choosing. But whatever may be in his head the fact remains that he has no home, and these cases are fast becoming legion in China. I dislike to think of the condition which must soon prevail when men are going to refuse to marry ignorant and uncouth women, and there are very few others. We must soon be graduating scores of boys from our schools. They will be unmarried, most of them. They will most of them decline to marry anyone who happens to be suggested by their parents, none of us will blame them since the arrangement is practically always made because it is a good business transaction, i.e., the young wife will make a good slave for the mother-in-law or ~~she~~ brings a good-sized dowry with her. If they refuse to marry the girls which are avaiable what will happen? Simply what is natural and what is now happening. They despise their women and look upon them as tools. Homelife is impossible. The horror of this condition and the fearful suffering which must inevitably attend it have impressed me deeply since coming here. One feels things sometimes thru a natural sensitiveness to certain small things, and this is a thing which I feel here constantly:- The average Chinese boy or man can not look at a woman with a pure thought in his mind, even though he may be a professing Christian. If anything, the women are worse than the men. The so-called morality of Chinese family life is a mere external cloak due to a cast iron convention. At heart their thoughtlife is as rotten as is the real life of South America. As soon as the convention bonds are once loosed the condition is bound to be almost unspeakable. ¶ - Another illustration of the condition we face from the standpoint of the church work comes to my mind just now and I will interject it. Only few weeks ago Mr. Pye made a visit to one of the outstation churches for the reception of members. There were twenty-six of the strongest men in the town received into the church as full members. Up to this time no woman has ever been inside the church nor has had anything to do with it, nor can any until some woman is sent to work in that village. Our Woman's Bible School was started to meet this need. I regret to say that Miss McConnaughey has had to close the school indefinitely this last week because there is nothing to keep it going with. She says she will have more time for the outstation work, but that certainly is small consolation because it is like having two weak legs and cutting off one. The Girls' School is in nearly as bad straights. How Miss Chaney and Miss McConnaughey have kept things going I am quite unable to see. I have a suspicion that they have lived with the strictest economy and put a good share of their salaries into the work. At any rate, they chanced to remark one day that the amount appropriated by the Woman's Board just about covered the bills for light, heat, and servants and possibly enough for one or two teachers. (I should add also the tuition of three girls at Peking - sending girls or boys either to Peking is very expensive. It corresponds to sending them to a large city university at home. We open a whole outstation school and all, and preaching points also in for the amount of the students at Peking. We have seventeen boys now ready for college, but we cant possibly give assistance to more than three and the drain is severe for that) I have already written at too great length. I had no intention of doing it when I started, but I have been deeply impressed with the seriousness of this situation from the standpoint of the work for women and I wished to make as definite statements as possible. ¶ I am enclosing a letter to some friends, simply because I thought that possibly Dr. Strong would want to know the unfortunate fate of the magistrate who entertained him when he was here. The visit of Dr. Strong made a deep impression upon him and upon the whole community here. Dr Strong's name is often mentioned in conversation. I am also enclosing a few of the New Year's greetings which were sent to the Jow Whey (Church) (I suppose

(over)

rally to Mr. Pye although Mr. Leete and I were courteously included). They are the calling cards of these various men or institutions. I am enclosing also a brief account of an incident in the Shensi revolution, which Mr. Eddy may be able to use sometime, if he has not seen it already.

With sincere regards to all, I am,
Yours truly,

Frank B. Warner

Possibly my Chinese card would interest you. What's in a name? we say, but it may be interesting if nothing more.

Sincerely
Jas. [illegible]

Jan. 18-1915

REC'D MAR 22 1915

Fenchowfu, Shansi, China, 9 Feb 15.

yet be ends:-
village
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Of the different phases of Chinese life, the one which has impressed me most is the home-life. I have passed thru the villages and looked into the courtyards of the Chinese houses, but it was not until the other day that I had my first real glimpse of the home-life. Mr. Pye asked me if I would like to attend a Chinese wedding. I assented, of course, and, I suppose, with some unconcealed anticipation. "Allright," said he, "we'll go Saturday. One of our old church members up in the mountains has a son who is to 'take a wife'." (A man in China literally 'takes a wife'. He has paid a bargained price for her. She is his just as is his mule, only the mule is worth about twice as much. Wives in China are fairly cheap. For example, Mr. Pye, who is unmarried, was offered two the other day for something under seventy-five dollars. This was considered by his Chinese friends as a rather good bargain, however.) A family that is hard up will sell the daughters just as they would sell the mule to the highest bidder.)

On a Saturday morning shortly after breakfast we ~~were in~~ set off. informed that the cart was ready, and Mr. Pye and I set out on the seven mile trip to the hills. The morning was brisk and I suggested walking for a lark, but Mr. Pye warned me that if we were to ride at all we had better ride on the plain because later on our road would be the rocky bed of a mountain river now nearly dry. I soon found that his point was well taken. The two-wheeled carts of China at best are bumpy, but even with ~~th~~ them there are degrees. There are places where they seem to be more bumpy and others where they are most bumpy. We walk where they are most bumpy. So, riding and walking, we made our way across the plain and up the rocky river bed to the little mountain village some miles away where the wedding was to be held. Out side the village a half-mile we heard eager voices and soon we met a score of schoolboys who had heard of our ~~coming~~ approach and came ~~out~~ to meet us. A little further on we were met by the bridegroom and his father and some of the interested villagers and they all escorted us with mingled curiosity and cordiality to the crude gateway that marked the entrance to the bridegroom's house. Straightway we made our way in while a band played some weird minor music that seemed to have no particular beginning or ending, but ~~but for a stranger it produces a sort of heathenish atmosphere and gives~~ gave one a creepy feeling. ~~I have~~ heard it said that the music of all non-Christian peoples is minor. It is the music of fear and despair. Only the other day I was passing the door of an old temple used as a temporary tomb and I heard within the hopeless wailing of the mourners who were about to leave their dead. I seemed to feel the dense cloud of darkness and hopelessness which enshrouds the heathen heart and I ceased to wonder that their music does not contain the soul-stirring major strains which the hope and love and praise of the Christian religion have given to us.

A Chinese house is not one such as we are accustomed to. It is an enclosed yard usually littered ~~up~~ with various debris. ~~Out~~ Into it open several dingy, cave-like rooms. In one might be kept the fodder for the mule. Possibly the mule may be kept there in severe weather, or perchance the pigs and chickens and dog may wander in, if they do not go into the kitchen first. In another room the cooking would be done. Another would be the living room for the father and mother and another for the son and his wife and so on according to the varying relationships in the family. All sorts of relatives may live in the same court. Nearly all the structure of the house is made of grayish-yellow brick or mud mixed with straw. Wood is scarce and expensive.

After we were inside we found that the bride had not yet been sent for, so we took the opportunity to see a little of the village. We strolled along with some of the Chinese guests and they took pleasure in pointing out to me things they thought would interest me, seeing I was a stranger and a newcomer. One after another of the villagers invited us to come in for a cup of tea, so we would go in and chat for a moment and then continue our walk. The mountain folk are simple hearted and welcome you honestly and cordially. They have not yet been made suspicious by white traders nor by the smallness and barter of their own city life. One feels that it is a real vacation to take a trip to the mountains and share their friendly courtesy.

No ¶ One of the interesting things was a temple which they are now using for a village school. Some of the horrid looking old gods were still there and to my mind they made a contrast to the sturdy faces of the mountain boys who followed us around. They people were curious to know when we would be able to send a teacher and supervise the school. This is one of the two or three hundred villages where the people have urged us to help in the school work. Just think of a room full of rugged boys studying under a well-trained Christian teacher and no horrid painted gods staring them in the face. It hasn't come to pass there yet, but I hope it may soon.

After we got back to the house, it was nearly time for the bride to arrive. A little procession was escorting her in a gorgeously decorated sedan chair. While they were drawing near we arranged ourselves about the yard so that we could see the ceremony. Soon three women came stumping around the corner, peg-leg fashion as the women with bound feet have to walk. On either side was a neighbor woman who had been especially invited to escort the bride. Between them was the bride arrayed in a brightly colored dress and a long red veil completly hiding her face. The veil was not removed even for the ceremony and with this I had some sympathy, for she was protected by it from the coarse gaze of a yard full of men. Only old women and small girls appear in pulic in China and for this girl to have removed her veil might have caused her needless embarrassment.

The ceremony itself was the simple Christian ceremony, or as nearly like it as is possible. The bride and groom did not hold hands; that would have been too humiliating to the groom. His friends would have thought him crazy if he had done that. They did, however make the usual promises and "obey" was not left out of the bride's part. From her standpoint it was the whole thing anyway.

After the ceremony was over the bride was hurried out of sight and the guests were served the wedding feast and a fine feast it was. Mr. Pye and I were given the seats of honor and the men had good fun watching me experiment with chop sticks. The different dishes, many of them very tasty, were placed in the middle of the table. From each common dish each man helped himself transferring the food first to his little saucer which had vinegar in it and then to his mouth with a loud sipping troughlike noise to show one's appreciation of it. Although it seemed like undoing all the painful teaching of my mother in my earlier youth, I did my best to imitate them and they seemed pleased that I could eat Chinese food with apparent relish. With genuine courtesy and fear lest I should not have enough they piled my plate full and kept it

full using ~~my~~ their own chop sticks to assist me. Science has not yet invaded this part of China and so the Chinese peace of mind is not yet disturbed by germs and such things.

After the feast we rose to hurry away lest our good host feel that he had not amply provided for us. We saw nothingof the bride after the ceremony and little of the bridegroom. [The latter, I suppose, went in to get acquainted with the bride, seeing he had never met her before. He was a rugged mountain youth and looked as though he could stand the experience, so I decided not to waste any meditation on his lot. However,] I could not help feeling some sympathy for the bride even though she might prove quite ill-tempered and "incompatible". Here she is in a few moments transferred from her own home to one where everyone is a total stranger including even her own husband. At best her lot must be a rather hard one. When she bade goodbye to her own people just before she left for her marriage it was for good and all. They could not even attend her wedding. It will be months and probably years before she can even see her people, lest she complain of her lot and they try to help her and make trouble. She must be the slave of the whole family but principally of her uncertain tempered mother-in-law. The only respite that she has is the coarse and idle gossip of the women who may come to call. Until she is old and unattractive she must keep within the dingy cell which she calls her home well out of sight of every stranger. When she walks she ~~xxx~~ stumps along on her peg-legs, generally assisted by a cane. When she stops she sits or leans against something to keep her balance. Her face becomes drawn and wrinkled owing to the incessant "growing pains" as the bones in her feet try to grow against the unyielding bandages, or perchance they are gangrenous and festering owing to the fact that they are never unbound nor cared for. In needless suffering she will "pass the days" until death frees the bound soul from bound mind and body. She is not asking for sympathy, and more's the pity, for-poor girl-it is the best lot she knows, nor will she ever know a better one until ~~xxxxxxxx~~ some good Christian woman chances thru her village and seeks her out, wins her confidence, and, watching the gradually opening mind, tells her bit by bit of new and better ways of living.

Sincerely yours,

Frank B. Warner.

Thackon

Friends,

Feb 9-1915

Very good ones, I think. Mrs. A. F. Evans

Received this letter some time ago from Mrs. A. F. Evans

REC'D MAR 22 1915

Fenchowfu, Shansi, China, 15Feb15.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I am sending to the Seattle church. It contains nothing new or important, but I had the copy and so I enclose it. The life here is very interesting and is quite new to me, so from time to time I thought I would write a little about it to the church. A little later after I have written enough to make the church fairly acquainted with the life and the peculiar situation here I will write about some of the things which I think have brought it about. That the situation is unique, I can not doubt. It does seem sometimes as though God had selected one place where he would give his children rare opportunities for the development of a large section of country in a Christian way before the hurry and heat of a great industrial life comes to it. May it be so here, and may we all rise to the opportunity! I can not but feel that the responsibility falls heaviest upon us, because our mission is about the only one that is really meeting the desire and the need of the people as I see it. For example, the China Inland people believe it a sin to spend the Lord's money in any kind of educational work (you see that is secular, not sacred work), and the English Baptists have had an unfortunate split in which the more conservative element came out on top. This element was strangely enough the younger element. The older and, strange as it may seem, more liberal element were obliged to leave the Province entirely. This has not helped the work because the sympathy of the Chinese was with the older missionaries. We do not for an instant criticise their work, because one does not know just where the significant work of God is done. It is truly done in many ways and by many hands, but it is certainly true that the apparently vital impact upon the situation as it confronts us can best be made through injecting the Christian spirit into the educational forces, because that is where it is welcomed and gladly. The opportunity for this is so great and so insistent here that one stands almost helpless before it.

Everything is going well with me personally. I am studying the language without interruption. Mr. Pye is exceedingly scrupulous that I should not be interrupted in anyway because a knowledge of the language is needed as soon as possible in order to meet the opportunity which is now pressing very hard. — One learns on the mission field that life certainly is one thing after another. Mr. Pye has been loaded down with work lately and is now over in Taiku on mission work. Just after he had gone one of the banks here busted up. We had some money in it, practically all that was to run the girls' and women's schools for the rest of the year. It looked as though it would be a dead loss for a time, but some of our faithful men got busy and with Mr. Leete went down to the Yamen. They asked the magistrate if he could get out what belonged to the public work of the church, the schools etc, and he thought he could. Many of the Chinese, even our own church members will suffer severely, and some will actually starve I presume because all the money which they possessed (the bills of this bank) became suddenly worthless. We have just paid a great many of our bills, teachers' salaries etc. in this currency and so it makes it rather hard on that account. The banker has been up and literally begged us to help him

(Over)

Very good ones, I think. If you would send Sunderland, Mary, for 25 or 30, I am sure I can dispose of them. Mrs. A. F. Chamberlain

out by buying the bank property. It is a valuable piece of property on the main street and he would sell it at a low figure I presume, but I dont suppose it would be feasible for us to buy it, even to save what we may lose in the bank. —— Then just a few moments ago one of our men told us that there was a run on another bank owing to the scare about this one. What will be the outcome of course it is not possible to tell now. Here we are without Mr. Pye and one thing after another happening. Fortunately Mr. Pye has gathered around him a number of splendid Chinese who unselfishly strain every nerve to see that the best thing is done. To them we are trusting for advice and co-operati and we are thankful for them. "Bill" Leete is shouldering the load and carrying it mighty well so far as I am able to judge. It is not a light one because important decisions have to be made and the consequences are very serious. It does seem like a heavy reponsibility for young shoulders, but I suppose that is one of the consequences of being a missionary. For me it is something of an initiation to the inner workings of missionary life, the side that the public doesn't see. —— The banking system in China is about as bad as it could be. The banks here are really money shops where you can buy and sell money just as you would buy and sell goods at home. They have about the same protection and the same responsibility as any other merchant's business. We run our chances in letting them handle our money and we run just as great ones in handling it ourselves, and you may take your choice. The currency in Chihli is of no use whatever here so we couldn't bring in bills and use them or exchange them without great loss. What we could do, unless we had a bank of our own and issued our own money, I do not see, because there is no standard currency for the country. The currency of this section is the cash and diao. 900 and plus cash = one diao. They call it roughly a thousand but it varies. Diao bills are issued by the banks. They are supposed to have reserve to equal the bills issued, but the trouble is they issue many more bills than they have capital to support ~~them~~, hence a run on the bank means a crash. There is no such thing as co-operation among the banks themselves, because China is a place where every man is for himself and everybody jumps on the fellow that is down. This is the one stable principle upon which one can depend. He will rarely, if ever, be disappointed. Now as to our fix; it is only local diao bills and cash that people will accept here, so we could not bring in currency. Perhaps we could bring in Hong taels and change them to Fenchow taels, which have a different value, and store them away here somewhere as so much silver and then change them slowly as we needed to, but with the large amounts that we have to use now, combined with the expense and real danger in bringing it in from the coast frequently and storing it, it would not make living very comfortable, at least not for me. As a rule I would rather be like the disciples of old, without scrip or wallet. Then there is another element that enters into doing your own banking which is very annoying and that is that rates of exchange literally vary from hour to hour. Sometimes the variance is quite considerable. It would take nearly the entire time of one missionary and one or two Chinese helpers just to keep track of things to prevent losses and do the necessary figuring on exchanges etc. And there is no one in China who can prophecy with safety what the exchange rates will actually be tomorrow, so the necessity of being constantly posted would be imperative. If our work were small the money difficulties would be comparatively small, but as it grows these difficulties and responsibilities increase in geometrical proportion. —— A person certainly becomes thankful for a great many of the advantages in America which he had never thought of before, after he has been out here awhile.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely, Frank B. Warner

Received Feb 15 1916

REC'D MAY 3 1915

Fenchowfu, Shansi, China, Mar. 29, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I am enclosing a copy of a brief survey of the field and the opportunity facing us here which I am sending to my church. It is quite impossible to overstate the opportunity. Brewer Eddy's enthusiastic remark at Andover (which you told me about last summer) in regard to our having the opportunity of Christianizing the education of "a whole province" is really true. Leading men from all over the province are eagerly watching our work here hoping that we will be able to give them some aid also. All the condition that has to be fulfilled is to meet the opportunity that faces us nowhere with some real efficiency. If Fenchowfu has been somewhat in the limelight at home it has been all the more so in the eyes of the Shansi gentry. Our gentry pamphlet is very widely read in all parts of the province and often we hear of its being quoted in addresses and even by men not connected with our work in any way. The unfortunate thing about the opportunity is that if anything is done toward trying to meet the province-wide educational opening, I fear that the forces of our Board will have to bear the brunt of it. As I suggested, I think, in a former letter the C.I.M.ers donot believe in spending the Lord's money on education. The English Baptists established at Taiyuanfu are just now trying to recover from the wreckage of a pretty bad break up. While they do some educational work they are unfortunately "in bad" with the Chinese. As an illustration a Chinese independent Church was formed at Taiyuanfu. In a letter which they sent out asking for a pastor, they made a special stipulation that they would like an American. With the English right there in Taiyuanfu, it was rather untactful, of course, but it was characteristically Chinese in its frankness and showed the real "inwards" of the situation. I do not mean to criticise anyone, but it is a statement of fact that the Christian forces at Taiyuanfu have surrendered opportunities that are immeasureably great. This means that if this larger provincial opportunity is met at all, it will have to be attempted by us. This means that in our planning for the future we ought to have in mind the Province as a whole. This means that we ought to begin to think of Taiyuanfu a little more seriously as a center for the Provincial educational work. In China the general movement is toward the Provincial capitals. They are the real centers of the Provincial life and thought. If there were any way by which we could start work at Taiyuanfu now I believe we ought to do it. I believe also that anything in the line of University work ought to be located there. What I mean to say is that the opportunity that faces us is bigger than both the Taiku and Fenchowfu fields together, it is as large as the Province itself, hence we ought to think in terms of the Province rather than in terms of these two fields in the planning of the educational work. Just what those plans ought to be I do not pretend to know.

Life on the compound here is very intense and furnishes all the excitement anyone could wish. The fearfully complex problems that have to be met all the time keep one at concert pitch all the time. I do not see how Mr. Pye stands it. I greatly fear he wont very long. The policy which Mr. Pye persistently follows is not to do anything which will put a damper on the initiative of the Chinese. Development of initiative is the very hardest thing

in China. It is hard for us to appreciate this in America because of our independent spirit, but in China the people have been stepped on for so long and the problem of getting a living is so very difficult that a single act on the part of a missionary that produced in the least the atmosphere of domination, it would check initiative in the whole field for nobody knows how long, and especially if the circumstances resulted in the dismissal of a worker. Why? Because so and so showed too much of a tendency to propose something different than the method usually employed and got into trouble for it. The foreigners control the money, dont they? Hence if you have a tendency to use too much initiative, remember so and so, a la the phrase "Remember Lot's wife" and keep still. For this reason Mr. Pye has to be on the job every minute to direct the initiative that he has so carefully developed. What would happen if something were to take him away before several of us get thoroughly into the spirit of the work here, I should fear to predict. For this reason the whole work is on a delicate balance all the time. For this reason Mr. Pye is confronting nerve-wrecking problems all the time. For this reason largely is due the phenomenal growth and the fine texture of the work. How one man could have handled such an enormous work and all alone and sick too is more than I can understand. Mr. Pye is the humblest of men and would not like to have me say much about his being responsible for all this growth and everwidening opportuntiy, but I cannot help saying that God has used him in a wonderful way. He is one of the most remarkable inspirers and leaders of men that I have ever known. A perfect stream of men come to him for every conceivable thing. They tell him frankly and freely all that is in their hearts. What they dont tell him he seems to know. Then their problem or idea or difficulty is looked at first one way and then another. All sides of it are considered and various phases which the visitor hasn't thought of are suggested. Before he knows he has himself suggested a solution or added to and corrected his plan and usually he has gone away with a lighter heart and brim full of fire to tackle his work, because it is <u>his</u> work and a significant part of the great whole. This is real leadership. Someone who has known him long expressed it well in the sentence "He is a marvel with men". He is constantly face to face with the most complex kind of problems, anyone of them, it has seemed to me, could have wrecked the whole work, if they had not been handled with consummate skill. Of course it would be easier often to state the terms of a solution and make things move in that groove. He could often use his power and prestige in that way, but this he steadily refuses to do. The Chinese must work them out for themselves no matter if the solution is different from the one he may think best. His eye is constantly on the future. Some things in the present can be sacrificed for the sake of stronger and more independent men for the future.

The last time I wrote we were in the midst of a bank failure. Mr. Pye was in Taiku at the time working with Mr. Fairfield on our back accounts. In regard to these I suppose you are informed thru Mr. McCann. It seems they were somewhat mixed up. Mr. McCann made a halt in sending money for any new work until they were all straightened out. In this he has undoubtedly done right and is rendering the mission a great service in his action. The only thing about it is that Mr. Pye is so humble that he takes everything to himself and I suppose that nothing has worn on him more during the last few months than these accounts. It isnt a case of shortage, but simply of items entered under wrong headings etc. The books probably never can be made to balance seeing they were not properly balanced

at the time. It is too late now to work out and take averages on the exchanges. The trouble is that the money has gone thru two or three exchanges i.e. say to Hong Taels then to Fenchowfu Taels and then to cash and tiao bills. Some of it also has been handled in silver. All these have variable exchanges, the rates sometimes changing by a considerable margin within twenty four hours. Mr.McCann has simpliflied this for the stations now, but that method was introduced only this January. Heretofore the stations here at least have worked out their own exchange problems. Mr.Pye approves Mr.McCann's stand most heartily. He dropped everything for two months and worked from early morning to late at night trying to get every item in its proper place. It has been especially hard for him because so confining and with his trouble he ought to be freer and out a great deal more. When they are finished they will be thoroughly reported on by Mr.Farrfield who is going over every item with the greatest care. From a strictly business house standpoint the books or the keeping of them may probably be justly criticised, but the wonder to me is that they were kept as well as they were. The drains upon both men in the last two years have been very great. Mr.Pye was sick in bed for several months and Dr. Watson for a long time had to handle all Mr.Pye's work without saying much to him about it. Many items he would not know just how to deal with and so classed them under general work. Neither Mr.Pye nor Dr.Watson have had any special training in the keeping of books and if hard for an uninstructed person at home it is doubly hard out here with the complex currency difficulties, the banking system or lack of it, the Chinese names and the various separate items or sources of the funds. In addition Dr.Watson has carried on an enormous medical work and has had a great amount of sickness in his own family. I marvel at the capacity of both men. I may seem to be speaking of business that is not mine and I would not mean to do that. I am very much concerned about Mr.Pye. Worry is the thing that is going to take him off and this is worrying him the most of anything. I wanted you to know as much about the situation as I do, so that when the report comes to the finance committee you will look into the matter especially and do whatever is within your power to lighten the load on his shoulders.

I nearly forgot to say something about the wind up of the interesting bank deal "Bill" and were mixed up in. When Mr.Pye came back from Taiku we thought he didn't appear to be very much excited about our troubles, so we proceeded to investigate. Mr.Pye told us that money belonging to foreigners was pretty safe in China, provided it was wisely looked after. Usually the money of the Chinese is also, because the board of trade usually takes bank failures in hand and sees that everyone is treated justly. In this case it was a little different because the Government had 5000 Taels in the bank. Some of the Yamen "runners"(under officials)got wind of the bank's approaching failure and went to the Board of Trade and said that they would let that body handle the case for the little sum of 5000 Taels (boodle money). This was quite out of the question, of course, so the case went to the Yamen. Owing to the peculiar circumstances Mr.Pye had to visit the Yamen once or twice to make everything clear to the Magistrate. He assured us that our claims were in side by side with the the government claims. Mr Pye knows that we will get everything without any trouble. I asked him what he would do if the magistrate found there wasn't enough in the bank property. He said he would simply ask the magistrate to write to Taiyuanfu about it, which would mean that he would lose his job. He wouldn't write, he would simply go out and

order his "runners" to "cough up" some of the "boodle" which they gathered in in various ways out of the deal. A person certainly feels sorry for the poor people who have no recourse but starvation. In this case we know the bank manager. He was put in prison immediately and is there yet, I suppose. Mr. Pye knows something of his resources and thinks he could have saved the bank if he had had half a chance, but this would have spoiled the yamen henchman from getting their pockets filled. This is China, we say, but I fear that things of the kind or worse are not unknown in America.

An interesting case is on just now and from it I am getting my first lesson in Chinese schoolology. It is fortunate certainly that Mr. Pye handled it and not myself. If I had I can readily see where there would have been no boys' school in Fenchowfu tonight (I refer to our Grammar school). However, as it is, they are all here and studying peacefully, I suppose. It seems that the wife of the principal of the school has long been a trouble maker. She belongs to that class of people whose happiness consists in making trouble for other folks and in breaking things up as much as possible. (No trouble about initiative on her part) She pretty nearly succeeded in this case too. If anybody else besides Mr. Pye had been handling the case she would have succeeded surely. She brought on trouble between her husband and one of our strongest men. Mr. Pye has long been coming to feel that it would perhaps be best for the work if she be removed from her present field of action, but didn't see how he could do it without losing a valuable man in her husband. Well it was hinted to them in some way that such and such a thing might happen and they were advised to resign to save their face. So out the whole thing came out prematurely and had to be dealt with. A few frank talks informed the principal of the exact truth of the situation. To save his face, however, a row must be stirred up and the blame fixed, so it was fixed on this teacher I mentioned above. Then in came the resignations of all of them (the principal, his wife who has been a teacher in the Girls' school, and the other teacher) This was mess enough, I thought, but the conduct of the principal has been foolish and shortsighted, egged on as he has been by his wife. He called the students together and presented his case to them and virtually urged them to intercede for him. They, of course, were right on for a good lark and so they worked up a bit of mob spirit and nearly all of them hanging together began soon to get very officious. They came over to see Mr. Pye and demanded to know the reasons for the dismissal, and what was going to be done etc. Mr. Pye told me about it and I confess it worked up my ire some. I was for giving each one a good swift kick and telling him to go back to his own business. Not so this time anyway! Too much was at stake. As luck would have it or wouldn't have it we had just received word from Taiyuanfu that our school would be examined in three days together with the other government schools of the city. It was mighty essential to our educational opportunities in the future that we appear and show ourselves up favorably at the examination and this was the game that Mr. Pye had to play for, if possible. Well Mr. Pye sent for the principal to come and send them home. This placed him in a rather hard position, but of course that was where he belonged seeing he was principal. He hesitated a bit, but Mr. Pye told him it was a test as to whether he was principal or not. Finally he got them to go, but Mr. Pye did have to see them later owing to the weakness of the principal. Well the day passed in conferences in trying to quiet things temporarily at least and if we hadn't been met at every turn by some counter action on the part of the principal's wife. He was bent on going out immediately, but this wouldn't do. It would mean no

it would have been comparatively easy

examinations. Finally the principal that it was best for him to stay for a while and then we went over to the school and explained ~~matters~~ to the boys that it was all settled that their principal was to stay for a while and that the thing for them to do was to prepare for the examinations. Well it seems that overnight they decided that they would rather not take the examinations and so while we were eating breakfast the next morning they all appeared at the door to say goodbye. They had their bedding all ready and they were going home. That didn't look much like examinations either. Happily, just as they were going out the gate, the gatekeeper had a thought. He thought the boys ought not to go home so he shut the gate and locked it and they couldn't get out. Young Americans bent on going might have climbed over the roof or even the church steeple, but not so Chinese boys. They were quite effectually shut in. There was nothing for them to do but to go back to their rooms. Perhaps they didn't care much, it was one more day vacation anyway. Later Mr. Pye gathered a venerable body of Church members and steady teachers and called in the principal and I guess they had some pretty straight talk. I think perhaps the principal began to see that he was playing a bad game for his own interests as well as for the church, so he decided to take hold. Then they called in a few of the older boys who were selected by the boys themselves to represent the whole. They were rather scared, I guess, to face this venerable and grave looking body of men. When they were asked their grievances they were quite stumped and finally they were permitted to withdraw and think some up. Finally to save their face (every body saves his face in China no matter what else he may lose) they said that what they wanted was to have it decided that if their principal was to go, the other teacher in question was to go too, seeing he had offended them by causing trouble to their principal. Most of them, to tell the truth, do not love their principal particularly, but had entered the lark for a real holiday. It was explained to them that such a request from a body of students was quite out of place and could not be considered and they ought to be admonished for making such a request. Then came the question as to who should admonish them. That was easy. Mr. Pye said "why, if we go over and admonish them it wont have much effect, but here is Mr. ~~So and so~~ Wang, the principal, who has been this teacher's opponent, if he goes over and admonishes them on this score (that is, for expressing the request to have this teacher removed) it will really have some effect. Effect! It had some effect on the principal seeing he had really been at the bottom of the boys' misbehavior. "Well, it would be evident, Mr. Pye went on, that it would be a very hard thing for Mr. W. to do it alone and so someone might be delegated to assist him and so he suggested that Mr. Han (who happened to be the other party (offender)'s representative) go along with him. The cunningness of this suggestion may not be clear from my brief description, although I hope it is. It reveals Mr. Pye as he is, a master of men. There was nothing for Mr. W. to do but go and attend his duty as principal, otherwise he would be in decidedly unfavorable light with the old church members who knew the inside of the situation. Admonish the boys he must, and there was a man with him who would see that he did it. Now then, after having admonished the boys on that score could he go back on it and allow them to stir up trouble again? If he did he was a goner for good, not for this place only but for any other. I am quite sure that he saw that point. ~~now~~ There was nothing left for him to do but to get busy and prepare for the coming examination. Mr. Pye had beaten them all out at their own game and in Chinese fashion too. Unfortunately, we are not through with the real mischief maker yet, but I think her days are numbered.

(over)

There are many things about which I would like to write. Many of the daily or weekly happenings are as interesting tho' not necessarily quite so startling as the one I have just mentioned. They are extremely diverse also, but I have already written all together too long a letter.

Next week we go to Taiku for the District meeting. I anticipate meeting the Taiku friends and getting acquainted with the work there. I suppose you know we have the new organization now. The Chinese are supposed to have more say. In this station they didn't need any more, because under Mr. Pye's guidance they had practically all the say before. Perhaps they feel the responsibility more now. In general it will work under exceedingly skillful leadership. Without that leadership there will be either friction or the missionaries will have the say as before, depending on the personality of the missionary in charge. One thing is evident to me viz. the Chinese are not yet ready to take over things and do them as we do them at home. There are some extraordinary Christians among the Chinese, but no matter how good they are, their fellow Chinese will not trust them unless someone they feel stands of is back of them. In a way, I do not wonder, it is the regular accepted thing in China to put on a good face and yet be looking out for one's self. In regard to our corporate connection with the North China Mission, I confess I do not believe it will accomplish the good it is supposed to. There are several reasons: 1. The Chinese here see no meaning in it. (Peking is five days journey away) 2. It emphasizes denominationalism in the eyes of the Chinese. If we were to have union meetings with our neighbors, the C.I.M.ers and English Baptists, they would understand that but no we are not the same sort of Xns that they are. We are a sort different somewhat but there are others like us in Chihli and Shantung. This makes them think there may be some question about the type C.I.M. and Eng. Bapt. 3. They see no sense in spending so much money for delegates to go to Peking once or twice a year. It takes three weeks time and $30 to $50 Mex. apiece. 4. It is contrary to the policy of Provincial cooperation and development of the work as outlined by the Mott Conferences and directly hinders it. I imagine it will fall of its own weight after a little.

Excuse me, for writing so much.

Yours very sincerely, Frank B. Warner

REC'D MAY 28 1915

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(40)

Fenchow, Shansi, China, April 25, 1915.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I presume someone has written you fully in regard to the Meeting of the Shansi District, so I will merely write from a personal standpoint in regard to some of the important matters pertaining to the educational work. This is, of course, the work which I am more directly concerned with and most anxious about. In the first place the entire District came together on an Educational Policy and every person is fully determined to cooperate to his utmost in helping to carry it out. On every other point also there is a full determination to have perfect cooperation in all the work of the two stations. If there have been differences in the past, they have, so far as I can see, been obliterated and it will be safe to regard the entire Shansi work as an integral unit in the future. In regard to the educational work in Fenchow, all are most anxious to give it their heartiest support and all express their confidence in Mr. Pye's judgment as to the best way to carry it thru ~~in such a way~~ so that the greatest good will be done. In order that some expression might be given to this confidence the following motion was adopted: "Moved that the Shansi District is satisfied that there is legitimate reason to hope for the success of the plan of cooperation with the authorities in Fenchow and accordingly every effort should be made to complete the agreement which depends in large measure upon the arrival of Mr. Hummel in Fenchow in the fall of 1915, but that actual building operations be deferred until a definite written agreement has been made."

Shansi Mem. Uni

The Educational Policy which was decided upon at the District Meeting is Briefly as follows: 1. College work should be begun the fall of 1916 as a continuation of the Academy work at T'aiku and in connection with it. Steps should be taken toward the founding of a permanent Christian College for Shansi Province. The time is now ripe for the founding of this college. The four Christian bodies, that is, A.B., English Baptist, C.I.M., and Church of the Brethren, are united in desiring to cooperate in this particular and the other three unite in urging us to take the initiative. They cannot promise financial assistance at present, but they agree to give their moral support and to send their students to such a college. Someday the folks here believe there will be a genuine cooperation in all the Christian work of the Province. I sincerely hope nothing will happen to check any development in this line. A college of a Provincial character destined to remain thoroughly broad and yet thoroughly Christian and from the start either non-denominational or inter-denominational and also cooperative with the Chinese ~~also~~ would be a long step in the direction of unity. The location of this college is left open at present. In the near future events may affect this question, particularly the location of the railroads in the Province. The feeling just now is that perhaps Taiyuan would be the best place, considering the good of the Province as a whole. Mr. K'ung made the interesting suggestion, not publicly, that if it were worked right, the whole plant and equipment of the present Taiyuanfu University might be turned over to us at a small

cost. That institution at present is at a rather low ebb. However, this is only a suggestion. I presume Mr.K'ung would be a good man put thru something of this kind,if it were thought best. He suggested further that if there was to be a permanent memorial to the martyrs of 1900,it would have to be a college,because,just as in Japan,Christian academies will sometime be lost in the shuffle in China,nor will they be able to compete with the public high schools in teachers' salaries and equipment,while there will always be a place for a Christian College,just asthere is in America. That time seems a little distant just now,but I imagine he is right. He is acquainted with a number of the Government officials at Peking and he says that in his visit there they told him that at the first possible opportunity the whole energy of the Government would be turned toward Public Education,because it was realized that nothing much could be done in building up China until the people as a whole could be instructed. How much value there is in the expression of the officials,I do not know,but it is an indication of the direction things probably will take if they have a chance. It is really an indication that people and Government are moving in the same direction. The Fenchowfu situation shows the real trend of public sentiment in China,and in my opinion nothing has happened prematurely,though one form of this awakened sentiment of the people crystallized first in Fenchowfu, because of an unusually favorable situation for such a development. I thoroughly believe that if we can meet this situation rightly,the same thing will happen in many other places,provided the Christian forces are such as to be able to meet the opportunity. The Chinese have as much interest in the outcome of this cooperative work as do we Americans. It is right here that Americans have an immense opportunity. The Chinese believe that Americans will cooperate with them without trying to get the best of them. Out here where the people haven't been horribly abused by foreigners,the name'America' carries a sort of charm. It seems to stand for all things good. I hope we can do something so that the people as a whole will realize there are some good Americans,before they come into contact with the mean,bullying Whites that I saw on every side down at the Coast. 2. In the second place the policy calls for several High schools. At present four were suggested,one each at T'aikU,Fenchow,Liu Lin Chen, and in Shensi somewhere. Mr.Corbin in some private talks with the English Baptists was told that they were considering asking us to take over their two South counties. These lie between and North of our present territories and would connect up our fields. This is in the future probably,but if such a thing did happen,it would involve oneor two more High schools. 3. In the third place there should be about fifteen Grammar schools at various natural centers of the population. Students should come into them from the surrounding villages. The expense of these schools will be more than thePrimary schools, of course,but not out of the range of possibility. In this field (Fenchow) there are abundant indications that many good temples can be used for this purpose. We have seven Primary schools in temples now. We are now supervising at least that many schools where there is no expense to us whatever attached. This is the case only with Primary schools now,but it is to me an indication that the same thing may possibly be true of Grammar schools in a few years. 4. In the fourth place Every encouragement should be given to the establishment of Primary schools wherever it is possible. These should be encouraged to be selfsupporting as far as possible,but probably many of them cannot be at the start. In many of the villages the people are desperately poor,and would need the salary of the teacher furnished them for a time,some might need more,though the policy should be to make them

selfsupporting as far as possible. There can be an indefinite number of these Primary schools. We could be supervising several hundred very soon I presume, if we had the funds and the ~~men~~ supervisors and the teachers. Of course that is a large and a general number, but it merely indicates the opening so far as the Chinese are concerned. In the development of this educational work it was proposed that a certain section of the territory be assigned to a college, say a Grammar school village and its surrounding villages, and let that college develop its territory as fast as it could, introducing Primary schools as far as the money will allow, besides keeping up the Grammar school. When a school becomes selfsupporting, let that money be used to start another and so on. In this way the amount could be small or large and somewhat flexible and the result shown would be in proportion to the money used, thoughit would have to be understood that two territories might not compare favorably in that respect, since different parts of the field differ greatly. Mr. Corbin has the T'aiku field thoroughly canvassed as to population and schools. The Fenchow Field has not been, though Mr. Pye knows the towns and some of the men in them pretty thoroughly. Mr. Pye isn't much of a hand to gather statistics, but sooner or later we may be able to get at some accurate figures, though the Fenchow field is large and widespread. One thing is certain and that is that the people live about as thick as it is possible for them to live. Their old-fashioned schools are supposed to be abolished by a Government order, but even though some are evading the order there are not many really good schools in the field. The people are feeling this lack seriously and that is the reason why they are appealing to us.

The thorough discussion of the Educational Work was probably the most important part of the meeting, unless it was the determination that the two stations should work together at every point. With this in view all the requests were put together and arranged in the order of their most pressing urgency. There was one other matter that was mentioned, informally of course, but which seemed to me to be very important. It wasfelt that there was a misunderstanding or lack of understanding about the Shansi work among some of the other people of the North China Mission. If this is so, it is certainly very regrettable. I wish something could be done to relieve what seems to be a lack of thorough sympathy. I cannot but feel that any who do not appear sympathetic, really are so, but are sincerely trying to work for the good of the mission as a whole. I think that whatever difficulty there seems to be arises from a lack of knowledge of the real situation in Shansi. I wish this could be remedied in someway, because I believe it would relieve what seems to be a little friction between the Chihli and Shansi Districts. Of course it is difficult for people to really understand things unless they are right on the ground and that is hardly possible since it be rather expensive and would require a month's leave for anyone to come to Shansi. To people in Peking Shansi is as far away and as unknown almost as Alberta is to New York people. It surprised me when I was in Peking that the people, or some of them that I talked with seemed to know much less about Shansi than I did, and ~~even~~ less than many people at home. They thought of it as some vague, wild place where the hunting is fine, and where the best grapes and walnuts come from. They had only the vaguest idea about mission work there, but couldn't understand why the Board could be sending two educational men to that out of the way place and to one station too. Aside from surprise I did not think about it further, because

no one said anything to me about having any deep feeling on the subject, but in the light of certain criticisms that are said to be made, I think this fact is a partial explanation of them. I have no desire to burden you with this local matter, and perhaps it is a matter a new missionary should not speak about, but I fear others have already written you perhaps representing things in a disturbing way which under the circumstances might possibly be done, and I merely wished to express an opinion as to what seems to me to be an explanation. Mr. Pye and Mr. Corbin are going down to the Mission Meeting if it is at all possible, and I hope they will be able to give them more detailed information about the work here. It seems to me that if there is any one thing that ought to be conserved on the mission field it is the feelings of the missionaries toward each other. Perhaps a poor plan where all really work together is much better than a good one that engenders friction. My judgment, entirely superficial of course, is that under the present form of organization, where so much power seems to be in the hands of so few men the majority of whom are far away from the Shansi work, there is always bound to be friction. However, it is not very becoming in me to seem to criticise so large a policy at this early date, so I will not say anything further on the subject.

There is one thing which I am very glad indeed to write and that is that Mr. Shih, the former magistrate, was not executed or has not been yet. It was reported here straight enough and everyone supposed that it must be true, because it would be in line with many other happenings of a similar nature. He is reported to be rather badly off and may not live a great while. Few live very long in a Chinese prison. Mr. Pye still hopes for his early release. This is all we know about him.

I received a letter from Miss Bowman today in which she says she is going to try to come out this fall if it is possible. You can imagine how glad I am to get such news. I imagine I have Brewer Eddy to thank for takingmy part in this matter. It seemed to be an agreeable arrangement for us to have a suite of rooms in the Ladies' House and this would permit us to live very economically for the first year and also without the care of a house. Meanwhile we can pay off the remainder of Miss Bowman's indebtedness and at the same time make plans for the building of a new house. Miss Bowman can at the same timebe getting the language and an understanding of the work. It would seem to me to be the right thing from every standpoint for her to come this fall if posible.

I am sorry I am getting the habit of writing such long letters.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours truly, Frank B. Warner.

P.S. I often think of your phrase about my making hay while the Middlebury Sun shines. I seem to have succeeded in more ways than one. Since I have gotten here I have discovered that the work which I did there under Mr. Gray I can apply immediately as soon as I can use the Language. The field here is all ready for the introduction of the best possible methods and the teachers are ready to receive any suggestions eagerly.

Frank L. Fowler

Fenchow. Apr. 25-1915

7 copies

Oberlin

S.C.

REC'D SEP 8 1915

Fenchow, Shansi, China,
August 6, 1915.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I presume by this time you have heard the real news from Shansi. When will the deluge stop? I am writing now to tell you the details of our wedding plans as we have worked them out so far. Mr. Pye thinks they will move along now without interruption and when I spoke about writing to you he said I might just as safely write them now as later. His plans have been so revised now that he and Miss Chaney can arrange to have their wedding at the same time as ours, and at the same place. Did you ever hear of anyone's wedding plans being broken up because the minister and the bridesmaid took it into their heads that they wanted to be married at the same time. You see Mr. Pye was going to Peking to marry Miss Bowman and me and Miss Chaney was going as Miss Bowman's bridesmaid. Now we are all going to Peking just the same, but we are coming back two couples instead of one. We are a happy crowd out here now, but I donot have to assure you of this. It is the crowning event of the season, as it were. Is there much more that can happen to us?

The plans as we have worked them out are as follows: I am going to Peking to arrive about the 20th so as to be sure to be there when Miss Bowman arrives. A couple of weeks later Miss Chaney and Mr. Pye will come and after whatever arrangements necessary are made, we will be married at Mr. Harry Martin's October 5th, probably in the forenoon and then we hope to take a train for the Western Hills for a few days honeymoon, a double wedding and a double honeymoon. We hope to have three assist in the ceremony. We hope that Mr. Martin can marry Mr. Pye and Miss Chaney and that Mr. Wilder will perform the ceremony for us and that Mr. Price, of Paotingfu, will pronounce the blessing upon both couples at the close. We extend you all a most cordial invitation to be present. Returning we hope to reach T'aiku to spend Sunday, October the seventeenth, and then reach home by the twentieth. After that I can imagine great rejo-icing among the Chinese and some festivities, but I cannot forecast them until afterwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Pye will live in the Pye house, which is the old Price house, if you remember which that is. It has been a lonesome place these last few years and I imagine it has been especially so to a man of Mr. Pye's home loving qualities. We are all very happy that at last he is to have a real home. Needless to say, his chances of getting back his old time vigor are multiplied many times, He has always thought about personal care and comforts for himself afterwards, if at all. Aside from that the match is in our eyes the logical one and an ideal one. Now I have ceased to be so troubled about Mr. Pye's health and I think that with the care he will get and the wonderful Shansi air he can stay this school year out with safety. I have been much troubled before and have had some frank talks with Mr. Pye on the subject, but neither of us could see our way clear. If he left now everything would have to be carried by Mr. Leete alone. What we feared was that Mr. Leete would

be wrecked also before the year was out, the work is so enormous and so complex. We did not think any one man could stand it physically. As it is Mr. Leete will carry a large share this year, not only affording a great relief to Mr. Pye, but also getting a strong grip upon the work himself. In addition, by another spring Dr. Watson hopes to be back and it is quite possible that Mr. Hummel and I will have enough language by another fall to help out. Things ought to look different then anyway. In the light of recent developments I feel sure that it is allright for Mr. Pye to stay until next spring and that it is the only thing for him to do. I say this because I know that you have all been most deeply concerned on this matter. These vacation days at the Valley have made a great improvement in his vitality and as he cannot now take up much of any work until the first of November, I feel sure he will be really strong by that time.

In regard to the school work, everything seems to be unchanged, so far as I know. I suppose you know that all our schools are government schools now. They are all carefully supervised by the government officials (of course the girls' schools are excepted). All graduates of the grammar school receive a government certificate. We have had no difficulties so far, even though the magistrate is hostile to us, that is, as hostile as he dares to be. It is an interesting fact that he is thoroughly disliked by all the gentry. They will rejoice when he is removed. As these officials do not remain long, he probably will not. In regard to the high school proposition, I do not believe the situation changed at all. There is one principle which we must hold to, I believe, and that is that we must not undertake so complex a thing until we can "deliver the goods". To do anything else is to court certain disaster. Everything is moving along splendidly now and to undertake something which you know beforehand you cannot do, would be foolish. We simply must wait and work and hope that we will be prepared sometime. You will be glad to know that Arthur Hummel is coming in September. Both of us will probably teach a little English in order to work into the School situation, get acquainted with the boys and the teachers and they with us. I think this will mean much to the general tone of the school, and we will be prepared to grip things hard when we have to.

I do not think I have much more to say just now, except ~~to say~~ that we are all jubilant over the prospects for the future both near and distant. Mr. Pye and I are particularly jubilant just now. Things look rosy to us any way we look at them. I want to thank you and all the others who helped Miss Bowman and myself so generously. I only hope that we may prove worthy of the many things that you have done for us and of the great confidence which you have placed in us. I think of these things very often and they bring with them many other solemn thoughts. The work and responsibilities here are indeed going to be very great, and I am often sobered with the thought that only the Spirit of God dwelling in us can help us to rise to them.

I want very much to cable you at the time we are married. We will send the cable immediately after we are married, Its general import will be that we have been married according to plans. Would you be willing to telegraph our parents when you

receive it? There is a little expense, but it is not much compared with what it will mean to them. I will pay the telegram expenses. There will be four, the Pyes, the Chaneys, the Bowmans and the Warners. The cable should reach you October 5th or 6th if everything goes well. The plans as I have outlined them above will be written to them by letter, so there will be no special need of any fuller statement than the cable, probably.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Frank B. Warner.

P.S. I received you letter telling about the conference. I thank you for it. I suppose you went to Middlebury according to schedule. I trust the Middlebury sun shone as brightly as ever. I am finding The Shansi sun bright and rather hot these days, but it is quite endurable.

W.

Frank C. Ferchow

Ferchow. Aug. 6-1915

RECD JUL 31 1916

Aug 21

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Fenchow, Shansi, China,
June 14, 1916.

Rev. Wm. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I am writing to say that the Warners in Fenchowfu are looking forward to an addition to their family about the middle of August. We would like to cable our parents thru the medium of the Board. If we cable about that time would you be willing to ask Mr. Wiggin to telegraph the cable to Mrs. A. Fayette Warner, Sunderland, Mass. and Mrs. H. V. Bowman, 505 Hazel St., Danville, Illinois, respectively? The cable will be, for example, "Boy fifteen nine" Meaning- a boy, born August fifteenth, and weighing nine pounds" It may be in code. If something goes wrong with the child, but the mother is well, we will simply cable "well" to assure our people that the mother is allright. If anything more serious happens, we will cable more fully.

Things here are going as usual. All are well. Little Janet Watson has just had a very serious attack of dysentery. Dr. Emma Tucker and Dr. Watson were with her day and night for two or three days and almost despaired at times, but I understand that they think they have mastered the trouble unless a relapse occurs. The problem in regard to dysentery among children out here is very difficult, because children cannot be kept from eating things quite unknown to the parents. It is very hard to persuade a small child that it is dangerous to eat anything that they do, ask the parents about first. You will be glad to know that Mr. Pye seems quite robust and has every prospect of attaining his former strength. We suffered a severe loss in the death of the principal of the Girls' school a week or two ago. It will undoubtedly make a big difference with the school and its progress as she was the only college graduate among the women in the Station. She died in childbirth, having a hip disease which made it impossible for her to bear children. I suppose she did not know this. The doctor tried the Caesarean section, but a blood clot on the brain proved fatal. Many women in this part of China have this trouble. It is contracted by continuous sitting crosslegged on brickbeds in unhealthy rooms. The doctor had four Caesarean Sections due to the same trouble in eight days not long ago. One case was pretty bad when he was called. The midwife had succeeded in getting the child's arm out and, using an old iron hook, had cut the child's face to pieces and so lacerated the mother that the intestines were full of blood. The woman died, of course. Thousands of cases of this sort occur where the doctor is not called. Midwives are generally very ignorant and sometimes they are really vicious, at least so my teacher tells me. Sometime ago the Gentry here proposed to the doctor that if he would have a class for midwives they would make it difficult for anyone but a properly certified person to act as midwife. It was, of course, impossible for the doctor to accept this proposal owing to the fact that there are no facilities and no nurse.

There are few dull days on the Mission field. This morning, for instance, we were awakened by Mrs. Pye long before daylight who asked if I could come over and help Mr. Pye as they had a little fire at their house. I dressed and went over as soon as convenient and discovered that their kitchen was afire. Fortunately it was detached from the house and was of Chinese make with brick walls and heavy mud and tile roof. The ceiling, however, was made of paper

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and the rafters supporting the roof made of wood. Soon a good number of helpers and some boys from the school came and furnished us with water from the wells. It burned slowly to accommodate us and we soon had it out, but not until the roof with all its mud and brick had fallen in and filled the room half full of debris. No accidents occurred so the affair proveda good morning exercise and we ate breakfast at the usual time, only in the Leetes' empty house. (All are at the valley except the Warners and Pyes. They go this week) But construction follows destruction and by noon the debris was all cleared away and by tonight a new framework is up and boarded, ready for the mud and tile. Tomorrow the Pyes will use their kitchen again. We do not have fires every day to amuse us, but there is generally something to break whatever monotony there might be and offer a diversion from the drier language study.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Frank B. Warner.

Teacher's Journal
June 14-1916

REC'D OCT 22 1917

Fenchow, Shansi, China,
September 18, 1917.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

It is raining "guns" outside. My teacher hasn't appeared and so I will write you a letter. Miss Horn and Miss McConnaughey are almost here. We have word that they are one day away at Kiehshu stalled on account of the rain. They will come when it stops raining. This will be the third day for them there. The first was Sunday, yesterday and today it has rained hard. We have had much more rain this year than usual, I think. In our field there is a mixture of feeling about it. Some of our churches are thanking the Lord because he is insuring their crops for this year and next too and others are feeling that the Lord is punishing them for their sins because he is flooding all their lands. Many of our plains villages can be reached only by boats while on the mountains the people are blessed with greater prosperity than for many a year before. We stand in the middle and console one and rejoice with the other. It is life as it really is, is it not?

Our small group is well now. Little Wynona Leete has been seriously ill with dysentery, but is slowly getting better. It is dreaded disease out here. Jonathan is doing finely. We are proud of all the boys that come to us. We have two now, William Watson and Jonathan Leete. I suppose you have heard about our youngest. Her name is Constance. Both our girls are doing splendidly. We are sorry to lose Miss Tolman (you have probably heard of her engagement to Mr. Helde, a YMCA man, who will probably be located in some coast city) Miss Tolman has been a most helpful personality in our small group. It is strange fate that befalls Woman's work in China, isn't it? It is, I think, by far the most needy and necessary part of our missionary effort, at least for the present; married women cannot take regular and heavy responsibilty without jeopardizing their health and their family's, and single women who come out get married as soon as they can speak the language. Some one has suggested that the Boards be requested to send only very homely ones or first cousins to any single men they are likely to meet. Of course we are careful not say such things in the presence of the few single women who do not get married. It might hurt their feelings.

You will be interested to know that educational work which we were sent out to do is progressing and very interesting. Mr. Hummel has just taken full charge of the Middle school and is in every way efficient in his work. He is a most delightful man to work with. I sincerely hope that arrangements can be made for the steady support of the Middle School from American sources. Few greater blows could come to us now than not to have support for this work. All thought

of cooperation with the Government for the present must certainly be laid aside. Gradually tuition can be charged which will help to a certain degree, because we shall have a very high grade of school under Mr. Hummel's care and it will attract good men, but the actual expense-sharing arrangement which was thought of is, I fear, not very practicable for the present, at least. Some day in the future, though, a greater opportunity than has ever come to us before in education will present itself to us here. I am as positive of this as of anything I know. I pray the Lord we may be prepared for that opportunity. To have it come now would be a tragedy, because we couldn't accept it. We have neither machinery, equipment, nor educated young men to make use of any great opportunity. In educational work in China truly the "Great Day of Jehovah" is at hand. It will be real tragic part of the tragic war if the Christian Church abates its efforts in Christian education in in China.

My work is exceedingly interesting. It falls in the grade work. Of course it divides itself naturally into administrative and supervisory work. The administrative is not difficult as I follow in path set by Mr. Pye and Mr. Leete. I may make changes occasionally but they will be as gradual and quiet as possible and I am not anticipating serious trouble. Of course we are up against it now in the matter of exchange. The funds for the educational work are not subject to the 2 to 1 rate. A dollar Mex. is fast approaching a dollar gold in value. This is a drop from 2 1/2 to one dollar Mex. for every gold dollar from America, or a shortage of three fifths of what it was a year or more ago. To add to this fact is the universal rise in the price of everything. This means a fearful reduction next year and I hate the thought when it comes to closing schools, it means irrecoverable loss to hundreds of boys, to the teachers whose salaries we pay and have to send out into other work, and to the Mission which has thru years educated them and loses them, some of them permanently probably. Perhaps the Lord has some plan to help us avoid such a plight.

Well, to forget these thoughts I bury myself in the supervisory part of the work. This is certainly absorb ing. It is a needy field. Our teachers have little professional training, none, in fact, save in our summer normal schools. They are quite ready to take up studies in teaching methods, especially the younger men. Often the older men by their years of experience are at present better teachers, but they do not progress so rapidly. The older men do not take quickly to arithmetic and such studies, tho many of them teach the classics creditably. I am working into the work as fast as possible. To teach teachers how to teach and not to be able to read the very textbooks they are using is an interesting predicament, but that is my case and after a time I hope to remedy it. I have a plan of making our city school both a model school and a place to train teachers. I have selected the best man among our grade teachers to be principal of it. He is a graduate of Shantung University and has a very fine spirit. Each year we will bring in from the oustations two or three of the most promising teachers and put them in this school. They will live in it, in fact, and catch the spirit of all the work from morning until night. They will teach certain classes regularly but their work will constantly be subject to the supervision of the principal or myself. Aside from this they will be required to take two or three classes a day in the Bible school.— First, for their own spiritual development and second,

that when they go out they may be filled withthe spirit of evangelism and become teaching evangelists. Aside from this it will be perfectly easy to give these men a course or two of a professional or pedagogical nature. This is a perfectly practicable plan and I see no reason why I cannot put it into immediate execution as it would involve little more expense than the present arrangement. The first step will be taken when school starts after the mid-year vacation, the year. It is my ambition that just as we will work with the Bible School in the preparation of the teachers so after they are in the field the teaching and evangelism will be one in their minds and hearts and they will work hand in hand with the preacher, or perhaps they themselves do the preaching.

I feel my own destitution out here. I have no library and no professional guidance. I have a very few professional books and I am digging into them as fast as I can, but I need guidance. Every thing lies before us in the way of opportunity. No educationalist could ask for a greater field. All avenues of experiment are open, conditions are the average to be found in China, what can be worked out here will be liable to work well anywhere in China. We have every possible opportunity to make a real contribution to education in China, but we lack professional guidance. Is there a real professional educationalist who would like to undertake the task of being a professional advisor to me? Would a scheme of this kind work? Would the Educational Department at Harvard have the time or the inclination to instruct and advise me by letter along lines directly connected with my work? Part of it would be in advising me what professional books to obtain, what professional magazines are indispensable, what to plan for most helpful summer courses for teachers, what to plan in the way of exhibits to stimulate the teachers, how to meet this and that problem which are of a large educational nature and are constantly arising and which require a thorough-going professional training to answer wisely and efficiently. Perhaps some one in the department at Harvard would be willing to guide me. I have a strong feeling that by temperament and experience I am in exactly the work I ought to be doing and I am exceedingly happy in it, but I often have the feeling of great need of experienced and professional advice. And too, The young men who come back from the West to China trained in the profession of education will find no help in us unless we keep awake and alive and have thorough-going professional training.

You will be glad to know how we are going to undertake the Bible teaching. Beginning next summer we will have a specially trained man from the Peking Bible School. He worked here with us for several years and made a great success as principal of our city primary school. Besides having an exceptionally fine spirit he has a peculiar aptitude for working with young children. He will be a sort of field Sunday School Superintendent and have charge of all the religious teaching in our schools. We have adopted a regular Bible course extending from the first grade thru the high school. The young fellow that is so fortunate as to get the whole course will know something about the Bible and I hope about religion also. The course is graded according to the age of the boy and is up to date in every respect, story-telling for the first years and all. I wasn't blessed that way when I was a boy myself.

Another idea which I hope to put into practice as soon as possible is a circulating library for the teachers of the field. I am waiting for catalogues of present translated and published works now available. If you happen to be somewhere where you think someone would be interested especially in helping to build up such a library I wish you would mention it. I do not know of place where a few dollars could be better expended for the enlightening and broadening of our teachers. And they certainly are destitute of good reading. I meet many in our outstation field who do almost no reading and their point of view becomes narrow, they fossilize, and get discouraged and have all sorts of mental troubles as a result. If I can get enough books of a helpful nature, I shall require a certain amount of good reading from them and also give them credit for it-a la Chautauqua.

I will close now. Best regards to you and the others in the office. The rains has stopped, but it may rain again.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank B. Warner.

Sept. 18, 1917

Teachers,

CD MAR 19 1918

Taiku, Shansi, China,
Feb. 14, 1918.

Rev. Wm. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I received your kind letter a short time ago and deeply appreciate your taking the time to write to me in the midst of your many duties. You spoke most kindly and considerately of our coming to Taiku, but it is no act worthy of praise because we are more than rewarded in being here in this delightful place amidst these inspiring associations. The work has been a pleasure in every way. We have still kept in close touch with the Fenchow work, which I am sure has not suffered seriously on account of my absence. Mr. Leete is worthy of the greatest praise, however, as he has carried the executive work of Mr. Pye's department and mine, besides his own. The simple fact that he has carried it is deserving of the heartiest praise, but I want to add that he has handled every problem with unusual ability. Not many young men could have succeeded in the difficult place in which he was placed. Mr. Leete has made good with a vengeance.

I have just been all around the field inspecting the schools and conducting the semi-annual examinations of the students. I have written a brief report of the condition of each place. I am enclosing a copy. I have also written a brief report of the termtime work here at Taiku. The work here has been exceedingly interesting. I am deeply impressed with the magnificent work of this school and the wonderful future that ought to lie ahead of it. Oberlin is indeed to be congratulated upon being behind such a work as this. It is one of the highest grade middle schools I know of in China, and there are possibilities ahead of making this school one of the most influential Christian agencies in the whole Province of Shansi.

Many thanks for writing to Dr. Sailer. I have received a letter from him offering to help me. I am most gratefully accepting his offer. He enclosed several of his quarterly discussions of educational problems which I have read with great profit. He also sent a suggested list of educational books from which I have sent an order thru Mr. Hosmer for some $25. worth. This is just exactly the help I am needing. I shall need more and more help of a similar and possibly more specific nature and I sincerely hope he will not permit me to overburden him in any way. I have written him thanking him for his offer and the help he has already given me. I also enclosed copies of the reports I am sending you so that he might get a general idea of the work here. It is one thing to handle classroom work in certain subjects and quite another to become responsible for building up a creditable school system from rather raw material. It

Taikw, Shanst, China,
Feb. 14, 1918.

Rev. Wm. T. Stong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Stong:-

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Many thanks for writing to Dr. Salter. I have received a letter from him offering to help me. I am most gratefully accepting his offer. He enclosed several of his quarterly discussions of educational problems which I have read with great profit. He also sent a suggested list of educational books from which I have sent an order thru Mr. Horner for some $25. worth. This is just exactly the help I am needing. I shall need more and more help of a similar and possibly more specific nature and I sincerely hope he will not permit me to overburden him in any way. I have written him thanking him for his offer and the help he has already given me. I also enclosed copies of the reports I am sending you so that he might get a general idea of the work here. It is one thing to handle classroom work in certain subjects and quite another to become responsible for building up a creditable school system from rather raw material. It

was my sense of inadequacy and lack of sufficient professional training that prompted me to write to you asking for help along those lines. I now feel as though I could tackle any kind of a proposition, because I know that I can immediately get sane and helpful advice which will be as expert as there is anywhere to be found.

We, I refer to my small family, are quite well. All the other foreigners here and in Fenchow are all well now also. This is very fortunate as all the doctors and some of the regular missionaries are away in the north trying to stay the plague. We earnestly hope that they will succeed. This plague is something deadlier than bullets and your wound is always unto death. No exceptions are known. If the Germans discovered this disease and sowed it broadcast among their enemies I fear the Kultur would prevail. As I understand it, it is the most dangerous and deadly form of the "Black Death" which swept Europe in the Middle Ages. Just at present I dont know but I am glad travel is somewhat slow in this part of China. I haven't been called out. The reports from the north are not discouraging so I think it will be mastered.

Please give our best regards to the men in the office: Dr. Barton, Dr. Patton, Mr. Bell, Mr. Eddy, Mr. Case, and Mr. Wiggin.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank B. Warner.

Dec.14,1918.

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Very sincerely yours,

Frank B Wilson.

REC'D AUG 17 1918

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Fenchow, Shansi, China,
July 11, 1918.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I am emclosing a report which I have written relating to the elementary school situation here in the Fenchow field. Some parts of it may possibly be of interest to you, especially the first part relating to the relationship of the mission school work to the public school work. By skimming rapidly you will be able to pick out those parts which you wish to read. It was written primarily for the Fenchow Station. I wanted to start the work of training teachers immediately and they wanted me to postpone it a year. So I have tried to make clear the situation so that they will feel that my services will be more strategically placed in preparing teachers for the Fenchow schools than by any amount of supervising I may give to the present force. I realize that my being absent from the station some of the time will add a little to the burdens of someone else, that seems unavoidable. However, I have offered to carry the entire responsibility for the maintenance of the elementary schools during the period needed for the preparation of teachers, provided Mr. Hummel could give me a little assistance in keeping the accounts of the country schools along with his middle school. He would not be obliged to leave his work or the city, but would meet an occasional teacher who comes in for his pay or with some problem which must be settled before I am able to come over from Taiku. I would assume responsibility for the inspection of the schools, the handling of the teachers, the preparing of the country school budget, determining the amount of tuition to be received etc., thus handling most of the problems that would be really annoying. It would be my purpose to keep close tabs on the development of the teacher training department and be making a constant study of that work and perhaps teach enough to be thoroughly and heart to heart acquainted with the future teachers, but to have it understood that I am to be away everyfive or six weeks for a few days so that I may make a trip into the country to keep in close touch with what is going on in the country. It would be my purpose to have well trained Chinese to act as School 'missionaries' looking after the social and religious welfare of the students and schools, and school inspectors to look after the curriculum and teaching and to work thru them. Of course it may prove entirely too much to try to give direction both to a teacher training department and to the country schools besides, but if it can be done it would be very stimulating to me to prepare my own teachers and then supervise them, both they and I would profit by such an arrangement.

I think the facts which I have presented in the report will make it clear to you that the situation calls for a little different policy than the policy of permiscuous expansion. The

dangers and abuses are too great and the advantages too small. A school not backed by a good solid church is a risky proposition in a heathen country. You can hurt the good name of the church more in a few months by such a school than can be made up in a long time. The leading evangelist in the field, who has been bearing the heavy load of all the churches in Mr. Pyes absence, was just in this evening and without any previous conversations on the subject was emphatically expressing his opinion along the same line. I believe that a school connected with a church and receiving from and giving help to it is the best arrangement for missions. I believe we should put more into such schools and make them really amount to something in a community. In that case the number of the schools in our field would be limited at least to the number of churches. This should make it possible for one good foreign superintendent to take charge of all the schools in both the Taiku and Fenchow fields. The actual and constant supervision of the schools can be done better by a good Chinese supervisor under the direction of a foreigner than can be done by the foreigner himself. The differences of language and lack of understanding of the Chinese point of view make it exceedingly difficult for a foreigner to produce results. But he can stimulate an intelligent Chinese with a modern education and with a real interest in this kind of work very greatly. He, then, will go out and make the necessary adjustments to the point of view of each teacher. By this method one foreigner can really handle quite a large piece of work in directing elementary schools.

My idea would be to have the school 'missionaries' and the school inspectors plus the faculties of the teacher training department and the model elementary schools meet every occasionally for the discussion of problems relating to elementary education and in a certain sense form a sort of general faculty. Such a body if rightly lead, would before long begin to make a contribution to elementary education in more than a local way, I feel sure. Our Christian elementary schools here in Shansi should head up in the teacher training department of the college. The Church of the Brethren Mission and the English Baptist Mission are now ready to head up their work there. I have already had talks with their representatives and they want to send boys there to be trained for teaching right away and they are anxious to have a Shansi Christian Educational Union for mutual stimulus and helpfulness. The only other mission body in Shansi is the China Inland Mission and they have very few schools, so the bodies most interested in Christian education in Shansi are ready for a pretty good union. In point of fact we are united now, for all the students of the Church of the Brethren above the Grammar grades are sent to Taiku, and last fall the English Baptists closed their middle school and sent their best boys and two of their best teachers to Taiku, so the Taiku school is now a union institution, though not union in its financial support. The chance for a splendid and hearty cooperation in schoolwork now lies open before us. It is partly looking outside of ourselves toward the larger good of all our Christian education in Shansi that makes me anxious also to start this important work this fall. All these bodies tell me that they are in the same desparate situation that we are.

It is my opinion that the Taiku and Fenchow fields may well be united in all their work. The Chinese are working that way and advocate it at almost every joint meeting. The foreigners in Taiku would like to see a greater unity, but, strange as it may seem, certain foreigners in Fenchow exert their influence against it. I have tried to get at the roots of the difficulty and find no explanation save that there seems to be something carried down from old times which is hard to forget. I cannot see anything in the conditions of the fields nor in the present methods of work that would in any way hinder the thorough unifying of the work. For example, the Bible Training School at Fenchow with one foreigner at the head could well serve a wide area. This will be an accomplished fact this fall when two students will come from the Taiku field and two from the Church of the Brethren in the East of the Province. The English Baptists may send some students later. They are looking toward it, they tell me. The China Inland Mission has a very good school of its own in the Southern part of the Province. That school, you will interested to know, is supported by Dr. Torrey. The college and teacher training school may well serve a wide area, I should say Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, and the Western part of Chihli. The Taiku school now has students from all parts of Shansi, from Chihli, from Honan, and from many denominations. A little more attention will make the Memorial School one of the most influential Christian agencies in North China, especially all that part not easily accesible to Peking. The elementary school supervision may just as well be united and an efficient school man, if not tied down to classroom teaching could really serve a larger area than the American Board work so far as the supervision of instruction is concerned. Each station would need a person to give a little assistance in the matter of book-keeping and a certain amount of administrative work, but this could be done under the direction of the general superintendent, and much detail could well be handled by the Chinese. This, of course, is the policy which the Fenchow Station is adopting in regard to the Western Field. There the outstations are from five to ten days reach from Fenchow and in a hilly and mountainous country and infested with robbers. Naturally the work must be intrusted to the Chinese. The only possible way in which foreigners could give even limited supervision to the field would be to move out there and even then the distances are so great that the missionary would be away from home a large part of the time. So the attempt is being made to evangelize that part of the country by the use of Chinese entirely, the foreigner, once in a year or once in two years, visiting each station for a day or two. Even the field superintendents cannot see the foreigner more than twice in the year. We all hope most heartily for the success of the project. But if all this is possible to the Fenchow Station, it is simplicity itself to unite with the Taiku work and mutually share each others' workers and gain the mutual helpfulness that the various workers with their different abilities have to contribute to the work as a whole. Even the women's work could unite and share the various abilities of the workers with great advantage to the work. I think we are moving towards unity, I have gotten myself a little unpopular in Fenchow for trying to put some ideas of cooperation and unity into actual practice. As long as it is talk only it is greatly approved, but actual practice is quite another thing. However, I do not believe the logic of it can be

resisted for a long period. The presentingof a united front would increase power for the gospel's sake. The tendency toward unity and the strategic use of forces is more general than in the war areas these days. It is actually becoming popular in Christian work.

The District voted to ask for another man to take my place in the Fenchow Primary work. I approve of getting another man for school work,but I think he should come out with the understanding that he should supervise the elementary schools of both Taiku and Fenchow. If he understands his work thoroughly and has executive ability there will never be so much work in both fields together but what one man may easily take care of it all. The idea that an expert in this line of work must be sent out for each station is absurd. Now there is another thing in which I agree with the Board. There has been a constant petitioning for a business manager or private secretary for each station. Maybe it would be all right,but as for business manager,save possibly for hospital work which is very complicated and needs technical training as well as business training,the work of the station is not very complicated except at the point of getting on with the Chinese and a reliable Chinese will accomplish more at this any day than many foreigners. Occasionally a foreigner is well adapted to do a lot of business with the Chinese,but the most successful simply make a wise use of reliable Chinese and have them do the business for them. As for secretary's work,well,Chinese boys cannot be taught to take stenograhpic notes and then do correct composing from them without years of painstaking effort and it is probably not worth while to attempt it seriously. As soon as you had prepared a boy his services would be altogether too valuable for you to use him. But our Chinese boys can be taught quite readily to understand and talk and read and write English. They could be taught to do a great deal of filing, clipping,and library work,they can easily be taught to typewrite copy and they love it. I have had a boy copying stuff for me all winter. He did it better than I do it,which isn't saying much. A boy can also be easily taught to keep books and accounts and write conventional business letters. All orders,payments and so forth can be turned over to such a boy,provided he was trustworthy and was given the amount of supervision that would normally be necessary even to instruct a foreigner to do your business for you. Certain important offices such as the mission treasurer's office and business agent's office, and Mission Secretary's office needs a foreigner and a highly efficient one,but an average station's work,though it has considerable business and it is bothersome often,still it is not of the kind that cannot be relieved considerably by the aid of Chinese. As regards dictating to a stenographer,people differ much in that respect some would increase their efficiency considerably by such an aid,but many would still prefer to do their own composing on the typewriter and then turn their copy over to the stenographer for making copies. Many missionaries have to write personal letters with the pen to do their best work. The task of making copies is urksome and uses valuable time but that can well be done by trustworthy Chinese who can typewrite.

I have written altogether too much as you will probably think and I have meddled with rather too important matters for one so young, so I beg you to discount my expressions of opinion with the statement that there are many others who hold quite different ones. Opinions are after all only opinions and are worth only what they are worth. Experience modifies them and we are all thankful that it does. Sometimes a course of action seems the most logical to us, but a different point of view makes it seem impossible to another. There is always a certain amount of sentiment mixed up with all our opinions and decisions.

Please accept my kindest regards. You will be glad to know that my small family is quite well. Jean is about two now and Constance is about one. They are both well and growing very rapidly. The Yutaoho Valley is a great place for them to summer. Tenchow is a convenient distance and we are conducting a summer school for our teachers. I live in the city most of the time and go back and forth occasionally. Dr. Watson and Mr. Leete are in the city most of the time also. Mr. Leete has charge of the summer school for evangelists. Mr. Leete has done a splendid piece of work this year and he has borne heavy burdens without complaint. The greatest credit is due him.

Faithfully yours,

Frank B. Warner.

Kauai

July 11, 1918.

~~Outlined a bit~~
Annotated a little to facilitate reading

Report of the Need for the Training of Teachers for the Christian Educational Work of Shansi Province.

REC'D AUG 17 1918

I. Relation of Mission Schools to Public Schools
a. Introduction

"The difficulty of finding a sufficient number of competent teachers has been one of the greatest impediments to the progress of modern education in China." This is a quotation from Dr. Kuo Ping Wen's book on the Chinese System of Public Education in a section on the training of teachers. He goes on to say that it is easy to have schools, but it is hard to train a teacher. Teachers cannot be made on short notice. They must in a sense be grown, and growth, like manufacturing takes time.

If this statement is true of the nation in general, it is also true of our Christian schools. Because our schools are run by missions and have the element of Christian teaching in them it does not give us the power to create teachers fullfledged and full-grown by the simple fact that boys have attended our schools or summer schools. But my theme is not to show that this is true, but rather that the public school system of China has been making long strides in the work of preparing qualified teachers in the last three or five years whereas our Christian educational work, in this province at any rate, has made almost none. I do not refer to the teacher training school for girls for the China Inland Schools which has been doing such effective work for some years past. If there had been as effective and far-sighted work done in the other missions in fitting both boys and girls for teaching, we would not be facing the difficulties which we find ourselves facing today.

b. Present efforts for training teachers for the public schools

I will not take the time to go into the history of modern public education in China, though it is an exceedingly interesting story. I refer you to Dr. Kuo's book, mentioned above, and to Dr. H.E. King's book "The Educational System of China as Recently Reconstructed". Suffice it to say, that for some years the public school system of China has been in the hands of some very well educated and highly intelligent leaders of the modern type, of whom Dr. Kuo is one of the most prominent. For example, there are six Government Higher Normal Schools established in six strategic centers of the country: Peking, Nanking, Hankow, Chengtu, Canton, and Mukden. These schools are all in the hands of returned students of a progressive type, five are from Japanese schools and one Dr. Kuo, a PhD, from Teachers College, Columbia. The last named is head of the Nanking Higher Normal College. Chinese as well as foreign graduates of American, European and Japanese Universities are found on the faculties of these institutions. Students in each college vary in number between 600 and 1200, including those in the model middle and primary schools, which have been established in order to give opportunity for practice teaching and to carry on research work. Permit me to take the time to quote a description recently written of one of these Higher Normal Schools, the one at Nanking.

" Established in 1915, located in the center of the city of Nanking, occupying about one hundred English acres, is situated the Nanking Higher Normal College. It has altogether 530 students, 300 of whom are in the college department. Thirty-five teachers are employed, twenty-five of whom are returned students from American and Japanese schools. In addition four American professors are employed. The college has nine departments---Chinese, Physics and Chemistry, mechanics, arts, English, physical education, agriculture, commerce, and education. Three to four years are required for graduation. Entrance is by competitive examination. Last year twenty-six students graduated from the Chinese department and all of them are now serving as teachers in secondary and higher schools. This summer thirty-three students will graduate from the Physical Education department, and upon graduation managers of playgrounds or physical directors. They can play golf, tennis, baseball and football, besides having instruction in military drill, calisthenics, Swedish folk dances, and anthropometrics. In physical education Chinese boxing is especially emphasized. The students are also required to spend several minutes every morning practising the Muller system of breathing. The college has an educational association under which have been foundedeighteen clubs and societies for the development of self-reliance and leadership. It has a cooperative store run along the same line as the cooperative stores in American Universities. It will soon have a college bank. It has a library containing a moderate collection of all modern books in many languages to supply the intellectual wants of the college community. It has a college band to arouse the martial spirit of the students. It maintains a regular model farm which raises all kinds of vegetables and a hundred other products. Agricultural students spend two months in the summer on the farms in Kiangsu and Anhwei conducting investigations to increase the productiveness of the soil. Their teachers are graduates of such agricultural schools as Iowa and Cornell. The college has woodshops, foundry forging and mechanics rooms. It has its own electric plant. Students in the college are free from tuition, board, and even lodging."

There are five other schools of this type supported by the Central Government. I have visited only one and that for a very brief interval, but I felt that there was a general atmosphere of efficiency and accomplishment similar to that indicated in the above description. Besides these schools, each province has its normal schools, at leat one for boys and one for girls. There are in some provinces more than two. There is a boys normal school of 900 students or more at Paotingfu. In our own province there is a boys normal school of 700 or more students, 400 of whom are in the normal department. The remaining 300 are in the model primary and grammar schools. My general impression in visiting this school was that it was doing a really high grade of work. It is possible to witness in these normal schools the same kinds of work as that done in similar institutions in America and from superficial appearances, at least, the work seemed to be done in about the same manner. I witnessed some students conducting classes in practice work under the charge of a critic teacher who stood in the back of the room taking notes on his teaching for later criticism, just as is done at home. The class work seemed to be better conducted and more seemed to be accomplished than I have yet witnessed in any of our mission schools. To show that

this impression is probably not a mistaken one I quote from the April number of the Educational Review from an article by Mr.N.Gist Gee,who says: "The Chinese Government has not been slow to recognize this (the preparation of teachers) as one of the very bases of a successful school system and early provision wasmade for this type of training in order that they might have teachers well prepared for the work which they were going to be called upon to do. And,he goes on to say, expert educationalists who have visited the country have made very flattering statements of the capability of the average Government teacher in the larger cities; in fact,comparison with our work as mission schools is not altogether to our advantage." I will quote a little further to show the trend of his conclusions after his careful investigation of this question: "If this is true,he asks,why not send our students to the Government schools for their normal training? For the one very sufficient reason that these schools lack the Christian influences that we wish to have brought to bear upon those who are to be leaders of the coming generations. Hence,we should provide normal schools with well organized practice schools for those who are looking definitely to teaching as a profession and these should be under Christian instruction. This work should by all means be union work. No one mission has in one district enough work along educational lines to make it profitable for it to invest large s ums in staff and equipment,just for its own separate work. But by planning to use our forces together we can economize for each contributor to the plan. Courses of study of several grades could be provided so that one school might meet the demand for graduates from our colleges and also those from the lower grades of schools."

I speak of this advance in public education not with any regret at all. It is a thing to be grateful for,but in considering the future of our Christian educational work it is of vital importance to be thoroughly aware of it and to shape our work so that our Christian schools can hold their own and make a place for themselves alongside the rapidly advancing public schools. Of course,we must really furnish something which can be recognized as superior to the public schools or we will not be able to hold our own even. The argument of finance is a rather strong one with the Chinese. The public schools will more and more come to be supported by a regular school tax,which will probably not be discriminating,and in return there will be free public schools and possibly compulsory education. Even now the governor of this province is trying to think of ways of putting this into effect. He may not be able to do this right away,but it is,at least,an indication of a progressive attitude of mind on the subject. There must be sufficient reason for sending boys to our schools to make the parents willing to pay the public school tax plus a tuition to the mission school,or else we will have the alternative of running free schools in competition with the public schools,or else of going out of the elementary school business. I think we can make the people feel that our schools will exert a higher moral influence than the public school, but if they are discredited from the standpoint of secular education, they will not be popular.

e. History of Relationship of Mission Schools to Public Schools in Foochow

Perhaps a paragraph or two setting forth clearly our exact relationship with the public schools here in the Fenchow field might be of interest. I will outline the condition of this relation- since the revolution in order that you may understand the exact status then and now. First.let me quote from

ship since the revolution in order that you may understand the exact status then and now. First, let me quote from Dr.Kuo's book once more to present the general situation at that time, that is, just following the revolutionary movement: "The fact that China went into this work of educating a quarter of the population of the globe without a sufficient body of teachers and that the growth of the new educational system has been more rapid than was anticipated, would not have made the problem of supplying teachers so serious had China been able to recruit teachers from the old schools. This she has not been able to do, though many of the old teachers did find their way into the new schools. Chinese scholars there were, and many of them too, but they lacked the knowledge and the skill demanded of the teachers of modern schools. Under the old educational system any one could set up as a school teacher, and a great many scholars who had attained the first degree under the old regime, to say nothing of the host of others who had failed made this their chief means of livelihood. No certificate was required for teaching, and no book or curriculum was compulsory, except that which was universally established by custom or usage. The instruction was usually imparted in the home of the children or that of the teacher. Such private schools seldom comprised more than twenty children. The kind of teaching tended to develop memory rather than reasoning power. Under the new system of education, the situation which the teacher has to face is entirely different. He has to teach the students in classes rather than individually. He must know more than the classics and composition. Again, the teacher in the modern school is expected to develop in the pupils the power of reasoning instead of only more memory. And the old style teacher does not easily lend himself to the new order. He is by training conservative, inclined to cling to the methods to which he has been accustomed. He is himself wedded to the old and he confesses to a sort of intellectual awkwardness when he tries to use the new learning and new methods. In his fear of making mistakes, he confines himself closely to textbooks. Consciously of unconsciously he still overemphasizes the valuxe of memory. He himself is not trained to think and, ofcourse, is not inclined to use methods which quicken thought in his students. Modern pedagogy is to him so new a science that either he has little appreciation of its worth, or, if he is able to appreciate, he is not able to use it profitably.

"Under such circumstances, the Chinese Government and the people lost no time in resorting to various means to secure proper teachers to meet the urgent demand. The most available source of teachers able in a way to meet the new situation was the graduates of the missionary schools which we have already mentioned at the pioneers of modern education in China. But the supply of teachers furnished by missionary schools and colleges was far from adequate, as the demand was not only unusually great but was also constantly increasing in amount and urgency."

I have quoted somewhat at length so that it may be clear what was the general atmosphere in the country as a whole immediately following the revolution. In Fenchow the situation was similar to what it was in different parts of China, but owing to the suddenness of the transition from the old to the new, the sudden waking up of the leading people, the situation was more

exaggerated in some particulars and more dramatic, though it must be said that as one looks at it now from four or five years perspective the whole change in China at that time will probably go down in history as one of the most dramatic and remarkable events in the history of the world. In Fenchow at that time there had been but little done to prepare the people for such a sweeping change. Modern subjects had not been taught in the schools and in the sudden waking up of the leading people to the desirability of having western branches, such as arithmetic, science, geography, history of other countries, English, etc. taught in the schools, they found themselves totally without any means of getting such things taught and in their desperation they turned to the mission, the only possible agency available, and made all kinds of offers, if it would only by some miracle of other immediately supply the deficiencies. The mission could not do this. The mission schools while they attempted to teach the western subjects had not been going long, and had very few students or teachers who could assist in the introduction of the studies on any large scale. The offer was made to turn the City High School over to the mission to reorganize. A certain amount of indebtedness which was hanging over from the preceding year was subscribed by the gentry so that the mission would take it free of encumbrances. More than this it was agreed to raise locally the sum of 500 taels per year besides the regular annuity from an endowment for the school. The magistrate was an unusually progressive man, just returned from a stay in Japan, and he encouraged and promoted these arrangements. The missionary then in charge was urged to drop all his other work and undertake the school work, or if he would not do this, to add it to his other work. If necessary, the offer was made to transfer the high school to a temple near the mission premises, if this would fecilitate the work for the missionary. Thus about everything that could be done to secure the mission's help was done. This was the main proposition so far as the authorities were concerned, The high school was the high school for a fu, or prefecture, and in making a report of the matter this was mentioned. Owing to the fact that in America, Fu, prefecture, county, district, province, are all one and the same thing to the average person, it is perfectly natural that the amount of territory included in this matter was the subject of some exaggeration in the newspapers. But even even the exaggerations were by no means serious misstatements because, as I have indicated above, the whole of China was in a state of change and in all parts there was a sudden awakening to the great need of a different kind of learning. Not many months after the offer, however, local conditions underwent changes which brought the relationship between the mission and authorities into a more normal relationship, although in the constant changing of conditions and seeking out after educational fecilities it was not known what course events would take. The date of the return to normal relationship now appears to be the time of the change of magistrates a few months following the offer. The progressive magistrate was deposed, accused of bribery, convicted (whether justly or unjustly), and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment. He was superceded by a reactionary man, who immediately saw to it that relationship with the mission was reduced at least to a normal one and he had as little to do with mission affairs as was compatible with the proper performance of his official duties. The situation as regards the highschool and the mission had developed local factions (those for the mission management and those against it) and upon appeal to the provincial authorities the management of the high school was taken out of the hands of the local gentry and has been managed from Taiyuanfu ever since. Since that time a normal and and apparently friendly relationship has been maintained between officials and missionaries. In the three or four years since the reaction took

The Middle School Proposition

place, the government has been perfecting its administrative methods and has built up a system of school management. I do not say that it perfect at every point but it is sufficient enough so that the authorities may not be expected to come to the mission for any general assistance in public education. As a matter of fact, the public school system has made great progress in the last four years, while the mission schools, though starting on a slightly higher level have made comparatively little progress. This is due chiefly to the fact that no serious effort has been made on the part of the Christian forces of the province to train teachers for the mission schools. I do not say that it could have been done before now, but I will show later that it can be done now and how it can be done. And when the time has arrived that so vital a thing as this for our Christian educational work in this Province can be done it is a chance which our work cannot afford to miss.

The history of the mission's relationship the elementary schools in the villages is slightly different in its nature and slightly longer in its extent. The tail end of it, so to speak, exists even at present. When the revolution was ended and attempts were made under the new regime to cope with the large problem of public education, the first thing that was done was to promulgate a new course of studies. I will take up a more detailed study of curriculum later and show clearly the desperate nature of the situation so far as the old-style teachers were concerned, but suffice it to say that practically none of the teachers could cope with the new curriculum even in part, nor did they dare attempt it. The government followed the promulgation of the new curriculum with the mandate that all the old-style schools must be closed. This was done before any serious provision had been made for the furnishing of new style teachers. The magistrates in many places set out to enforce these new regulations and sent around and sealed the doors of many schools. This naturally threw many teachers out of employment and many villages out of a school. This is virtually what happened in the territory around Fenchow city. Following this the mission was beseiged with delegates from old time teachers, from parents, from villages thru their elders, begging for assistance in their difficulties. I suppose altogether there may have been several hundred of such petitions. The old teachers wanted the mision to furnish an associate to teach the newer studies so that they might fulfill the requirements and reopen their schools. The parents and villagers wanted the schools reopened for their children. Most of the petitions also asked for support or partial support. When told that this was out of the question, some thought that a little more could be raised, but the people had no idea of the cost of modern schools and would never raisevoluntarily a sufficient sum to maintain a really good school. Thus from the standpoint of lacking funds as well as from the standpoint of lacking teachers, the proposition has never been within the power of the mission to accept seriously, and when one realizes the limitations of men and finance under which missions must always labor, it is clear that public education on any general scale can never be undertaken with the resources at the command of a mission. Public education cannot properly be conducted without the aid of sufficient power to make and enforce law and taxation. The forces which have this power, if they are the kind to build up good schools, will be in advance of the public, which in the first place is easily satisfied with its schools and in the second place resists taxation in any form and for almost any purpose no matter how worthy the purpose. One can hardly conceive of the power to levy and enforce taxation being turned over to a mission and especially to foreigners, though at times the

Elementary Schools

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Elementary Schools

authorities may accept the advice of missionaries in such matters. Such an arrangement, however, could not be permanent in view of the constantly changing officials and the unpopularity of taxation. To me, at least, it seems conclusive that general public education under the most favorable circumstances can not seriously be undertaken by any mission body. This, however, is not saying that there is no place for mission schools. There is a big and important place for them and a pressing need for them. Japan by rules and regulations set out to eliminate all but the public schools and has succeeded fairly well, but I believe that Japan would be better off today and in the long future if she had many more mission schools. Mission schools are better equipped to build moral fibre than are public schools and when there are agencies at work in a civilization building moral fibre that civilization can ill afford to lose them. The point is that there can be no very practical intermingling of the management of public and mission schools. Mission schools to maintain their identity and quality of service must remain mission schools, controlled and supported by funds under the control of the mission or its delegated body. Public schools must remain public schools supported by and under the control of the forces which manage the public affairs, no matter how much help and advice they may at times be willing to receive from missionaries and missions. This would have held true even if the Government had not taken any particular steps toward the management and improvement of the public schools, but, as I have pointed out above, very definite and intelligent methods have been adopted and put into effect. The extent and quality of this administrative work is improving year by year. For example, for three or four years there have been regular examinations for the granting of teachers licenses. No teacher is permitted to teach without a license. If he can pass in certain subjects he is permitted to teach those subjects in a private school provided it is thoroughly understood that he cannot teach other subjects, or he may teach in a government school where there are other teachers to teach the other subjects. He is permitted to try the examinations again, however, if he has failed, but has to wait until the following year. The man who does this examining is a special agent sent out from the provincial capital. This year in Fenchow there were sixty former teachers who were refused permission to teach at all. This indicates two things: first, that standards are gradually growing more strict and, second, that the supply of normal school graduates is becoming more plentiful. These are facts which may be verified in other ways. Thus the pressure for any sort of teachers is much less year by year. The only ones exempt from these examinations are the normal school graduates, and the mission school teachers. It would be satisfying to one's curiosity to know how many of our teachers could really pass these government examinations and secure licenses to teach. I have a somewhat intimate knowledge of the qualifications of the teachers in the Fenchow field and from that knowledge would hazard a guess as follows: We have thirty teachers in our boys' primary and grammar schools. Of this number probably four would not be able to pass any of the examinations, that is, in any of the subjects. Five others would be able to pass the examinations in the Chinese language only and could obtain licenses to teach that subject only. Six of the younger teachers could pass in arithmetic, but could not secure licenses to teach the Chinese language. Eight others could pass the examinations in Chinese language, ethics, and arithmetic. These are practically all the subjects that our schools attempt to teach. None of the teachers, probably, could qualify in the full Lower Primary school curriculum. When it comes to qualifying for grammar school teaching, probably several could qualify in Chinese language but nothing else. Three or four might qualify in arithemtic but nothing else.

in the Chinese language but nothing else. Three or four might qualify in arithmetic but nothing else. Not more than one, a college graduate, could qualify in the essential studies of the grammar school curriculum. The reason why I am writing this report is to present the situation as it actually is so that steps may be taken to prepare teachers who can hold their own, and more too, with the teachers of the public schools.

It should not be understood from the above that the field is less open than it was for the opening of schools by the mission, but these schools would be mission schools opened and run by the mission and in no sense public schools. If we had trained teachers enough and money enough we could open schools indefinitely. But a mission is always limited in money and just now we haven't teachers enough to man the schools we have. We not infrequently have the opportunity to take on schools without paying out mission money. There is usually some practical reason back of this. I will illustrate by two or three examples: This spring a petition came in from a certain village for us to recognize a certain school in that village. The mission need not pay out any money, simple recognition was all that was asked for. We could give it all the supervision we wanted to, or none at all. They would welcome any teacher we could send if we would pay his salary, if we could not send any it would not matter for they had a teacher in mind whom they could support themselves. They were sorry that the teacher was not a Christian, but they felt that he would be willing to study Christianity and as some of the Bible school students went out every Sunday to preach in that village he might after a time get enough Christianity to teach it to the boys. It was also argued that if the mission should take over this school it would be a great help to the preaching of the gospel in that place because the helping out of the village in its desire to have a school would win the approval of all the villagers and they would immediately flock to hear the young Bible School students preach once each week. The Educational Committee made inquiries about this school and found that the authorities had closed the school because the teacher was not licensed. He was an old type of teacher who could not passed the examinations. The village authorities then applied to County Board for a teacher. They were told that a teacher could be furnished but his salary would be 120 tiao. This staggered the village completely. They had never paid more than 30 or 40 tiao. Forty tiao would be an extreme limit. Very well, they were told, if the village isn't willing to pay for a school, it can go without. So it looked as though they would go without. There was but one avenue left and that was to appeal to the mission to recognize their school, for if it would they would not be interfered with by the government authorities.

presented some what in detail

The opening of schools, or the recognition of schools in any general way by the mission leads to abuses. For example, there was a certain church member in one of our churches which is not far from the border of the county in which we are working whose home is over in the next county. That county is rather strict in its regulation of schools and no teacher is permitted to teach without a license. This had thrown this church member out of a job, So with the encouragement of the local preacher he had hung the sign of our schools over his door and had gone on teaching unmolested. He had, however, made application to the mission for recognition. I happened to be passing through his village one day and saw the sign of our

to be passing through this village one day and saw the sign of our schools over the door and investigated. I told him he made a ~~made~~ mistake to put the sign up without receiveing authorized work from the mission's Educational Committee. He acknowledged his mistake and promised to take it down. I am not inclined to blame either the man or the preacher very much. In the first place they felt that they could influence the Educational Committee to recognize the school soon and in the second place they had no conception of the larger aspects of the case. Since then I have wondered whether this man may not have gone over the border and become interested in the mission's work from motives that were not altogether unmixed. This man was an old type teacher, who, try as he would, could not pass the examinations for a teacher's license under the modern regime. Very early the mission took on about fifteen of this type of schools, hoping that they might possibly become centers of evangelism, if nothing else. But when the license examinations came in, these schools were injuring the reputation of the mission schools to such an extent that the Chinese members of the Educational Committee wanted most of them dropped. Eleven of them were dropped at one time. The remaining four were absorbed into our other schools or other provision was made for them.

The schools are reduced now nearly to a condition of normal mission school work, that is, a school in connection with a definite church or church work. It is my conviction from my limited experience and observation that this is in the long run the only satisfactory procedure for conducting mission schools. We have a few schools which have recently been taken on which do not receive support from the mission funds. They may prove to be succesful and may not. They are what I regard as the best of the type that we have had pressed u pon us, but their real value to the mission and its work in a large ~~ha~~ sense I leave for your consideration. Let me outline the circumstances to you: School No.1, We took this school on last spring after some contemplation. The teacher is a probationer in a neighboring church. He seems like a very honorable man. He belongs tothe scholar class. He has passed the examinations to teach most of the subjects of ~~of~~ the lower primary school. He could teach without securing the protection of the mission, except for the fact that he is a man of considerable temper and got out with the village elder, who was about to make it hot for him if him did not secure protection somewhere. The case was investigated and the local preacher agreed to assume reponsibility if anything went wrong. This man and the local preacher are great friends, whereas the local preacher and the present teacher of the mission school nearby are not. I have heard that the preacher's real hope is to secure this man with most of his students for the mission school to take the place of the present teacher. So far as the quality of the two teachers is concerned it would be a desirable arrangement. This means that the teacher may stay with the mission for a while but the school will be absorbed into the mission school of the neighboring village.

School No. 6. This school in a certain sense has a good deal of genuineness in its situation. It is in a tiny village in which the authorities are only too glad to have the mission establish a school. They even occasionally name small villages to us and ask us if we can arrange to set up a school in that place as they do not wish to undertake to supervise any schools of under twenty pupils. In this village the village elder, a very nice man, has quite a large

family of children including nephews and dependents, to whom he is anxious to give the opportunity for a little schooling, as they are not big enough to be sent away to school. So this man invites the teacher and is sponsor for his salary which is really scarcely more than food money and the mission recognizes the school and inspects it occasionally. It would be a worthy arrangement if the teacher were any good, but he is very inefficient, in fact, he knows and teaches about as little as any teacher I have ever seen. I believe the children would be about as well off with nature only as their teacher. We took on the school because our evangelists felt that there was a good opening for preaching the gospel in this place and they wanted to help the people in their desire to have a school.

School No. 10. The teacher of this school is a church member in one of the churches near the county border line. He had friends in a neighboring county who agreed to help him start a school if he could get a permit to teach. There are two ways to do it. One is to pass your teachers' examinations and the other is to get the mission to recognize your school. This man being a church member in good standing felt that the easiest way would be to get the educational committee of the mission to recognize his school. This was finally done. We expressed the hope that although the American Board had no work in that county he would seize every opportunity to preach the gospel. This he has done quite faithfully and as far as he has ability he has tried to do faithful work, but his ability as a teacher is very mediocre, even his knowledge of the Chinese language is severely limited. This spring the magistrate of that county heard that this man was conducting a school without a teacher's license and immediately sent out and sealed his doors. He protested saying that he was protected by the mission, but the magisttrate said that he knew that the American Board Mission had no work in his county and refuse to believe him, so there was nothing left for him to do but come into the city and tell his tale. The Educational Committee wrote a letter to the official explaining the matter and he then permitted him to go on with his teaching. This is an indication that some, at least, of our schools would be closed if they were not under the protection of the mission. The uncomfortable thing about it is that it is not because our schools are superior to the government schools and generally recognized as such, for I doubt whether they are so, nor because it is a mission trying to do good, though the Chinese constantly say this (some mean it and some are polite) but because they are mission schools and have foreigners back of them who have influence with the authorities higher. I do not say that missions should should not use their prestige to keep their work going, but that work ought to be made worthy of their prestige.

Specific Cases

School No. 15. This school was taken on this spring. This village touches the outskirts of an important and well-to-do market town. The children of this village had previously gone to a very good government school in the larger town, but for some reason decided that they wanted a school of their own. One of our church members whose home is in the village got wind of it and wanted to be the teacher. He is very poor, but has the reputation of having some Chinese learning. By canvassing he found that someone else had a better chance than he, so being a church member he thought the mission might be willing to set up a school and put him in as teacher. If this was done he could draw at least enough students so that there would be no second school. He set the wires in motion and soon had a large number of influential preachers and church members pleading his case with the Educational Committee. Finally, after investigation the Committee decided to try him out. He didn't seem to have anything wrong with him, except

~~xxxx~~ ~~xxx~~ try him out. He didn't seem to have anything particularly wrong with him except that he wrote lawsuits for people, a thing which is tabooed in the church and which isn't approved among the best Chinese, for, as the Chinese say, in writing lawsuits, you 'take up the pen to ruin your reputation'. However he promised not to write lawsuits as long as he was teaching in a mission school. The church members in pleading his case said he did it only because he was so poor he had to pick up a living any way he could. His knowldge of the Chinese language is very creditable but he has no knowledge of any of the rest of the curriculum. Here is another case where the teacher may stay in the mission schools for some little time, but the keeping of this particular school is doubtful. Schools not back by a good strong interested body of Christians are rather an unstable proposition. I believe that the policy of having a mission school in connection with some definite and organized churchwork and making that school a real center of life and light in the community is after all the wisest policy for our Christian educational work.

Aside from these four schools we have no schools ~~xxx~~ to whose support the mission does not make a considerable contribution. That is, they are no different from regular mission schools everywhere in their management and relationship to the mission. These four represent the pick of all the recent offers we have had to take on schools whose support we were not asked for. It doesn't seem to me that it would be very hard to decide upon the desirability or otherwise of continuing an indefinite expansion along this line. Expansion is all right if it is founded on wise principles, but there is expansion and expansion.

With the last paragraph the first section of this report may be considered closed. It was written in the effort to make clear the changed situation, first that the peculiar situation which was brought about by the sudden and dramatic change in China from the new to the old no longer exists; second, that the rapid improvement of the management and teaching of the public schools is fast placing our schools in an embarrassing position in their respective communities; third, our present teaching force is largely responsible for this position and steps should be taken immediately to improve it; fourth, a large proportion of the present teaching force consists of old-style teachers, whom no amount of supervising or teaching in summer schools will make into teachers in the modern sense of the word. Hence to save our schools, to say nothing of building them up into permanent institutions, or thoroughly useful institutions in the community, we must set to work immediately to give our young men special preparation for this work. Sending boys to our schools will cost the parents more than sending them to the public schools, because our schools will be obliged to charge tuition in order to keep running, while the publicschools will be supported by taxation and tuition will be free and in time ~~xxxx~~ attendance will be compulsory. Hence a man sending a boy to the mission school will be obliged to pay his tax in support of the public schools and a tuition to the mission school besides. A Chinese will have to have some good reasons before he will pay twice for the schooling of his children. If our

Conclusion

schools are manifestly superior to the public schools and more helpful to the boys we can combat this disadvantage, because I feel sure that we can create a superior moral atmosphere in our schools which will appeal to many high minded Chinese parents, but if our schools are not manifestly superior, or even equal to the public schools we shall wake up some day to find ourselves minus our elemenatary schools. And we shall justly deserve the loss, because unless we can make a real contribution to the Chinese community through our schools we certainly have no excuse for maintaining them.

The Kind of Schools we ought to have.

Introduction

I have been speaking about the situation which we are facing and what must be done if we are to meet it properly. Now I wish you to forget the existence of this particular situation and permit me to discuss the question from the standpoint of what we ought to do, if we are to assume the responsibility of establishing primary schools to fit boys to meet life as they have to meet it and ought to meet it. The lives of boys are entrusted to us to shape and that is a sacred and heavy responsibility, and it can be neither lightly accepted nor set aside. Ideals in education all over the world have been changing with great rapidity in the last few years. To these changes we must keep thoroughly alive and thoroughly sensitive. Even since the war there has been a great popular awakening in regard to needs in education. It has caused widespread discussion as to the purpose, method, and management of our educational institutions. I take it that we all agree that the purpose of establishing elementary schools is to help children grow into men and women who are more efficient and more useful to themselves, their homes, their communities, and to the world as a whole. The purpose of establishing mission elementary schools is not for a different purpose, but rather to add to that purpose certain elements which are badly needed, especially in a non-Christian civilization. The purpose of establishing mission schools includes the above but adds the purpose of surrounding growing boys and girls with a thoroughly Christian atmosphere with the hope that they, in so far as lies in each individual, will grow up filled with a Christian spirit and purpose and become in their own sphere of life centers of Christian light and influence. How much such men are needed in a non-Christian country those who are striving to do Christian work in such a country fully realize.

Curriculum and ideals of teaching

In this second part I wish to discuss what sort of curriculum and what sort of teaching I think is needed for our Christian elementary schools especially in our country districts. The basis of the curriculum which I describe is the curriculum prescribed by the Government. In fact, with the exception of Bible teaching, it it all to be found in that curriculum, at least, the full spirit and purpose of it was in the minds of those had framed the Government curriculum and is in the minds of the leading Chinese educators today. There is, at best, always a wide gap between ideals and actual attainment. But we should set the very highest ideals and work for their attainment.

I wish first to set forth some of the principles which lie behind our modern ideals in education. The clear statement of these principles dates from Rousseau in the 18th century. His statement is somewhat as follows: Nature would have children be children before they are men. Childhood has its own ways of thinking, seeing, feeling. Therefore we should study the child, his way of thinking, seeing, feeling, and adapt our educational practice to it. To invert this order, as has been the practice in school work for centuries and try artificially to cram into an child knowledge which he may need to know as a man, but which as a child he is incapable of comprehending, is to produce a forced fruit, immature and flavorless fruit that rots before it can ripen. Such statements as these are common to Rousseau, and the ideas which lie back of them have had the greatest influence in shaping education in modern times. Later the introduction of the study of psychology and following it the intensive observation and study of the child have made the last quarter century well nigh revolutionary in the realm of education. The old ideal was that the school was the place for listening, receiving, absorbing. The new ideal is that it is a place for work, the directing ofenergy, opportunity for discoveries, construction, creation, active inquiry, and self-expression. It will make the idea of what the new ideal is if we take a concrete example: The illustration is taken from Dr. Dewey's book "The School and Society": Suppose an ideal home, where the parent is intelligent enough to recognize what is best forthe child and is able to supply what is needed, how does the child learn? Does he learn thru the forced methods of the school? Not at all. We find him learning thru the social converse and constitution of the family. There are certain points of interest and value in the conversation carried on, statements are made, inquiries arise, topics are discussed and the child continually learns. He states his experiences and his misconceptions are corrected. Again the child participates in the household occupations, and thereby gets habits of industry, order, and regard for the ~~xxx xf xthxrx~~ rights and ideas of others, and the fundamental habit of subordinating his activities to the general interest of the household. Participation in these household tasks becomes an opportunity for gaining knowledge. The ideal home would naturally have a workshop where the child could work out his constructive instincts. It would have have a miniature laboratory in which his inquiries could be directed. The life of the child would extend out of doors to the garden, surrounding fields and forests. He would have his excursions, his walks and talks, in which the larger world out of doors would be open to him. Now if we organize and generalize all of this, we have the ideal school. There is no mystery about it, no wonderful discovery of pedagogy or educational theory. It is simply a question of doing systematically and in a large intelligent way what for various reasons can be done in most household is only in a comparatively meager meager and haphazard manner. In the first place the ideal home has to be enlarged. The child has to be brought into contact with more grown people and more children in order that there may be the freest and richest social life. Moreover, the occupations and relationships of the home environmentare not specially selected for the growth of the child; the main object is something else, and what the child can get out of them is incidental. Hence the need of a school. In this school of life the child becomes the all-controlling aim. All the media for furthering the growth of the child center there. Learning? ---certainly, but living primarily and ~~xxxx~~learning thru and in relation to this living. When we take the life of the child centered and organized in this way, we do not find that he is first of all a listening being, simply absorbing; quite the contrary.

In contrast to the ideals conveyed in the preceding paragraph think of the ideals which underlie most of the teaching in our schools here and the fearfully stereotyped methods, the close application to the directions in the book, the inability to relate even the simplest studies to actual life save as it is done in the textbook, the total ignorance of any of the subjects in the curriculum that are most related to life, such as nature study, handwork, practical sciences, drawing, even practical arithmetic. The whole system is in a big sense a fearful waste, a waste in energy, money and things, but the big waste is not in those things, it is the waste of human life, the life of the children while they are at school, and afterward because of inadequate and perverted preparation. I quote again from Dr. Dewey on this point "From the standpoint of the child, the great waste in the school comes from his inability to utilize the experiences he gets outside the school in any complete and free way withing the school itself; while, on the other hand, he is unable to apply in daily life what he is learning at school. That is the isolation of the school---its isolation from life. When the child gets into the schoolroom he has to put out of his mind a large part of the ideas, interests, and activities that predominate in his home and neighborhood. So the school being unable to utilize this every day experience, sets painfully to work, on another tack and by a variety of means, to arouse in the child a interest in school studies. While I was visiting in the city of Moline some years ago, the superintendent told me that they found children every year, who were surprised to learn that the stream of water flowing past their homes was the Mississippi river of the textbook. The geography being simply a matter of the schoolroom, it is more or less of an awakening to many school children to find that the whole thing is nothing but a formal statement of the facts which they see, feel, and touch everyday. When we think that we live on the earth, that we live in an atmosphere, that our lives are touched at every point by the influences of the soil, flora, and fauna, by considerations of light and heat, then think of what the school study of geography has been, we have a typical idea of the gap existing between the everyday experiences of the child and the isolated material supplied in such large measure in the school." This is but an instance. Arithmetic and language study would furnish other and more glaring examples.

Curriculum discussed

The above gives a hint as to the principles which should be the guiding motive in the teaching method, the central theme of which is the linking up of the school activities with the life of the child as he normally sees it and meets it. I do not wish to go into the detail too minutely as to teaching methods as it would take altogether too long, but it might be of interest to make a little study of the sort of curriculum which would be suitable for our Christian elementary schools in the country districts. I ought to say that the Government school curriculum aims to accomplish practically everything which I mention, but there is still need for more study put in on the textbooks and methods of teaching. I should make it clear that the curriculum set forth comtemplates the first seven years of the child's schooling, that is the full lower and higher primary school grades.

The point which I wish to makein this presentation is the need of teachers capable and versatile enough and with enough knowledge of the highest educational aims to work intelligently toward some real goal in the training of the mind in the preparation of the students under their care for life as they will have to meet it. We now have in our teaching force practically no teachers, with the possible exception of one young teacher, who could even by study make an attempt to teach the subjects which I am outlining to day nothing of teaching with any efficiency or idea of co-relation. Their whole training and ideas of the purpose of school teaching would prevent it, even if they were young enough to attemptto acquire new ideas. The young man, I speak of, I hope may enter the normal department and become an efficient teacher some day, but even the young men must have a specialized training for this work. If the ideal which I am setting is considered to high to be attained, it is no reason why we should not strive toward it with all the fecilities at our command.

The Mother Tongue. Mastery of the mother tongue is the birthright of every child. He should learn to speak it correctly and with ease. This implies that he must have something to say and be interested in saying it. Every recitation is a lesson in the mother tongue and should be used for this purpose. Facility in speech grows out of enthusiasm in speaking. How to bring this about is up to the teacher. The student should be able to read his spoken and written language with enjoyment, and so far as possible become familiar with the best in its literature. He should be able to read the spoken language aloud with distinctness and bringing out the meaning clearly. He should be able to write the language with facility. This implies a mastery of the character and unceasing practice in composition under wise and intelligent instruction, not in phraseology that is stilted and obselete, but in the forms which will be most useful to him when he leaves school.

Arithmetic. This is a subject that is both over- and under-emphasized. In our schools it is taught very inefficiently. The lower grades should make use of objects and discover the main number facts for themselves under the skillful guidance of the teacher. Number concepts are of slow growth and the growing mind of the child needs the guidance of a skilled and interested mind to watch his progressive needs. The picking and choosing of the useful and less useful problems and the proper coordination of these problems with the everyday life of the child is an important task in arithmetic and only the professionally trained can be versatile enough to do it.

History and Civics. Every child should know the mode of government of his own country and its history. More than that he should become interested in the present day movements in his own country and in the world. These interests are communicated to him by the enthusiasm of his teacher. It is true that the civics and history of the elementary school has to be simple and concrete, but nevertheless the boy needs it if he is to be a good citizen of a republic

He should be told about the people of his country---their homelife, their industries, their schools, their bravery, their hardships, adventures, achievements. He should come to know some of the great men of his country present as well as past, the writers, inventors, explorers, artists, as well as soldiers and statesmen. Starting from his own country he might well learn about the men of other countries. The world is no longer divided as it was once, but the viewpoint of men everywhere must be a world viewpoint. Our teaching must keep pace with the general movement of the world. In each school there should be a small but well chosen library of interesting histories, biographies, and profitable stories, from which he may pick and choose under the guidance of the teacher. He should develop a taste and desire for good reading. He should as early as possible cultivate the habit of general reading and especially of having a current newspaper always available. If possible he should get the habit of subscribing to papers and magazines.

Geography and Nature Study. The country school has advantages over the city schools in these studies. The country child is closer to the earth and its products than the citychild and advantage may well be taken of this fact. He sees the seeds planted and the crops cultivated and harvested. To him these things are concrete and he has a working basis for understanding the products of his own and other countries. But the study of geography cannot be of the old catechism type. The content of geography is synonymous with the content of the experience of the child as related to his own interests and activities, in so far as they grow out of the earth as his home. Towns and cities begin with the ones nearest home. The concept of rivers, valleys, mountains, capes and bays are but modifications of those that lie within the circle of his experience. What kind of people live in a country, what they work at, what they eat, and how they live in their homes and schools, what weather they have, and what they wear, how they travel and speak and read-----these are more vital questions to the child than the names and location of unimportant streams, towns, capes, and bays. For they are the things that touch his own experience and appeal to his interests. Only as geography is given this social background, and concerns itself with the earth as related to social activities, can it fulfill its function in the elementary school. What is true of the method in geography is also true of the method on nature study. The country is rich in its opportunites for studing nature at first hand I realize this quite strongly every time I go around the field. The students can study all sorts of animals large and small without going out of the school yard. In one school there was a swallow's nest with little birds in it directly over the heads of the pupils in the schoolroom. The pranks and jealousies and wooings and scoldings of the older birds as well as the feeding and nurture of the young birds were all going on up there next to the ceiling while the boys were working over their books. My constant watching of the doings of the birds almost attracted the attention of the boys to them, but they had never been instructed as tohow to watch them intelligently and learn the ways of birds from them. What an opportunity that was for a wideawake teacher to have called attention to these birds each day and to note their doings, and squabbles, and nest building, and the scoldings of the mates, the hen-pecked husband, who took his peckings without backbiting or complaint, the hatching and feeding of the young, and watching them in their first flights. The Chinese boys are great lovers of pets and nature study rightly conducted would greatly appeal to them.

Insect life is abundant and plentiful in China and has its interesting and fascinating side as well as its annoying side. But what teacher have we who could teach the boys these things interestingly and intelligently? Very often one is obliged to kick away the pigs to get in at the school door. One school is opposite a stable and a spirited mulecolt was prancing in and out of the school room, something of a pet of the boys. He seemed to enjoy coming in to be shooed out by the boys. In the same school I went out of the school room into the yard and began to beat my clothes(for reasons)and looking down on the ground I saw several insects hopping about like tiny crickets. Tiny crickets at that time of year aroused my curiosity, but closer examination disclosed them to be only fleas. What a rich field the Yutaoho valley is for our own children to study nature! Only a few days ago when we had just arrived and were eating our lunch in the backyard, our attention was attracted by a curious animal not fifty yards away near a grotto looking at us. When we pointed at him, he was frightened away. His manner and long bushy tail revealed him to be a coon. He had a nest of young ones in the grotto which he thought best to remove to another place that same night, but he is not so far but what he occasionally visits our larder and awakens us in the night with his unsaintly crying. Two years ago it was possible to climb a nearby hill and see a family of foxes sporting ina field below. On the mountains one may trace a leopard to his lair, stir up a wild pig, see several deer, shoot half a dozen partridges, kick a pheasant from your path, and hear the wolves howl, most any day. On the plains wild ducks are almost tame and flocks of bustards are numerous in season. A good shot would enjoy the hunting. Nature is rampart in Shansi and wild and tame alike come to your door for you to observe and study. The abundance of flowers of all sorts on the plains and in the mountain valleys and on the hillsides is well known to those who love the wild flowers. It would be easy for almost any boy to gather two or three hundred kinds of wild flowers. The Chinese also love and cultivate various kinds of garden flowers. School gardens are quite a possibility in most of our schools.

Industry. In connection with the study of geography and the study of nature and also in connection with drawing and handwork may well go a study and observation of the occupations of man. China is a splendid place for such observation. Industry is not on a large and incomprehensible scale as it is in America. Practically all the industries are done by hand and if not partly on the street are accessible to the average boy or class for observation. Every reasonably large Chinese town has its iron shops, its cloth shops, its cloth manufacturing shops, its brass shops, its wood working shops, its wagonbuilding shops, its brick making kilns, its cloth-dyeing shops, and not far from some of our schools are coal mines, iron mines, smelting plants, glass factories, silver foundries, iron foundries, and many other industries, besides many stores where can be seen products of other parts of China and of other countries. This sort of work would be a great source of instruction and observation to growing boys, and rightly conducted, would widen their range of interests and greatly increase their fund of information and their efficiency in whatever work they go into.

Hand Work. Hand work in the elementary school must be concrete and interesting, and to teach it properly requires

a trained mind and hand. We have no hope of introducing such a subject in any of our schools until we have properly trained teachers, but it is required in the government curriculum and the boys need it for their best development. It is not in the least a question of the readiness of the boys to take it up and profit by it, but it is only a question of equipment and teaching. Boys can be taught the use of tools the value and finishing of different kinds of materials, and can develop no little skill with their hands, while they are at the same time receiving mental development and the cultivation of practical interests from this line of work. This work could could be coordinated most profitably with the geography, nature study, and industrial observation, which I have spoken of above. First, let us say, there could be instruction by the teacher as to what the students should observe on an excursion and also getting the ideas of the pupils as to what they think they ought to see, then the excursion conducted by the teacher in which he explains and coordinates what the pupils are seeing with other things they are learning in school, then, upon return to school, oral and written discussion of the things observed on the excursion, and then hand work to illustrate some phase of the work investigated. Different pupils might desire to illustrate different phases of the work, a thing which a versatile teacher could easily encourage and manage. Drawing may well be coordinated with this work.

Health, Hygiene, Sanitation, and First Aid. We have no teachers who could teach any of these things. Even our college trained boys are none too good at this kind of work. It would require special emphasis in the work for training teachers and a special type of instruction to be effective. Teachers have got to be thoroughly convinced of the effacacy of modern hygiene and sanitation and so forth before they will teach it with enthusiasm. The young teachers would have mountains to overcome, but the old teachers would never be willing to undertake these subjects. But since health is the basis of all success and happiness, nothing can be more important in the ~~xxxxx~~ education of the child than practical hygiene, nor more important for the community than practical sanitation. If such a subject is important in any country it is important in China. I do not have to call your attention to the manner of living amongst the Chinese, nor the prevalence of disease, nor the reasons for it. You know the unceasinganxiety under which we all live trying to bring our children thru the first few years and when it is done we can do no more than thank God in the consciousness that no human strength ~~xxxx~~ ~~xx~~ and wisdom could have done it. But Chinese children and people die by the thousands everyday and still remain totally ignorant of the causes. Not only should the course in physiology emphasize the laws of hygiene, but this hygiene should in part have particular bearing on right living under conditions of life in China. Food, its variety, adaptability, and preparation; clothing for different seasons; work, recreation, play. care of the eyes and teeth; bathing; ventilation of the home and especially of sleeping rooms; the effects of tobacco and cigarettes in checking growth and reducing efficiency; the more simple and obvious facts bearing on the relation of bacteria to the growth, preparation and spoiling of foods; the means to be taken to prevent bacterial contagion of diseases,---these are some of the practical matters that every child should know as a result of his study of physiology and hygiene, and if we are to assume the responsibility for shaping the destiny of these ~~xxx~~ children in our schools it is our duty to teach these things to them in such a way as to awaken in them an interest and a sense of responsibility.

Agriculture. Agriculture is a splendid subject for our country schools. Not only is it of considerable practical importance, but it has real cultural values. While agriculture, like all the subjects of the elementary schools, must be simple and concrete, it is possible, however, to give the children much useful information concerning agriculture. Perhaps, better still, it is possible to develop a scientific attitude and interest that will lead to further study of the subject in the high school or higher agricultural school if we should some time have one, and attach some well-trained and educated boys to the farms. The pupils can at least be made familiar with the best modes of planting and cultivating the various crops, and with the diseases and insects enemies which threaten them; the selection of seed; the rotation of crops and many other practical things applying directly to their home life. In these matters the cooperation of the homes can be secured But there are things which would be new to the boys, for example, anything in the line of animal husbandry is unstudied by the Chinese farmer, the improving of poultry, the keeping of dairy cows, or goats, the improvement of the breed of sheep for better wool, the planting of trees on the hills for the next generation to profit by, and the proper care of animals that are sick, are ideas all strange tothe Chinese, but the proper application of some of them, at least, is necessary for his prosperity. The opportunity to be prosperous as well as the opportunity to set a fine example in the community would lie before a highly intelligent and well-trained Chinese farmer.

Music and Art. Nor should the finer aspects of culture be left out of the education of the country child. He will learn music as readily as any child and love it as much. He should at least be taught to sing and to understand and appreciate music of worthy type. The same principle will apply to art. The great masterpieces of painting and sculpture have as much beauty and inspiration in them as the great masterpieces of literature. Yet most Chinese children complete their schooling without much mention being made of the subject and hardly having seen a worhty copy of a great painting, of even their own country's artists, much less have they been taught to appreciate the significance of great works of art and to love them.

Physical Training. Chinese schoolboys certainly need wise instruction and supervision in in this respect. They have a serious tendency to become stooped, and have curved spines and hollow chests, and the only real remedy for this tendency is plenty of physical training and athletic exercise. Our old teachers while occasionally giving the boys a little setting up work do not take very kindly to this work. I sometimes ask them to give the boys a little physical work to see about what they are in the habit of doing with it, but it puts them under such embarrassment that I generally refrain. The work they confine themselves to is a little breathing and setting up exercise twice or three times a week. In several schools they give very little of this even. I do not blame the teachers, I am rather sorry for them. They are unable to change their lifelong habits and ideas at this stage of life. They have the inbred idea that a real gentleman exercises as little as is possible. His exercise consists in taking his birds out for an airing and while they recognize that exercise is probably good for the boys, they have a decided aversion to it themselves. They would be glad to see the boys exercise without their assistance. Athletics and games need a more prominent place in our schools. Running, jumping and games need to be introduced to the boys and their play needs careful

like to have the boys exercise w thout their assistance. Athletics and games should have a more prominent place in our schools. Running jumping, and games of all sorts need to be introduced to the boys and their play su ervised. It is a side of Chinese boy life sadly needing attention. There is a fine opportunity from the social standpoint in this work not only in the training of the boys, but in having athletic meets between schools not far distant from one another. You have only to let your imagination work a little to see the fine stimulus this would be to the boys in the various schools, a corrective, as well as a source of development for school and community spirit. How much this is needed in Chinese life is known only too well to those who work for a while in the country villages.

Bible Study. Last, but by no means least, in this curriculum for our Christian country schools is a systematic and well directed study of the Bible. In the lower grades it should be done largely in story form and in the most pedagogical way. These stories should be so selected and so told as gradually to instil into the mind of the child the great fundamental truths of the Christian religion and incidentally give him a knowledge of the Bible which he will carry through life. Later the work may be more instructional and directly ethical. Here, if anywhere, is where our Christian schools ought to shine. It is at this point that we have any claim or any right to undertake with the generous and sacrificial gifts of Christians at home the education of Chinese children. I dislike to speak of the qualifications of our teachers at this point. We have three or four teachers who exert a constant and consistent religious influence, that is, they always have on their minds the winning of boys to the Christian life. Most of our teachers exert a reasonably good moral influence over the boys. Anumber of teachers are quite new in the Christianlife and still continue some unchristian practices, such as wine drinking, occasional gambling, and writing lawsuits, all of which are considered unchristian by the Chinese Christians. Some of the teachers are probationers. I trust, at least that their motives are unmixed for being so. We have two or three, I believe, who are not even inquirers, but our difficulty in finding suitable teachers is so great that we are obliged to use them and to continue some teacher of doubtful influence. But there are none of the teachers who have any ideas of the proper way to teach the Bible to children.

Conclusion

With the exception of the last subject, that of Bible study, the spirit and aim of the entire above curriculum can be found in the Government school curriculum. I have put it in the above form for the sake of making clearer the ideals which were in the minds of those responsible for that curriculum. In textbooks and teaching methods there is great room for improvement but that will always be true and the educational leaders of China are steadily studying these things, so that we may expect improvement. But we ought to give the best that it is in our power to give, not because we are going to meet with growing standards in the public schools, but because we owe it to the boys, for the shaping of whose lives we are responsible, and to the generations whom they in turn ought to serve. But that best is out of our power to give without teachers qualified to be the proper medium of conveyance to the child-

teachers qualified to be the proper medium of conveyance to the children. It like asking someone to build a very beautiful house, but permitting him to use only old timbers full of dry rot and old rusty nails and bricks that are in small pieces and crumbling. It is a task quite out of the range of possibility. I do not hesitate to say that if the mission wishes to keep on with its elementary schools that this is its most immediate and pressing problem and every energy should be bent toward it without delay no matter at what sacrifice or supposed sacrifice has to be made to do it. It simply must be done.

In addition to the introduction and teaching of a proper curriculum there is the whole social side of the school work which I have not touched upon. The school should be made a community center, place where the parents and village people may come for reading, for wholesome intercourse, for entertainment, for instruction. A proper kind of nightschool might be conducted for part of the year with great helpfulness. Lantern and other lectures could be given. The people could be kept informed about current events and patriotism developed. Possibly a small circulating library could be installed and loaned out with intelligence. The possibilities for awakening the people of the village to a social life would be limited only by the intelligence and initiative of those in charge of the work. The introduction of athletic and other contests within the village itself and with neighboring villages would promote healthy rivalry and social intercourse. Such work and the requisite leadership for such work requires great versatility and intelligence, and with the most favorable material will require time for full development. Our schools certainly have a function in the villages, for the church is better organized to promote a sane and healthy social life than any other organization in the community. It will be steadier and more reliable. It will admit of more freedom and less red tape. It will be more trusting and surround itself with fewer petty rules, but it will be ever watchful for the important things. But the very foundation for the building of a structure according to these ideals is the development of the proper kind of leadership.

What is to be done? What request do I make? Place the full responsibility for the present squarely upon my shoulders. Give me full freedom to work it out as best I can, give me assistance for the present and necessary curtailing

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FRANK B. WARNER, B.A.
INSPECTOR OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China, December 6, 1919

Rev. Wm. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

It has been some little time since I last made a report to you. We have been going thru a rather interesting period and some quiet changes have been going on, which I hope will bear fruit in the future. What those changes are as related to the educational work you have probably heard from other reports than my own. A few details you will be able to gather from the reports which I am enclosing. The more significant events are the reorganization within the school itself making Mr. Fairfield virtually responsible for the internal development of the school, and the attempt to introduce some teacher training work in order to meet the need for teachers in our mission school work. Some interesting discussions have taken place in regard to Christian Educational policies for the missions of the province. A year ago I was very much in favor of some sort of union educational work, but after many talks with missionaries of the different missions I do not see how it will be possible to bring about such a union in any one institution. The cooperating elements are exceedingly diverse in background, of thought, habits, and ideals in education. For the present it is a fact that the opportunity for a union educational institution does not exist. I am personally opposed to placing the institution (which should be a secondary school) in Taiyuanfu. I do not believe the Christian work of the province would be at all benefited, and the losses involved, both financial and spiritual, would be very great. I have made a brief summary of my own personal opinions regarding the educational policy of our own mission. These opinions have gradually evolved with four or five years close study of our changing situations. They are in brief: One good secondary school for boys, and one for girls; a few selected higher primary schools; and as many lower primary schools as practicable (these should be coeducational and taught by properly trained girl teachers). Upon such a system of schools we could easily spend all the resources available for this work, and such a system could be made effective both as educational and evangelistic institutions. I question whether the Mission is justified in contemplating an industrial or technical institution. The expense of running such institutions is great in comparison to the returns in evangelistic results. It would be a more effective policy to use a smaller sum of money in evangelistic work in government institutions. The greatest justification for Mission schools is to inspire and train Christian leaders and to exert (largely thru them) a Christianizing and uplifting influence in the community.

Need of Training

THE OBERLIN SHANSI MEMORIAL SCHOOLS

山西翰寶學校

山西太谷縣

TAIKUHSIEN, SHANSI, CHINA

SUPPORTED BY

THE OBERLIN SHANSI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

OBERLIN, OHIO, U.S.A.

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TREASURER

FRANK S. WILSON, B.A.
INSPECTOR OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China, _____ 19

I think the best and most economical move from every standpoint is to go on with Memorial School at the Flower Garden and develop it into an effective secondary institution for boys. No loss is involved in doing so and a large expense is saved. I believe a far more effective evangelistic influence and training for Christian leadership is possible in its present location than anywhere else. I think the secondary school for girls should probably be located at Fenchow. The united effort of the whole District is really necessary for effective educational work. A divided effort is more than weak, it endangers the work. Of course time tests out our ideas and solves many questions. As a general policy we must concentrate upon a few schools and make their quality irreproachable. Otherwise our mission schools cannot long be effective. I have questioned many Chinese as to their opinion about the future of Mission schools and the invariable answer is that when the government schools become effective there will be little demand for mission schools, but that if mission schools maintain and very high quality and lay great stress upon moral training, there will probably be people who will want to send their children to them. There is a strong impression among some that mission schools in China will pass thru much the same history as those in Japan. If this is true, then mission education will need careful guidance during the next few years.

You will be glad to know that we are all well. Our two girls are growing rapidly and healthily. We all send greetings. You must be very busy at the office these days. I read your letters with the greatest interest and feel that your difficulties must be legion with the troubles in Europe and Turkey and the varying exchange rates and the increasing cost of living. How do you manage to accomplish all that you do?

With best Christmas and New Years' greetings,

I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

Frank B. Warner

Tientsin

Dec. 6, 1919.

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With best Christmas and New Year's greetings,

I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

Frank D. Warner

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REC'D JUN 5 1919

Taiku, Shansi, China,
April 29, 1919.

Rev. Wm. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

Under another cover I am enclosing a paper which I have written on higher Christian education for the Province of Shansi. I fear that it is rather long for a busy man to read, but I have headed the paragraphs so as to help you to skim it thru. I am also enclosing a chart to go with the report on elementary school work which I sent you sometime ago. It gives an indication of the exact status of our elementary school work. The facts stated are correct because I did the gathering, and I have left out those kinds of statistics which have to be derived by guesswork, or the memories of teachers, such as percentages of students going on to school, etc. The general situation in regard to education in this province is changing very rapidly and my feeling is growing that we must be very wideawake and watch it carefully and adapt our work to it and steer it so as to have something of a permanent nature, if possible. That is the reason why I have been so insistent on starting at the bottom right away and building something that had some hope of permanency. The foundation of all our Christian educational work is the right kind of fitting school, without we can have it we might as well shut up shop now as a few years hence. What that school should be like and where it should be, I have outlined carefully in my paper. I personally do not believe that it needs to be duplicated in Fenchow, but that is a personal opinion and should not be a determining factor in forming policies, although some good arguments could be advanced in support of the opinion. One is duplication of expense and the other is insufficient constituency. There is a vast difference between the number of people in the field and the constituency available for your Christian school. In the building of a normal department, if we can steer things in such a way as to turn out Christian young men who make good in the public schools, then we have a chance for something permanent there, I think. The foundation of this normal work, however, is the right kind of fitting school. It must all work together. What we build we must certainly build well today or our Christian education in China will have the same reputation it has in Japan before many years. What the government does will be done by taxation and the tuition will be free, and we must have a quality which not only permits us to charge a little tuition, but will also offset the fact that the people will have to pay a school tax to support the public schools. Another thing we must face very soon, and that is that Christian schools are not going to be the recipients of any special favors, but must by direct competition prove the worth of their work. At present I do not advocate giving up our elementary school work, though some very valuable opinion advises it, but I feel that in order to succeed we must limit our number of schools and make them of very high quality, and then draw out of the population that class of students which is most desirable and concentrate upon them, constantly encouraging them to go on to our higher school. The idea that we can perform anything like a public function with our schools or with our limited resources is quite out of the question, I am sure.

Taiyuanfu

Dec. 6, 1919.

I want to express my deep appreciation of the gracious approval which the Prudential Committee has given to the starting of teacher training work. I believe that it is the foundation work for anything we may wish to do in the way of elementary education. Without it the structure will be of the most temporary kind, and more than that the opportunity will be gone to build anything, when we become fully alive to the fact that we must build from the foundation. Some say that we are too late now. Perhaps so, but I think we ought to try.

I am enclosing a report which I wrote on the physical training work in the Academy for the year 1918. Considerable progress was made with the help of Mr. Davis. I hope it may continue. There should be a separate department of work. Something good in that line is the first step toward the training of some effective teachers for our elementary schools. Without it they do not have the proper set up to be wholesome examples for younger boys. Conditions in China demand proper physical training for teachers far more than they do in America. We took a fine group of boys to the Provincial and the NorthChina Meets and they showed a fine spirit and did themsleves great credit. They won third place in the Provincial Meet and took two and onehalf points in the North China Meet, which is very creditable work considering the odds they had to work against. We try not to over-emphasize the building of athletes, but rather the building of strong bodies and characters in every boy in the school.

We have had some interesting conferences on education recently and a wide variety of opinions have been expressed. Our own conference at the time of the District Meeting was very interesting and the discussion was altogether good-natured, though a great variety of opinions was expressed. There was an intermission conference in Taiyuan, which virtually broke up in a difference between the English Baptists and the Church of the Brethren. It seems that the great desire of the Church of the Brethren is to build up a separate mission and separate church of their own in Taiyuan. The English Baptists feel that a Church of the Brethren church in Taiyuan would be a devisive element in the Christian work there, because the Church of the Brethren do not recognize the validity of the English Baptist baptism and church membership. The English Baptists dip backwards once, while the Church of the Brethren dip forward three times. The English Baptists feel that the Chinese would not understand this difference and that the attitude of the Church of the Brethren is that their kind of Christian is not the real kind, hence leading to a division among the Chinese Christians. They say, however, that in their turn, they would be willing to form a union church and permit and recognise a different form of Baptism, such as sprinkling, or the Church of the Brethren form, provided the validity of their own form is recognized. This is certainly as liberal a point of view as can be asked for, and it seems to put the Church of the Brethren at a bad disadvantage. Several of us who favored letting the Church of the Brethren work in Taiyuan, now question whether they are really the body to enter such an important place. In such a place real union is very essential. The English Baptists were very cordial in saying that they would welcome us, because they felt that we would be willing to form a union church and do union work.

No real union church work is possible until churches will recognize the validity of each other's form of receiving members into the church, provided it is done in "spirit and in truth". However, I think we may be able to work with the Church of the Brethren in educational work and thus add their strength to ours. They are virile, but I feel that the American Board will make a great mistake if the direction of the policies of our higher educational work should be allowed to pass into the hands of the Church of the Brethren. We may invite them to cooperate in a measure with us on our own foundations, if they are willing to, but I now question the advisability of forming an out and out union institution with them. The English Baptists say they could not consider a union educational scheme so far as higher education is concerned as their Board is supporting the Shantung Christian University and would not support another here. Whether they might render assistance to our educational work on the ground that they were training boys in our school was a question which they were not prepared to discuss at present owing to their present shortage of workers and funds. This is the status of union educational work in the province at present. Take it all around, a good many interesting things have occurred in Christian work in the last few months, but I cannot see that anything definite has been accomplished except a more thorough mutual understanding all around. Perhaps this is the first step towards definite progress. One step toward accomplishing something is to be thoroughly aware of the difficulties in the way. I certainly believe we ought to put a man into Taiyuan for the opportunities that are open there with students and soldiers and officials. Such a man would find a place already made for him and a cordial welcome. Such a man should be an exceptional man, if possible, because he would have the opportunity to influence the progress of the whole province if he was big enough to do it.

With best wishes, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Frank B. Warner.

Taihu

April 29, 1919

REC'D MAR 10 1919

Taiku, Shansi, China,
Jan. 27, 1919.

Rev. Wm. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I received your kind letter sometime ago. I wish to thank you very much for it. I am enclosing copies of various reports which I have made and they will explain the various situations from my point of view, so I will not repeat in this letter. None of us are infallible in our judgment and all make mistakes, but I have spent so much time on our educational situation for the last year or two that I am convinced that I am on the right track and that the others will gradually come to feel the same way I do about it. That is why I have held firmly to my position in spite of some criticism.

I do not like to burden you to read my ideas, but if you can find the time to read them, you will find quite a number of things pointed out which have a most important bearing upon the future of our Christian work in Shansi. To state in a word, my general position is as follows: The foundation of the future success of our Christian work here in Shansi lies in the training of young men to take places of leadership. The general impression which our Christian work makes is a margin or fringe around the specific impression made by these leaders. The development of these leaders depends upon the quality of fitting school in which they are trained. Two or three weak fitting schools turn out a weak product for all localities, whereas one strong fitting school supported by all our Christian forces here in the Province would turn out a strong product for all. In regard to our resources we need faith, to be sure, but, on the one hand we ought to face the facts in regard to present and near future Christian constituency in the Province and consider what they really justify in the way of schools, and on the other hand, we should realize the great expense involved in building and maintaining a school of high quality and the resources we are likely to have to do it with.

Perhaps I should explain much more than I have done to be clear, but I am relying on the fact that you have had a different point of view fully presented to you and by comparing these reports with your other correspondence you will get both points of view.

We were deeply grieved to hear about your son's death. We send our sincere sympathy. My brother has been in France for a year or more. I think he is safe. Mrs. Warner and the Children are well and we all send warmest greetings.

Faithfully yours,

Frank C. Warner.

Dan'l Crawford

RD MAY 15 1914

A.B.C.F.M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass. U.S.A.
SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., President
JAMES L. BARTON, LL.D., Foreign Secretary
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FENCHOW WORK IN 1912:—
10 BRANCH CHURCHES
33 PREACHING PLACES
HOSPITAL
DISPENSARY
17 BOYS SCHOOLS
2 GIRLS SCHOOLS

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

山西汾陽縣基督教會

FENCHOW STAFF:—
WATTS O. PYE, B.D., *Evangelistic Work*
PERCY T. WATSON, M.D., *Physician*
CLARA F. WATSON, B.L., *Woman's Work*
GERTRUDE CHANEY, B.A., *Educ'l Work for Girls*
GRACE MCCONNAUGHEY, B.A., *Woman's Evangelistic Work*
WILLIAM R. LEETE, M.A., *City Evangelistic Work*

CHINESE STAFF: 71 MEN
8 WOMEN

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April 19th 1914.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

Enclosed is a copy of the letter Dr. Watson wrote Miss Wingate describing Miss Chaney's departure from Fenchow. It seemed to me that you ought to have a copy at the Rooms. I also enclose a picture or two which I have on hand. Dr. Strong may wish to see these as well.

At a town south of Fenchow Mr. Pye recently was given quite a remarkable reception. Two degree men and fifteen men of scholarship or wealth presented him with the petition that he immediately send a preacher and form a church among them - saying that they wished to be received into the church. The town is a wealthy one and its men of exceptional ability. Every minute he remained with them some one was presenting him with requests. Only a first class man can be sent to handle such a situation.

I wish I could write more but time fails me. Let me however pass to you our profound sense of privilege at receiving such opportunities for service as are ours today in this field. The Church in America

must be told over and over again how fortunate it is in all that God is giving it to do in this land. The half can never be told to Hummel, Hauffman or the three ladies we expect this summer. Now is most certainly the moment to refill the ranks of the martyrs.

My love goes especially to you & Mr. Bell during these days. I would that I could be with you both just for an hour - or rather (so long as I'm making a wish let it be the best) that you might be here for an hour and receive the inspiration of what God is doing for the people of this place. I can only write "Rejoice" and again I say Rejoice.

Yours faithfully,

William R. Leete.

Fenchow Oct. 19-1914

REC'D MAY 15 1914

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

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Tuesday night, March 31st, 1914.

Miss M. D. Wingate,
Room 1315, 19 S. LaSalle St.,
Chicago, Ill., 1914.

My dear Miss Wingate:-

When I wrote to you a few days ago how little was in our thought that Miss Chaney would not be with us tonight. The cable came late Saturday night and she left this morning. She sails from Shanghai on April 11th and is due in Vancouver April 26th. It is the best boat on the Canadian Pacific Line, The Empress of Asia.

I think the people at home will think much of how hard this is for Miss Chaney and the rest of the missionaries here but there will be few who realize in any detail what this blow means to Chinese Church here. Because Miss Chaney would have so little time to get ready we did not give out the news of the cable because we knew how every one would want to rush in upon her. The last day it got out to these leaders of the church here on the compound but most of the people thought ~~only~~ that these preparations were only for a trip to Tientsin until near the last.

The last afternoon people were hurrying to and fro and some came to me to find out the chinese characters for Miss Chaney's given name. They were trying to make some silk banners for her to take home and of course they must be simple as the time was short. Thankful we are that the time is short for these people will spend enough on these tokens often to make them in debt for several months.

Althought the time was so short and tha truth had been kept from them until the last yet when the time came for her start early this morning over 200 people escorted Miss Chaney outside the city including the little kindergarteners. ~~[illegible]~~

Tuesday night, March 31st, 1914.

Miss M. D. Wingate,
Room 1316, 19 S. LaSalle St.,
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My dear Miss Wingate:-

When I wrote to you a few days ago how little was in our thought that Miss Chaney would not be with us tonight. The cable came late Saturday night and she left this morning. She sails from Shanghai on April 11th and is due in Vancouver April 16th. It is the best boat on the Canadian Pacific Line, the Empress of Asia.

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Although the time was so short and the truth had been kept from them until the last yet when the time came for her start early this morning over 200 people escorted Miss Chaney outside the city including the little kindergartners.

They went nearly a mile and then they gathered together and sang a song. They hesitated and then the little kindergartners relieved the tenseness of the situation by one of their songs. The teachers in the school still could not turn back and let Miss Chaney go but Edith helped out by running ahead and pulling some wheat, for Miss Chaney which was the first green of the coming spring, and so they parted. Mrs Watson, Miss McConnaughey and Mr. Leete went on to Shen Lea Tsun, the place to stop for dinner on the way to Pingyao and all the Chinese turned back to their work except one, Mr. Jen.

Mr. Jen was a probationer in the church when the Boxer uprising came upon the people here. He stayed in charge of the property when the Missionaries left that memorable Aug. 15th for the same Shan Lea Tsun not far from which they met their death. Later on he sold all his property in order to get funds with which he could go to the coast to get news of the Fenchow missionaries death to the church at Tientsin. He had to go disguised as a business man and had to be searched many times as many people travelling at that time lost their lives because they carried letters or something else which associated them with the foreigners. But this was not all for when he reached Tientsin there was no one who could identify him and the gatekeeper of our Mission in Tientsin gave him no chance to see our missionaries until after two weeks. Then he could not be recognized and it was not until Dr. Edwards of Taiyuanfu came that his story was believed.

This was the days before the railroad and anyway no railroads were running at that time and so this journey on foot took no little strength of purpose. At that time he could not give accurate data for the indemnity lists and so he had to go back on foot all the way to Fenchow to get these lists written out but how to disguise these lists for the second journey back to Tientsin and Peking. He carried a Chinese pipe and tobacco pouch and in these a small bundle of paper rolls which the Chinese use to light their pipes with and on the inside of these rolls were written the facts wanted.

With these detailed accounts he made the journey a second time in safety and later when Dr. Atwood returned to Shansi Mr. Jen was not among those who received an indemnity. Instead he had hard times before he could get anyone to rent him a place within the city to say nothing of getting the money to pay the rent with. He first went to a small out of the way village with his mother and family until one of the leading families of the city recognized the worth of the man and took him into his court. His goodness has been rewarded for Mr Jen lived there until this year and the influence of Mr. Jen on this family has lead the two brothers both into the church and they are two of the leading men of the city and have been great leaders in forming our Bible classes among the gentry and government school teachers, including several men of magistrate rank.

Until this year Mr Jen has been paying his rent from a salary of $4.00 per month and of course has not saved enough to buy back the home he sold in 1900 for the benefit of the church half of the proceeds to be sure however were used to keep his family alive while he was giving this service. This year he has just bought a new home of old buildings because we paid him a year's salary in advance. His son who graduated from college last year is teaching this year and his salary will have to support the family this coming year.

This is a long digression but as he walked along with me as we went another mile to escort Miss Chaney I could see how he was thinking. He was going over in his mind of how they had hoped for a girl's school for all these years and how at last it had come only to have Miss Chaney go away just as she was getting the language and bring the schools in her care to effective work.

We walked along and it was interesting to see his thoughtfulness of wanting Miss Chaney to get in and ride now and finally she did and we said good bye. As we walked back he wanted to know all about her journey and whether she would have any friend with her on her long journey. He hop-

ed her mother would be soon well again so she could hasten back again but wanted to know whether she had sisters or brothers who could still be with their mother. He went on to say how hard Miss Chaney had worked bringing the enrollment of our girl schools and kindergarten up to an even hundred and the work as yet just begun. It seemed to him a time of all times when it was hard to spare her. I tried to encourage him saying that some times our hardest times bore the richest fruit ~~and said~~ that we might have others come to help in addition to Miss Chaney, and we should keep up our faith and hope.

It is now April 2nd and we suppose The Clarks got to Taiku yesterday. Yesterday was an awful day with one of the worst winds of the year as well as being cold and very very dusty. Today is the first day this year that we had had to have an extra fire upstairs and is a great contrast to the beautiful spring we have been having. Miss Chaney will have to face this cold wind all the way to Yutzu today and I fear the Clarks will not have the courage to try to get to Fenchow and we should certainly not expect it in this weather.

Miss Hazel Pye who graduates from Oberlin this year is getting dangerously near wanting to come as a missionary to Fenchow. She in many ways is one of the best products of the Pye family and has always said her duty would have to be at home but her redent lettrs seem to show a change of attitude. I have not seen her for several years but you might want to see what the situation is in case you decide she would be a suitable candidate. So far as we can form an opinion from this distance she would be an excellent one for the higher grades in our girls school and it would help to unify our work for girls and boys which would be a great blessing in many ways. It would give the girl's school a better chance to get Mr. Pye's rare insight in planning their work which is not to be thought lightly off when we have no older women here to advise and help. Furthermore everyone knows that Mr. Pye's work in Fenchow has proven him to be one of the great missionaries today in China. Mr Pye however tries to be careful about not putting his opinions forward, [redacted].

Miss Frances Kathleen Gray to Miss Hannah Kingston

March 31-1914

757

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It is now April 2nd and we suppose the Clarke got to Tsing yanfu yesterday. Yesterday was an awful day with one of the worst winds of the year as well as being cold and very very dusty. Today is the first day this year that we had had to have an extra fire upstairs and is a great contrast to the beautiful spring we have been having. Miss Chaney will have to face this cold wind all the way to Yuhsien today and I fear the Clarke will not have the courage to try to get to Fenchow and we should certainly not expect it in this weather.

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AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

Return to WES.

May 20th 1914

Dear Dr Strong:-

Just a note to say that our mission meeting for the Shansi District closed last night. Every thing went off in good shape and the Taiku people were very generous and spontaneous in rejoicing with us in the good things which have come to us. As far as the Shansi District is concerned there can be no little about the government school opening nor the expansion into Shensi.

Mr & Mrs Corbin said they would not have known Fenchow for the same place since Mr Corbin's last visit three years ago.

I do not know whether it has been

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

sufficiently emphasized at home or not
that the basis of union between the North
China Mission & the Shansi Missions provides
that the new candidates still be appointed
by the Prudential Committee to the
Districts and not to the Mission as
a whole. This means that the larger
mission has no control over the
missionaries of the Shansi District
or those designated to that District
except as the Shansi District agrees.
I mention this point not because there
has been any question about the two new
educational families for Fenchow but
because in future cases it might avoid
friction if this point was taken into consideration

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

We have a meeting today about the government school proposition. The magistrate here in the hospital with a bullet in his lip, whom I wrote about last letter is still here and about well. Yesterday as I was going out to play tennis one of the Chinese teachers came up to me & said he would like to see me privately. It seems this magistrate Mr Meng, will go to Taifuanfu when he is well. He wants to give up being a magistrate and would like to become a teacher in our new church government school organization. He said if this could be settled upon before he went to Taifuanfu he could give that as a reason for giving up his magistrate's office. He has been a teacher in Taifuanfu schools & is a fine man. Mrs Watson is still in bed but some better and we are hoping that we can start in China Monday Nov 5th

May 10th 1914
RECEIVED

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

Feb 20, 1914

Parlors

We have a meeting today about the Government School Proclamation. The magistrate has sent the Intendant with a bulletin in his yamen stating that he will have read about this bulletin on three days out of the Christian and the Chinese Teachers come to him and he would like to have a talk with them. He seems the magistrate is willing to do it. Perhaps he is afraid of the Boxers. He has asked the Intendant to be present. The magistrate's office. He has sent a reason for the magistrate's office. He has sent a reason for the magistrate's office. He has sent a reason for the

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

P.S. I am sending you under separate cover the Fenchow charts except two which I am sending the W.B.M.I.

May 10th 1914

413

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
JUN 3 1914

Ans'd

Dear Dr Strong:-

Mrs Watson is still ~~in bed~~ and doesn't seem to improve as rapidly as we would like. (I am sitting by the bedside while all the rest are in church.) Her pulse keeps about 110 and her temperature between 100° and nearly 103° She had a very bad cough with a good deal of expectoration so when the pleurisy came it made it very painful for her. She eats very little even milk and egg nogs being refused often. She has some pleural effusion but not ~~much~~ excessive and of course it sometimes takes three or four weeks for pleurisy to run its course. I am hoping Dr Hemmingway will be over this coming week to attend our annual Shansi District Mission Meeting and let him have the responsibility. After our talk the day we went to Hsiangtzu Yuan I was somewhat prepared to get the news of your father's death which Miss Kauffman brought word of when she came from Taiku. I realize a little of how you felt to be so far away at the time as my fathers death came three years ago.

. . . .

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENGHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M.D.

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
JUN 3 1914

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

How great must be your satisfaction though to look back over the well rounded work of his long life and of the large vision and faith which filled his life. In another sense it is a great privalege to feel that you are doing the work he has been wrapped up in and in that sense his work still goes on.

The April Missionary Herald came last night and we hope it will not be long now before we get news of your arrival in Boston. The Taiyuanfu government is now considering the government recognition of our Mission Schools and so far very favorably. We hope soon to hear that it is a reality.

The Government School opening here will be taken up after our Shansi District Meeting this coming week. We thought it wise mission policy to go slowly until after we got the sanction of the entire Shansi District and then we hope to push the matter vigorously. It seems to me that the people in Boston have shown great insight in working out their part of the task. I want

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

Pure teachers
Pure teachers
Pure teachers

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

to say again that I think it will not be a lasting success until we have the building on our own ground. You know now that the Rockefeller Foundation in Peking suggest a Union University around which all denomination can erect their own dormitories and residences for professors. A similar plan would work well in Fenchow but we should have the funds for buildings as soon as possible. In our case it would be an arrangement between government + mission instead of between various missions.

These yearly attacks of severe bronchitis which Mrs Watson has may make it necessary for us to move to Southern California but I am not and neither is Mrs Watson ready to give up if it can possibly be avoided. Of course things look blue now but we are hoping for better things. I am rather discouraged about my medical work for I will never be worth much as a missionary until I know the language. I have tried especially hard this year to study but it has amounted to nothing. I see no hope except in a 2nd doctors family.

With original figures and dates. Please tell Dr Jackson I tried to write for the past six months but it seems useless. Percy Watson

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENGHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

REC'D JUL 13 1914

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

414

June 18th 1914

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
14 Beacon St.
Boston Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr Barton:—

In "Modern Hospitals" published by "The American Architect" occurs some cuts of the Stamford, Conn., Hospital. By reversing this plan it will suit the orientation of the Fenchow hospital site as planned better than anything else I have seen.

I wonder whether we have in Stamford some Congregationalists who might have influence there so the architects drawings might be sent out here. Of course this may be a very rash request as I know nothing of the conditions there.

Better still would be $10.000 from

Stamford Conn. people as a contribution making possible the building of the first section of their hospital plan in Fenchow.

Just now I am alone in Fenchow. Mr Pye went to mission meeting at Tungchow and Mrs Watson and Edith went to Peking for medical advice about furloughs. If I must return to America I wish I could get a lot of these business problems settled first so that when I return or when the man who takes my place arrives there will be a chance to study and give attention to the medical work proper.

I forwarded a letter to Tungchow to Mr Pye from the Board Office postmarked May 23rd today. From Dr Strong's letter just received it would be my judgement that the $1800. annual gift towards the government school proposition is much more important than $6000.00 for Science building but no more details until I know the details of the situation

in Boston. The whole thing seems impossible without the $1800.

What are the prospects for more funds for hospital land? My duties here have pressed so that I have been able to do very little myself on the problem. I have now no funds on hand to buy more land for the hospital site and that is a very serious condition. In China it is important to buy when the opportunity comes. I am not exaggerating when I say that our mission plant will cost us several thousand dollars more than it would have otherwise had we been able in the past to buy land when the offer was made to us.

Our Bible & Theological Training School is hopelessly crippled now for lack of room not to mention several other departments. I know the demands at home are multitudinous. Maybe it will be a good thing after all if some of us have an enforced furlough now. Who knows?

To face the problem squarely I can not get away from the fact that my life of usefulness as a missionary has reached the limit of its capacity, which is mighty small, until I can get some of these financial and building problems removed and there can be time left to get the language so the medical work can amount to something.

What kind of a comprehensive medical work can I do until I have the language so the work done by the Chinese can be organized properly supervised and yet I can lay the blame of my stupidity on no one else nor do I want to. If I did my condition would be worse still.

However the doctor can work mechanically without using the language much and so it goes while the evangelistic or educational missionary to do anything must help and therein lies the weakness of the situation. I don't like to write about the dark side of things but I suppose it does no harm some times. These conditions all have to be faced even if unpleasant. Sincerely Percy Watson

REC'D
AM

Mercy Fallon
Fleuchon:-

June 18-1914

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Dear

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To see the photo-dynamic & your
not yet never from the fact that my life
of usefulness as a missionary has reached
the limit of its capacity which is unlikely
to result until I can get hour of these phenomena
and training photons received and then
can be time left to get the language so the
natural work can commence to manifest
that kind of a work which is material
to the cause of the Master the language
to the work there by the pioneer can be opened
up operations inaugurated and get a start for the
future of my usefulness and no far-seeker may
I want to. If I did my conscience would be troubled.
However the later our work necessarily
without work. The language work cannot be
at once which the person's state of
mind is the real thing must fall
and therefore let the preference of the
situation. I don't like to write about the dark
side of things but I suppose it does no harm
time. These conditions all have to be faced
sooner or later. Sincerely Yours Mary Fallon

REC'D DEC 4 1914

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

Sunday, Oct. 11th, 1914.

415

Dear Dr. Hemmimgway:-

I have been putting off writing about Edith and Mrs. Watson for some time hoping that they would soon be better. They both gained steadily until the cold weather came but with the cold season and the many contagious colds on all sides Mrs. Watson's pleural pains came on again with a cough and expectoration. She however is better than a week ago. Edith on the other hand is steadily getting worse her temperature being 103.2 this morning (mouth) and with rapid respiration a great deal of expectoration and very severe coughing spells. These coughing spells in the morning have never disappeared since returning from Peitaiho and resemble what is seen in slight degrees of bronchiectasis although the expectoration is not fetid.

The only other thing it could be would simply be a chronic bronchitis and the question in both would be whether complicated by tuberculosis or not. In the latest addition of Holt he says that in many cases of chronic bronchitis the change to a warm climate is the only hope. Under the head of "Chronic broncho-pneumonia-Chronic intertistial pneumonia-Bronchiectasis," Holt makes it much more emphatic: "Nothing has any essential influence on the disease except change of climate" Kerley advises a dry warm climate and adds: "The usual outcome of those cases which have not the advantage of climatic influence is fatal." The present attack Edith is having points to another attack of bronchial pneumonia which are so common according to Holt's discription under the second head above.

The question to me all along is whether Clara and the children should not go home now and spend the winter in California with my mother who is now in Pacific Grove about half way between San Francisco and Los Angeles. It is on the sea coast and a dry elavated climate would be better but that could probably be arranged. On the other hand the care of three children one of them far from well means a great deal of night care which Mrs Watson ought not to have now and raises the question whether I should go with her now or not. This is a family question on which I do not want to pass judgement and for that reason I would like to call on you and the Shansi District to decide. If you have the advice of Dr. Young also so much the better. I want to be sure the American Board has all the advice possible after my fatal error of the past.

I am loath to leave now. We just had a cable from Wiggin to Mc Cann:" Appropriated Fenchow Hospital $1200; School building $6000. Wiggin" I wrote to Dr. Barton the first of Sept. to ask that all limitations be removed from the $6000. and to cable if they could grant it so we could dig the foundations this fall. I suppose then that this building will be exempt from the restictions of Dr. Barton's recent letter. I have no idea what the $1200. is. The building question can be decided by the building committee when here.

I inclose three of Watts postals which I wish you would forward to Leete as soon as possible as he has had no news from us about Watts since he left.

William is on the sick list this past week too , his temperature being 103.7 (rectal) now. Both his and Edith's temperature have been high for four or five days although they have not seemed very sick until night before last. All three children started with colds in the head and now the coughing is the main symptom.

I will be obliged if you can attend to the matter of helping Mr. Tune to get here.

We hope Isabel's scarlet fever remains a light case + that no others have it. Please excuse haste
Best wishes Percy T. Watson

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

Sunday, Oct. 11th, 1914.

Dear Dr. Hemingway:-

I have been putting off writing about Edith and Mrs. Watson for some time hoping that they would soon be better. They both gained steadily until the cold weather came but with the cold season and the many contagious colds on all sides Mrs. Watson's plural pains came on again with a cough and expectoration. The however is better than a week ago. Edith on the other hand is steadily getting worse her temperature being 103.2 this morning (mouth) and with rapid respiration a great deal of expectoration and very severe coughing spells. These coughing spells in the morning have never disappeared since returning from Peitaiho and resemble what is seen in slight degrees of bronchiectasis although the expectoration is not fetid.

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I will be obliged if you can attend to the matter of helping Mr. Tuke to get here.

Rec'd Oct 24-1914
Dr. Hemingway
Dr. Young
Dr. Watson

REC'D DEC 24 1914

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M.D.

30

Sunday A.M., Nov. 22nd., 1914.

Dr. James L. Barton D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

A week from tomorrow we start hoping to sail on the Korea sailing from Shanghai on Christmas day and due in San Francisco on Jan. 18th. We tried to get an earlier boat but could not get passage and it is just as well as far as affairs in Fenchow are concerned but it makes the journey a cold one on the other hand. It would be hard to leave for furlough anytime but it is much easier to go now that I can unload so many burdens on our architect. That dream came true at any rate even if the dream of having a doctor at Fenchow while we will be gone did not materialize. The other day little Edith asked me in a quiet way"Father can you go on the boat? Will not the sick people still be coming to see you?" I had a letter from my mother the other day remarking how nice it would have been if I could have gone on the Shensi trip with Mr. Pyo but she supposed because of the sickness in the family I could not go. It was far from that alone. A doctor in China has responsibilities to the Chinese and this I have been made to feel very keenly by questions from the Chinese in the church and out as to what the sick would do when the doctor was gone. The Chinese all want to know if some one will not come to take my place when away. The implication is that it is a heartless thing for a church which preaches doctrines such as Christianity stands for to allow their physician to desert them in this fashion.

Mrs Watson and Edith are still doing well but not as well as would justify the delay of our furlough. By going earlier we hope the ordinary furlough will make them both well enough to return to China if other circumstances allow and without prolonging the furlough period.

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M.D.

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A week from tomorrow we start hoping to sail on the Korea sailing from Shanghai on Christmas day and due in San Francisco on Jan. 18th. I tried to get an earlier boat but could not get passage and it is just as well as far as affairs in Fenchow are concerned but it makes the journey a good one for the other land. It would be hard to leave for furlough anytime but it is much easier to go now that I can unload so many burdens on our arrival. What a dream came true at any rate even if the dream of having a doctor in Fenchow while we will be gone did not materialize. The other day little Li Ping asked me in a quiet way "Father can you go on the boat? will not the sick people still be coming to see you?" I had a letter from my mother the other day remarking how nice it would have been if I could have gone on the "honeymoon" with Mr. Ivo but she supposed because of the sickness in the family I could not go. It was far from that alone. A doctor in China has responsibilities to the Chinese and this I have been made to feel very keenly by questions on the Chinese in the church and out as to what the sick would do when the doctor was gone. The Chinese all want to know if some one will not come to take his place when away. The logic-cion is that it is a heartless thing for a church which preaches doctrines such as Christianity stands for to allow their people to depart from in this manner.

Mrs. Watson and Edith are still doing well but not as well as could justify the delay of our furlough. My coming earlier we hope the ordinary furlough will make them both well enough to return to China if other circumstances allow and without prolonging the ordinary period.

Yours very heartily,

Percy T. Watson

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

The news by cable and letter about the the first $1200. of Miss James gift for the men' s hospital was splendid. By the time the furlough is over we hope the balance of the land as well as the building funds will be in hand. We have had recent visits from Mr. McCann, Mr. Bergamini, Mr. Wolfe and Dr. Hemmingway not to mention numerous engineers on the Standard Oil survey. Mr. Leete who is now at the coast has been telegraphed to come in at once to take over the station treasurer's duties and help Mr. Pye in ways that will not interfere with his language study not the least of which will be his company. Boarding by one's self is wearing to say the least. Soon he hopes to see the Hummels and possibly Mr. Warner. We hope to see our new missionaries in Shangai or Nanking on our journey.

Brick are daily coming in for the new school building to be put up in the spring. Mr. Bergamini has gone over the ground and is now working on the plans. He has promised to come up to Peking to confer about plans when we go through Peking. I am anxious that the plan of the compound as a whole can be worked out so the drawings can be on hand during our furlough.

Many things pile up these last few days and few people in America will know of our plans from any letters we have had time to write but I will try to get one off to the office of the Board in San Francisco.

We are anxious for news about the Board's missions in the war zone. At times like these it makes one feel he ought to be at work rather than be on furlough duty.

Most cordially yours,

Percy T Watson

P.S. We will go first to Pacific Grove Calif. where my mother is as well as Mr Pye's parents & sister

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M.D.

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Most cordially yours,

Percy T. Watson

Rec'd 2-22-1917

F V
Fenchow

Send Treasurer
Gift during furlough
Mr Eye
Mr Leete
Mr Hummel
Mr Warner
Mr Bergamini
Mr Wolfe
Mr Hemingway
Mr McCann
Mr Watson

REC'D JAN 23 1915 Percy L. Watson 4

S.S. PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

S.S. ~~SIBERIA~~ KOREA

Jan 16th

My dear Mr Bell.

If all goes well we will be in San Francisco day after tomorrow at noon. Your letter of Dec 30th (I think) was very welcome to us as the boat drew in to the wharf at Honolulu —

You asked about the Government school opening in Fenchow. If Mr Pye is given half a chance I see no reason why it should not go forward and fulfill all it has promised. You asked about a written agreement. The form of the agreement we are working on will take a little time if we see to it that all

the administration of the school may be entirely in our control and yet make the Chinese feel that they are running it and that it is their school. There has been no hitch in the proceedings except that caused by the reporting of the boys. on condition that the Chinese government pay all the running expenses. Everything

had to be dropped for a time until shortly before I left Fenchow when word came to go on with the building without this condition.

I only wish I could have a conference with the Boston office when I could answer all questions in a much more satisfactory manner. Will it be possible for me to get in any post graduate work in Medicine while on

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
S.S. ~~SIBERIA~~
KOREA

furlough? Our furlough came suddenly so I have made no plans.

Mrs Watson and Edith have made great gains during the voyage & hope it will continue at Pacific Grove. Dr Young examined both at Peking & agreed with Dr Hemmingway

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

that it would be best for their furloughs to come now.

Mr McCann told me he had written something to you in criticism of the finances at Fenchow. When I saw him in Peking I found out in talking with him that he had misunderstood some points but I can say nothing until I know exactly

the situation reported to you. Fenelow has far more to gain by having all the facts shown clearly than it could possibly have by any other method and all I ask is that if there is anything wrong, we should go at once to the bottom of it

I have with me the carbon copies of all my recent correspondence

with Mr McCann

I do not see how I can get along on furlough without a typewriter. Without typewriters the work at Jenelow would not have received one third of the support it has. Can a man trust the Corona travelling typewriter?

I am homesick for Jenelow already at times but at times it seems very very good to be at home once more

Sincere
Peter T.

REC'D MAR 16 1915

A. B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass. U.S.A.
~~SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., President~~
JAMES L. BARTON, LL.D., Foreign Secretary
FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer
JOHN G. HOSMER, Purchasing Agent.

FENCHOW WORK IN 1912:—
10 BRANCH CHURCHES
33 PREACHING PLACES
HOSPITAL
DISPENSARY
17 BOYS SCHOOLS
2 GIRLS SCHOOLS

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

山西汾陽縣基督教會

FENCHOW STAFF:—
WATTS O. PYE, B.D., *Evangelistic Work*
PERCY T. WATSON, M.D., *Physician*
CLARA F. WATSON, B.L., *Woman's Work*
GERTRUDE CHANEY, B.A., *Educ'l Work for Girls*
GRACE MCCONNAUGHEY, B.A., *Woman's Evangelistic Work*
WILLIAM R. LEETE, M.A., *City Evangelistic Work*

CHINESE STAFF: 71 MEN
8 WOMEN

418

Padific Grove, Cal., 3-8-15

Mrs. Pye has asked that I make a further note concerning the "official presentation of the diplomas to the graduates of the schod 19 by the government officials." mentioned on the last page of Mr. Pye's journal letter dated Jan. 3rd.

So far as I know that is the first instance, at least in North China, where graduates from a mission school have been given diplomas by the Chinese government.

Although this has some connection with the government offer to our mission station to take over the government middle school and to aid in supervising the elementary schools in our district, this favor from the provincial government through its Board of Education at the provincial capital, Taiyuanfu, came after this first offer was made and was not conditioned upon the Mission accepting the offer of aiding the government in its regular government school system in our district.

However it has much more in it than appears on the surface when the conditions under which this favor came to the Mission at this time are known. It gives greater assurance than anything else which has gone before that the government school offer has stability and practical working possibilities. In the first place the magistrate who came to Fenchow last summer was a reactionary of the worst type and was the most anti-foreign magistrate who has been there in seven years, the length of Mr. Pye's missionary service in Fenchow. However the influential men of the district are all with the foreigners and it is in their hands that rests the control of endowed funds, the income of which supports largely the Middle School in Fenchowfu. Although we do not know that the present magistrate was opposing us openly in any way we do know that whatever his attitude it made no difference in putting through the giving of government diplomas to the graduates of our mission schools.

Why are government diplomas important to graduates of our mission schools? It gives them standing wherever they go even if they go to districts so far away that the quality of the work done in our mission schools was not known or even the existance of such mission schools might be unknown. Certain government positions are open to holders of government diplomas only. It draws students from other government schools because they know that our marks will be accepted no matter to what other government school they might want to change to later or what government position they are preparing themselves for.

What do we have to do in order to obtain these government diplomas? First we had to send the past marks of all our students who were candidates for diplomas. Our records had been well kept but it took a lot of work to copy the daily marks as well as the final examination marks. Now all final examination papers with list of questions together with the corrections and marks of our teachers who correct them have all to be sent to the provincial Board of Education for their inspection. This include also all papers in the teaching of English taught by the American Board missionaries.

Percy T. Watson

[illegible] on the page.

Pacific Grove, Cal., 3-8-15

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Although this has some connection with the government office to our mission station to take over the government middle school and to aid in supporting the elementary schools in our district, this favor from the provincial government through its Board of Education at the provincial capital Taiyuanfu, came after this first offer was made and was not conditioned upon the Mission accepting the offer of aiding the government in its regular government school system in our district.

However it has much more in it than appears on the surface when the condition under which this favor came to the Mission at this time are known. It gives greater assurance than anything else which has gone before that the government school offer has stability and practical working possibilities. In the first place the magistrate who came to Fenchow last summer was a reactionary of the worst type and was the most anti-foreign magistrate who has been there in seven years, the length of Mr. Pye's missionary service in Fenchow. However the influential men of the district are all with the foreigners and it is in their hands that rests the control of endowed funds, the income of which supports largely the Middle School in Fenchow. Although we do not know that the present magistrate was opposing us openly in any way we do know that whatever his attitude it made no difference in putting through the giving of government diplomas to the graduates of our mission schools.

Why are government diplomas important to graduates of our mission schools? It gives them standing wherever they go even if they go to districts so far away that the quality of the work done in our mission schools was not known or even the existence of such mission schools might be unknown. Certain government positions are open to holders of government diplomas only. It draws students from other government schools because they know that our marks will be accepted no matter to what other government school they might want to change to later or what government position they are preparing themselves for.

What do we have to do in order to obtain these government diplomas? First we had to send the past marks of all our students who were candidates for diplomas. Our records had been well kept but it took a lot of work to copy the daily marks as well as the final examination marks. Now all final examination papers with list of questions together with the corrections and marks of our teachers who correct them have all to be sent to the provincial Board of Education for their inspection. This includes also all papers in the teaching of English taught by the American Board missionaries.

Pacific Grove
Mrs. Pye
Mr. Pye
Mr. Graham
Mr. Fitch
Mr. Geddes
Mr. Gardner
Mr. Gardner
Mr. Gardner

REC'D MAR 16 1915

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CHINA

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WILLIAM R. LEETE, M.A., *City Evangelistic Work*

CHINESE STAFF: 71 MEN
8 WOMEN

162- 15th Street,
Pacific Grove, Calif.,
March 11th, 1915.

Rev James L. Barton D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

19

Dear Dr. Barton:

My new typewriter is here and I feel more like writing letters. The first thing I got off on it was the inclosed note to Mr. Pye's last journal letter. Although it was dated Jan 5th the giving of diplomas to graduates of our mission schools did not occur until the following week when Mr. Pye finished the last part of his letter.

To me it seemed like an interesting item of news in connection with the government school opening and when I was reading the last number of the Quarterly News Bulletin it occured to me that it would be well to send it on to you and Dr. Patten.

Something less than a year ago at the request of the Rockefeller Committee to investigate the condition of hospitals and medical education in China I did the best I could to make the condition in Shansi clear to them including the situation in Fenchow. I tried to emphasize that although Shansi was one of the more important of the eighteen provinces of China proper it only had at that time about one- seventieth of the missionary physicians. I sent maps of our compound too, somewhat doubting whether they would take time to read all I sent. I think it was one of the heaviest letters I ever sent out from Fenchow and I did it with not much hope but I saw in the San Jose paper that the Rockefeller Committee had decided on the localities to help and I am interested to know

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CHINESE STAFF: 71 MEN
8 WOMEN

Dr. Barton #2

what localities they decided to help. What are the prospects of sending a physician soon to take charge of the missionaries at Fenchow? A doctor could care for them without taking any other responsibilities while he was studying the language and it is somewhat of a risk to leave the station without medical care and the nearest doctor two days journey away and without telegraphic connections.

In a letter from Mrs Alice M. Williams recently received she suggested that as long as Dr. Roscoe G. Van Nuys could not go to Turkey now it might be that he could be sent. Now that Turkey is going through another reign of fire and sword the last thing we would want to do would be to take a longed for reinforcement away from them unless his place could be filled by the time the country would be ready to receive new recruits. I am acting very blindly in the matter and I know nothing about his qualifications for the situation in Fenchow and give it only as a suggestion as it came to me.

You perhaps remember that in the fall of 1913 the Catholics tried to buy the mill next to our summer mills in Yutaoho eight miles from Fenchow, Dr. Strong went with me one day to see the place. The mission had two mills there at that time one belonging to Taiku. In order to prevent the Catholics from getting this mill I had the man come in to our hospital at Fenchow for a month's treatment and just before he left we bought it with some of my personal funds and some other special funds we had planned to use for hospital land with the idea that the American Board would later take it off our hands. You

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perhaps will remember that you wrote at two different times suggesting that it might be advisable to do in Shansi as the Board does in Turkey and India and own the summer homes of the missionaries. At Peking in December 1913 the Committee of Reference and Council approved of my action in buying the mill in the emergency without first getting your consent.

To have the mills near together means that it is necessary to have one care taker only, a very considerable annual saving and it would have been very unfortunate to have allowed the Catholics to ~~have~~ add this mill too to their 17 or 18 others. Further I was interested as Mrs Watson has had to have boarders every vacation time at Yutaoho and that is not a restful vacation rest. Altogether we have invested about $390.00 of our personal funds in it and the rest has temporarily come out of hospital land funds until the mission shall offer some other solution. Of the $390.00 above $120.00 is in additions to the old mill all of which have been so Mrs Watson could have more guests so tomspeak during the summer time. Don't misunderstand. We enjoyed & wished all the guests. On $200.00 I am still paying 7% interest.

Now if the Rochefeller funds for Shansi should come your way it might be that some of them could be legitimately applied to a summer mill for a physician and family. $700.00 or $800.00 will buy a mill generally and pay for the remodelling. Maybe you will have a better solution but I hope one can be found within the near future.

Mrs Watson and Edith are doing well but I cannot yet plan on post graduate work. They want me to return to Peking but I want to stay by my Fenchow job and hope we can. We leave in 8 days for Monticello Minnesota but if Rochefeller has done anything for Fenchow please let me

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know in Pomona, Calif, care of Mrs S. C. Wood. We will be there last be fore leaving Southern California.

19

We have been talking once or twice a week on missions and hope we are getting some experiences at least that will help do it better some day. My favorite topic is: " Why a Missionary Likes His Job" It is a subject that gives me plenty of latitude and I can tell how much we can do in Fenchow for the cost of killing just one man in the present war. Next Sunday I have the morning service for a small Methodist church whose pastor is sick and I talk to the Methodists here at Prayer meeting next week and the last night I am in Pacific Grove.

Mrs Watson's father has been in poor health for some time and had one of his kidneys removed something over a year ago. For that reason we will probably spend most of our time in Monticello Minn. There are many more things I wish I could have a chance to say and maybe we will see you sometime the coming summer.

Very cordially yours,

Percy T. Watson

P. S. None of our regular vacation allowance has gone into the Yitaolio improvements It took a great deal more than the six years vacation allowance to pay our way without board. Two summers we spent at Pelitailio, & going only once.

Pacific Grove
Dear Watson
Mar. 11-1915

Dear Watson

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There are many more things I wish I could have a chance to say and maybe
we will see you sometime the coming summer.
Very cordially yours,

P.S. Have of our regular receiver allowance
has gone into the Pacific mission work
at Tsingtao. It took a great deal more than the
usual appropriation allowance to pay
our young two months old young man
at Pacific Grove.

REC'D MAR 13 1915

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CHINESE STAFF: 71 MEN
8 WOMEN

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162 - 15th Street,
Pacific Grove, Cal.,
March 13th, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

19

Dear Dr. Barton:-

It was welcome news which your letter of March 8th brought to us last night. I am particularly glad to hear about Warner. I had several long walks and talks with him when we were in Peking together. He appealed very strongly to me as he has to Mr. Pye judging from Mr Pye's letters. We liked the Hummels too but we saw much less of them as they arrived in Peking several days later than Mr. Warner. Although I did not want to advise too strongly about Warners going directly in to Fenchow I felt very strongly that he could do a work there now which very much needed to be done and from all sides I am hearing that he is proving a great help and I feel that his going in has been providential. I see by the Oberlin Review that he furnished Mr, Eddy with some good material for the Shansi Day address.

There are several items about the Rockefeller proposition which I wish I had more details upon. In case a gift is given for Fenchow I hope very careful estimates may be gone over before any "promises to Pay" are given which involve statements to Rockefeller's Medical Foundation as to just what sums will be neded to accomplish certain ends. Especially in regard to the land question will it be hard to promise just what sum will be needed to buy the land wanted. Of course I realize that this question may not be involved but it will do no harm at least to mention it. When Dr. Strong was in Fenchow

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we stated that we needed $8000.00 to finish out the south section of our compound which is the location selected for the men's hospital as well as the hospital for women. From experiences and difficulties I met in buying land since Dr. Strong's visit I would say it would probably cost over that considerably so that $10000.00 might not be enough. Of course it is covered almost entirely with buildings. It costs very little to get the material from old buildings in shape for using again. For example 1¢ will scrape the mortar off from 250 old brick and and make them ready for use in the foundations and basements for new buildings and the tearing down is reckoned in a somewhat similar low figure per whole brick.

Money for land is a good investment and pays very high returns when it gives us a location such as we are working for in Fenchow. Whatever the success has been at Fenchow depends in part to the accessibility of the work. To get results depends first perhaps on having the forces successfully applied but in order to apply them most advantagely depends in no small measure in having them accessable to the people you are working for. Fenchow and Peking you will remember are the two stations in North China which are within the walls of a Chinese city and that accounts for our greater land problems but ours is small compared with that in Peking. We comfort ourselves that if the cost is greater the results from having our work more accesable ought to be correspondingly greater. Stores with goods to sell realize this and why not missions?

This is enough to call your attention to one item of uncertainty in the estimates you have in hand for the cost of hospital land

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at Fenchow and I am very much interested in knowing what figures will be given (if any) for hospital buildings and what will be the nature and scope of the buildings suggested. Of course this does not concern me other than my great interest in it unless we are supposed to deliver certain buildings with certain sums given. Please pardon me if I seem to be showing any undue interest but naturally I am interested.

19

May I ask another question? Are the Rockefeller people taking up or are you taking up any of these items with the W.B.M.I.?

Mrs Watson is gaining although she still has at times some attacks of severe pleural pain. You will be interested to know that the Missionary Settlement at Saratoga California voted us $200.00 to be used in getting the best aid in securing better health for Mrs Watson. None of this has been used yet and it will depend on expert medical advice as to what will be the best course to take.

As for myself I gained a good ten pounds just on the journey home and all the children are doing splendidly, their appetites seeming to have no ends

Cordially yours,

Percy T Watson

P.S. Our future address is Monticello, MINNESOTA.

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Cordially yours,

Henry Atwater

P.S. Our future address is Montiselle, MINNESOTA.

REC'D MAR 24 1915

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Pacific Grove, Cal.,
March 19th-15 19

My dear Dr. Barton:-

We are in the midst of confusion as we leave this evening for our homeward journey going via Los Angeles and reaching Monticello, Minn., on March 27th we hope.

Nothing will take us East now so we probably can not help out the New Haven church unless it would be that one of our Chinese gowns might help out. We have one very gorgeous one.

Yours cordially,

Percy T. Watson

Pacific Grove, Cal.,

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Nothing will take us East now so we probably can not help out the New Haven church unless it would be that one of our Chinese young men might help out. We have one very gorgeous one.

Yours cordially,

Geo. G. Worden

Pacific Grove- Mar. 19-1915

REC'D APR 2 1915

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Monticello, Minn.,
March 31st, 1915.

Rev Enoch F. Bell
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

19

My dear Mr Bell:-

Your letter of March 29 th came this morning. When I was in Los Angeles a wealthy man sent his car to take me out to see him about Fenchow needs. He mumbled something about he had reckoned that $15,000.00 or $16,000.00 ought to set us on our feet at Fenchow. He asked especially about the hospital but I had to tell him that the Rockefeller Foundation were considering doing something about that need altho nothing was settled yet. As soon as I can I would like to be able to answer the following questions for him:-

1. How much if anything will the Rockefeller Foundation supply towards supplying the needed land for medical work at Fenchow?

2. Will they supply both money for men's and women's hospitals and how much?

3. Will they support more than one male physician?

4. Will they supply a woman physician for Fenchow?

5. Will they supply trained nurses for Fenchow?

6. Will they supply anything towards yearly administration expenses?

7. For my own work I would like to know whether the Rochefeller Foundation is working through the W.B.M.I.

Already I am beginning to be appalled by the shortness of

Montclello, Minn.,
March 31st, 1915.

Rev Enoch F. Bell
14 Beacon St.,
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CLARA F. WATSON, B.L., *Woman's Work*
GERTRUDE CHANEY, B.A., *Educ'l Work for Girls*
GRACE McCONNAUGHEY, B.A., *Woman's Evangelistic Work*
WILLIAM R. LEETE, M.A., *City Evangelistic Work*

CHINESE STAFF: 71 MEN
8 WOMEN

our furlough time. From the medical standpoint it is a very vital time for me for unless some sort of medical equipment is soon forthcoming medically at least life is not worth much at Fenchow.

Also I am now considering having a very expensive bird's eye view cut made by some architectural firm which will show all the future developement in material equipment needed and I want as acurate data as possible so this money may not be wasted. Most of the data is at hand except the medical and that depends on the possibilities from Rockefeller Foundation to a considerable extent.

The gentleman in Los Angeles was in bed when I saw him and while he was not in immediate danger when I saw him it is important to delay as little as possible.

In regard to the Rockefeller Foundation facts I have assumed that it would be best to get the facts through you. In China our correspondence was with Dean Judson of the Univ. of Chicago.

Mrs Watson and Edith are both doing well but Mrs Watson still is far from what we hope she will be in time. I have had no news from China for three weeks. I suppose you have heard of the sudden death of Mr Martin's brother and mother within a week of each other. The brother had never been sick and was found dead in his bed one morning. He left four children. It was a staggering blow for Mr Martin. I have had very few details in a round about way.

Yours sincerely,

Percy T. Watson

B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass. U.S.A.
SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., President
JAMES L. BARTON, LL.D., Foreign Secretary
FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer
JOHN G. HOSMER, Purchasing Agent.

FENCHOW WORK IN 1912:—
10 BRANCH CHURCHES
33 PREACHING PLACES
HOSPITAL
DISPENSARY
17 BOYS SCHOOLS
2 GIRLS SCHOOLS

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

山西省汾州教會差遣會

FENCHOW STAFF:—
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8 WOMEN

Mar. 31-1915

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Percy Watson

REC'D APR 5 1915

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CHINA

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CHINESE STAFF: 71 MEN
8 WOMEN

423

Monticello, Minn.,
April 3rd, 1915.

19

Rev. Enoch F. Bell
14 Beacon Street
Boston Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell:-

Your mention of the possibility of having a Sanitorium at Yutaoho, our mountain resort near Fenchow, I have tried to consider carefully. We have long wished it but with so many other more urgent things on hand we have not worked definitely towards it yet.

With the hospital and equipment assured at Fenchow that would be our next goal to work for along the lines of medical equipment and the following are a few facts why such an institution would be useful and desirable in no small measure.

In Shansi we have a very large number of cases of tuberculosis including especially those of the lymphatic glands and bone. I have found it was almost worse than useless to accept these patients during the warm weather within the hot city walls. These cases would be especially benefited by the Sanitorium both in the cold and hot weather.

Again we work our Chinese collegues very hard and it would often be very desirable to be able to send them away from all the scenes of their activities for treatment. Furthermore it is always our best men who overwork and this would prolong the usefulness of just the men whose usefulness is greatest and most important to the success of the work we most want to do.

Mar. 31-1915

Montcello, Minn.,
April 3rd, 1915.

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WILLIAM R. LEETE, M.A., *City Evangelistic Work*

CHINESE STAFF: 71 MEN
8 WOMEN

19

Again every medical man realizes that during convalescence from long illnesses it is often a great help to have a resort of this sort. Furthermore there are diseases which require especially sanitorium surroundings.

You can be the judge whether you want to take this up with the Rockefeller Foundation. If this sanitorium had a department for missionary patients it doubtless would have applicants especially during summer months. We had several requests to take such into our home but they could not be accepted.

I am inclosing a copybwe have been making up for new letter heads. I understand Leete is to be married April 3rd or 5th. If you can get telegraph new s of this event through Mr Leete's father I suppose Anna K. Kauffman can go in as Anna K. Leete. Will you kindly let me know if you have any such news? I suppose you can have no objection to our advertising for new candidates. It is just about as likely to help secure candidates for other missions.

I trust that the world is going well with you and your family. It does not seem like seven years since we enjoyed your hospitality in Boston.

Cordially yours,

Percy T. Watson

A. B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass. U.S.A.
SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., President
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Percy Watson

Inactive

Ger. 3-1917

REC'D APR 5 1915

424

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14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass. U.S.A.
~~SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., President~~
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out

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

#

會教督基縣陽汾西山

FENCHOW STAFF:—
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CHINESE STAFF: 71 MEN
8 WOMEN

James L. Barton, D.D. Foreign Secretary
Cornelius H. Patton, D.D. Home Secretary
Frank H. Wiggin Treasurer
John G. Hosmer Purchasing Agent
New York Office, 287 Fourth Ave.
Edward Lincoln Smith, D.D.
Chicago Office 19 S. LaSalle St.
A. N. Hitchcock D.D.
W.B.M.I. Mrs L. O. Lee Secretary
Tientsin, China 38 Rue de L'Amirante
Missionary Business Agency, A.C.Grimes

Anna K. Leete B.A.
Arthur W. Hummel M.A.
Frank B. Warner B.A.
Ruth B. Hummel B.A. 19

Chinese Staff: 82 men
10 women

#

(The following positions at Fenchow are open: a male physician ~~& family;~~ a lady physician; a trained nurse; women for evangelistic and educational work. Men should apply through Cornelius H. Patton D.D. and women through Mrs L.O.Lee.)

in small type in space above

All this in black ink type similar to above

(?)

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

山西汾州基督教會

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Women's Evangelistic Work
WILLIAM R. LEETE, M.A.,
Ch's Evangelistic Work

CHINESE STAFF: 21 MEN
8 WOMEN

Anna K. Leete, F.A.
Arthur W. Hummel, M.A.
Frank B. Warner B.A.
Ruth B. Hummel B.A. 19

Chinese Staff: 22 men
10 women

RECD MAY 13 1915

17

70 South Cedar Street
Oberlin, Ohio,
May 12th, 1915.

425

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Doctor Barton:-

We have been in Ohio since May 5th and go on to Elyria for their annual church supper tonight. Most of our time so far has been spent in Cleveland and Elyria but from tomorrow until May 21st we expect to be in Oberlin. On May 20th I have a short address to give at the Arch Exercises which is the reason for staying longer than we had planned.

In the meantime there is plenty to fill in our time. If you think it would be wise to try to put our land problem at Fenchow before Mrs D. Willis James of New York I would be willing to make the trip to New York. You know that our land problem is our big problem at Fenchow and if it is not taken care of while on this furlough it would be better that I stay here until it is taken care of for it blocks everything. A large land problem is not something which appeals to small givers.

Rev Irving Metcalf suggests that I try to see the Rockefeller Foundation people in person but it would seem much better to follow your judgement in that matter.

I am looking forward with much anticipation to the opportunity of seeing the Boston Office people. There are many questions we want your advice about and some topics which relate to China Missions in general which I would like to bring up.

Cordially yours,

Percy I Watson

P.S. The Taku statement I am willing to attempt but think the matter better be first taken up with Mr Wolfe.

Oberlin.

May 11-20-1915

RECD JUL 6 1915

A. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
JAMES L. BARTON, LL. D., Foreign Secretary.
CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D. D., Home Secretary.
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NEW YORK OFFICE
287 Fourth Ave., EDWARD L. SMITH, D. D.
CHICAGO OFFICE
19 S. LaSalle St., A. N. HITCHCOCK, D. D.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
417 Market St., REV. HENRY H. KELSEY.
W. B. M. I.,
Room 1315, 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago,
MRS. L. O. LEE, Secretary.
MRS. S. E. HURLBUT, Treasurer.
TIENTSIN, CHINA, 38 Rue de L'Amirante
Union Missionary Business Agency, A. C. GRIMES.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

FENCHOW STAFF:—
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MAUDE BOWMAN, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.
ARTHUR W. HUMMEL, M. A.
RUTH B. HUMMEL, B. A.
FRANK B. WARNER, B. A.

426

111 Maple Avenue,
Northfield, Minn.,
July 3rd, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:

Today I want to write about the Cliffton Springs Sanatorium. Mrs Watson has been gaining since coming to this country but still I wish she could be rid of some of her discomforts. Further I would like to have her have a complete rest from everything this summer and for that reason I had thought of sending her away both where she could get expert medical advice and a rest.

I could afford to pay her way to Cliffton Springs and back but I do not know about expenses there. I know Doctor Roger Morris the physician in charge there and could write him a letter about things if he is to be there this next month. Again you know Mrs Watson's pleural adhesions are still suspicious of tuberculosis. In case they thought best to send her to the Saranac Lake Sanitorium there is no better place she could go if such a course was necessary.

Again I have thought of the possibility of Frankfort Mich. There would be friends there whom she knows and this would make it very pleasant for her there. It would not be possible to get the medical advice in that way so well.

Next fall I hope to get in some post graduate work and on account of the children it would not be easy for us both to be away from home long. Again my sister and my brother and his wife will

Rec'd 7/6/15

be here during August and Mrs. Watson would of course like to arrange to see them when they are here if possible as otherwise she might not be able to see them at all during our furlough.

From the forgoing you see I would like to see about Mrs Watson's trip as sonn as possible. For a missionary who has been in the interior of China company adds to a vacation probably more than too much quiet. That is another reason why it has been harder to arrange something nearer home.

Can you let me know about what arrangements the American Board has with the Cliffton Springs Sanitorium and of course would like your advice on any point you have to suggest.

Faithfully yours,

Percy G. Watson

$7. a week in the A.B.C.F.M. Room

Northfield. Minn. July 3-1915

Yours truly

AUG 20 1915

20

427

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF PERCY T.WATSON,AUG.16,1915.

"I also plan to get back to Johns Hopkins before I go back to China and will hope to see New York as well. I will go to Rochester early in September probably. We landed in San Francisco on January 18. Who is to determine about the time of our return? "

Percy J. Watson

Northfield, Minn.

Aug 16, 1916.

REC'D OCT 26 1915

428

B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
JAMES L. BARTON, LL. D., Foreign Secretary.
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ARTHUR W. HUMMEL, M. A.
RUTH B. HUMMEL, B. A.
FRANK B. WARNER, B. A.

Monticello, Minn. Oct. 22, 1915.

Dr. James L. Barton,
14 Beacon St.
Boston Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton: Enclosed are a few pictures, a church calendar, and a letter for Mr. Swasey of Cleveland, Ohio. He is a cousin of a cousin of mine and tho a Baptist is a generous giver to other lines of work — has given to Y. M. C. A. in China etc. We are asking of you the favor of sending on the material with whatever you might write to help it along. Our furlough expires in less than three months and so much remains to be done!

I regret that I cannot be at New Haven, and especially that Dr. Watson must lose an opportunity that meant so much for him personally and for his work.

Sincerely yours
Clara F. Watson.

Percy T. Watson

Montiel's

Oct. 22 1915

REC'D NOV 6

A. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
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RUTH B. HUMMEL, B. A.
FRANK B. WARNER, B. A.

429

619 East Fifth Street,
Rochester, Minnesota,
November 4th, 1915.

Rev. James L, Barton, LL.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Mrs. Watson went to the best physician we could find out about in Minneapolis and one well thought of here for her physical examination preparatory to our return to China and he thought she ought to have an abdominal operation but when Dr. Will Mayo saw her here three days ago he was undecided and we will have to see him again. Mrs. Watson is here now and may have her tonsils out and an operation on her nose which were advised when she was referred to the nose and throat department here.

The physician in Minneapolis thought as far as the chest condition was concerned that Mrs. Watson had made good progress but advised an easy outdoor life for at least another year but would not advise against going back to China. He thought life in this country would be better but considering the situation he thought if conditions could be made favorable in Fenchow it would be safe to try it. I hope that things will not turn out as dark as they look and that some of these operations can be avoided. The situation is somewhat trying just now and we hope it will soon be over.

As I had a policy for $5000. taken out on my life this summer I suppose no other examination will be necessary. This is going to push the packing for China close on the time following Mrs. Watson's operations and this I do not like overly well but as Mr.

Bergamini is to be in Fenchow next year we want to be back there as early as is consistent with Mrs. Watson's wellfare. I have asked Mr. Pye to cable in case that $6000.00 piece of hospital land can be bought this winter. It would be short sighted now that we have an architect on the field not to make use of him on the hospital when Mr. Bergamini can be in Fenchow and it will be some years before our turn will come again. For this reason we are waiting word daily from you that the $17,000. for hospital and land has been found.

We are anxiously waiting news of the New Haven meeting and trust that things all went off well.

Sincerely yours,

Percy G. Watson

P.S. What is the latest news about Miss Mary Wilson?

By the way I notice by the minutes of the last North China Mission Meeting that the stenographer and bookeeper asked for by Fenchow and other stations was asked of the American Board. Now I have just been looking up a very fine possibility and have already approached the subject to an Oberlin graduate who was the speaker for the girls on the Student Senate and a good leader and executive as well as having a very pleasant personality. One of the nice things about her is that she had not thought of going to China or to the foreign mission field at all but the position of being "efficiency secretary" at Fenchow has appealed to her and if you will send her I think she will go. It is Miss Ruth Richardson who is now working in Assistant Dean Lord's office at Oberlin She is a fine Minnesota product from a missionary home and please tell Dr. Patton not to delay in securing her for Fenchow.

Rochester, Minn. Nov. 4 1915

REC'D NOV 15 1915

430

619 East Fifth Street,
Rochester, Minnesota,
Nov. 11th, 1915.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
NOV 15 1915
Ans'd.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Mrs. Watson returned today from a trip to Northfield where she gave a lantern slide lecture on Shansi to the students. This afternoon she had her tonsils out and that is the last they think she will have to have done so I suppose arrangements can be made about our return passage to China. Subject to the approval, of the Board we would prefer not to sail much if any before Feb. 1st (first). During January I would like to get back to Johns Hopkins for a brief visit. Furthermore the trip inland to Fenchow with the children is not always best before the first of March.

This brings up two questions about refit. Our furlough has drained our resources about dry and I believe the green book provides for this refit. Second in regard to further medical equipment. The study here has shown me some very urgent needs in surgical instuments and the original medical outfit allowance was not large. I do not care for any elaborate things but there are some very essential medical equipment which is lacking at Fenchow and in an emergency its lack might prove serious. I forgot to say that it is the new house at Fenchow that makes us request the personal refit. It is mainly for curtains and some like household needs that concern us most.

When in Northfield Mrs. Watson learned of a Marion Louise Pierce, M.D., a graduate of Rush, and a very fine woman. Mrs. Watson wrote to her this evening in spite of her operation and I wrote Mrs. Lee of the W.B.M.I. Dr. Pierce is a very intimate friend of Mrs. Hummel of Fenchow. Her address is Mary Thompson Hospital Chicago where she has been an interne this past year. If she can return with us is there any hope about the Rockefeller Foundation furnishing her support?

Cordially, Percy T. Watson

Copy of Watson
Rochester, Minn.
Nov. 11-1915

619 East Fifth Street,
Rochester, Minnesota,
Nov. 11th, 1915.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Mrs. Watson returned today from a trip to Northfield where she gave a lantern slide lecture on Shansi to the students. This afternoon she had her tonsils out and that is the last they think she will have to have done so I suppose arrangements can be made about our return passage to China. Subject to the approval of the Board we would prefer not to sail much if any before Feb. 1st (first). During January I would like to get back to Johns Hopkins for a brief visit. Furthermore the trip inland to Fenchow with the children is not always best before the first of March.

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Sincerely yours
Henry T. Watson

REC'D NOV 15 1915

619 East Fifth Street,
Rochester, Minnesota,
Nov. 12th, 1915.

431

Dr. James L. Barton,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Pres. Cowling of Carleton has started another campaign to raise $400,000. He has just finished in July last a campaign lasting over three years for $600,009. This of course does more to hurt my efforts to get a hospital than anything else for most of my best friends are concerned in it. In fact they all have and are giving so heavily that most of them feel it.

This of course brings to a point the Fenchow hospital. Am I to be financially responsible for raising the funds for it? If I am there can be but one efficient course for me to pursue and that is to stay right in this country until the money needed is all in sight. An indifiniteness of understanding does more to lessen efficiency on points of this kind than anything else I know. If I am to be financially responsible for this hospital and land I ought to know it at once.

The ideal thing would be for a doctor himself to furnish his own funds for a hospital and still be able to do the medical work in China. As long as I can do only one I have got to make some adjustments soon and decide what course I ought to take and consequently I want the frank facts from the American Board on this Fenchow hospital question. In other words I want to know just what they expect me to do on this financial question of securing funds. Frankly I think my life can be better invested than trying to carry on a medical work in such conditions as hold at Fenchow. Better stay in this country perhaps and do what I can to see that some other doctor does have the equipment at Fenchow. I speak plainly only bedause it is only thus that we can do the most productive work.

Very sincerely,

Percy T. Watson

Percy T. Watson

Rochester, Minn. Nov. 12-1915

REC'D NOV 26 1915

619 East Fifth Street,
Rochester, Minnesota,
Nov. 21st, 1915.

432

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

In reply to your recent letter (forwarded to Mrs. Watson yesterday) I will start on a few points mentioned before I go to church. I expect to bring Dr. Ward of Syria home to dinner with me and that will interrupt my usual letter writing for Sunday is about the only day I can get it in.

In regard to Dr. White's bill for physical examination to tell the truth I was very much surprised to get any. He treated Mrs. Watson very kindly and seemed interested in our work. The expenses we have had here for Mrs. Watson's medical treatment I would prefer to pay for myself. They have been very kind here and the expenses have been mainly car fare and board. However I want to send both Dr. Will Mayo and Dr. Matthews some presents and naturally I prefer to care for this myself. In regard to Dr. White's bill it might have been a mistake of his secretary for it is very unusual to charge men in the profession in this way. As you say it might go in with the travelling expenses for it was incurred only in order to get a statement that would allow us to return to China.

Could you speak to Mr. Wiggin about our passage? Feb 5
The time is getting short. On account of the $5000. gift from Mr. Scudder and the season of the year we would prefer to return by Honolulu. Dr. Mussey who had Mrs. Watson in charge here will give me a statement about Mrs. Watson's return. They took an X ray of her chest here and it is very remarkable how much Mrs. Watson's chest condition has cleared up. She has weighed more recently than she ever has in her life before and I feel very strongly that our return a year early was a very fortunate thing. As I say there will be no doubt about her medical certificate so the passage ought to be secured.

In regard to the personal refit allowance we are very well pleased with the $295. We have already used a considerable sum of our own towards this refit and we may want to leave part of this allowance here to apply on our insurance premium which comes due July 1st. As yet we have been unable to save anything towards that emergency.

The medical allowance question I can not very well give you definite data on just now as I have not anything here such as catalogues etc. While I know what I need medical and surgical instruments have so many varieties and names that I cannot off hand call off just the make I want with its proper name. Probably $100.00 would cover the most essential needs but twice that would be much more effective. I will try to collect data on this point. What I want are essentials not refinements. I have always asked people interested to give towards the hospital building and land and I do not want to divert from 'this one thing I do' policy for a hospital until it is accomplished.

This leads naturally to that question. Let me quote from a letter recently received from one of Carleton's trustees. I am sorry but I seem to have sent that letter on to Mrs. Watson also. The gist of it was that President Cowling while very friendly indeed towards my work thinks I ought to put off my campaign for the hospital a year longer when his new campaign for $400,000. to celebrate Carleton's 50th anniversary ends. This trustee and his wife have pledged $1000.00 towards the Fenchow hospital for men but it is to be paid next year, the last $500. towards the end of the year. Another $1000. towards the Men's Hospital has been pledged payable during next year some time on condition that the entire $17,000, for men's hospital including $6000. for the land is raised and secured within the year. You see I still lack $15,000. for the men's hospital. Towards the Hospital for Women and Children we have Dr. Scudder's gift promised at the beginning of next year. At least he hoped to have the $5000. ready then. In addition I notice by Mrs. Hurlbut's recent report that

there has been paid in and is on hand $1917.60 towards the Kate Ford Whitman Memorial Hospital for Women at Fenchow. Some more has been pledged but the sum is not great. Mrs. William Grant Smith of Cleveland thinks if too much was not made of the fact that what we had might be conbined and one hospital go up first. That would mean that the hospital for women and children would be the first as we doubtless can sedure the land needed. In fact we may have enough land now if we use our new plan of Holmes and Flinn which sets the hospital back a little. The W.B.M.I. then would assume the resonsibility of having the balance of their pledge ready by the time we had the money and land ready for the men's hospital. However I do not think it would be wise to attempt any building until at least $17,000. is in hand. When land is so difficult to buy it is not safe to be without funds on hand to buy if the way opens for the way once open and not taken advantage of may not open again for years. I know that from sad experience.

In regard to other funds received for medical work it has all gone into land. Even the $50. from Mr. Wetmore of San Jose is to go into a final payment for land. It was recorded two months ago in The Missionary Herald. Perhaps it is not exact to say all for a little of the special funds may have gone for hospital equipment. I have not the data at hand.

In regard to the "Stone Legacy" or Miss James' promised gift I think $2400. has been received and reported in the Herald. The two gifts were about three months apart I think. My idea for the James gift is to make the central building their memorial. I inclose an outline "Organization of the Hospital and Clinical Building at Fenchow" which is to be this central building. You should note that my outline calls for a well equiped outpatient clinic and reseiving department. This cannot spring into existance all at once so some of these rooms enumerated will first be used to receive in-patients.

In regard to this outstation and receiving department there is no department more important to be planned to allow for growth for to be overcrowded in this department means poor service to your patients and ruin to spiritual results. A patient needs to feel that you are interested in him and this is not possible with three or four crowding around at once. My plan also plans for several Chinese M.D. assistants not to mention other Chinese assistants who can be trained to do much of the laboratory work as well as many of the clinical tests. These are the time consuming jobs and cheaper men can be trained to do them. It is done here in the Mayo Clinic. These assistants can be trained to give certain kinds of treatment and the nurses trained to do many of the dresssings. In other words room makes possible much cheaper administration and will soon more than cover in its savings the extra cost of contruction. Furthermore I think a well organized plant like this is much more likely to prove self supporting than the crampt quarters with poorer service.

The plan of our completed compound as planned by Holmes and Flinn 8 South Dearborn Street Chicago ought soon to be done. In contrast to this completed plan I have a view of Fenchow when I first went there. Would you care to have slides made of these plans as well as my film? I also have an interior of my little dispensary and operating room as it now is. Could you use this film for a slide which could be used? One of the slides the architects are having made for us shows what land we had eight years ago; what we have added to it since; what we need still and how it all is related to our completed plan.

I doubt if the $5000 from Miss James would supply all I have here outlined but it could be built with the idea of adding to it later. If I got a few funds from outside and added to it the memorial would remain the same and Miss James could hardly object. The plan must be a gradual growth at best.

Cordially, Percy F. Watson

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Cordially, Henry Fluckiger

Rochester-Henn-
Nov-21-1915

REC'D NOV 26 1915

A. B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
JAMES L. BARTON, LL. D., Foreign Secretary.
CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D. D., Home Secretary.
FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer.
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287 Fourth Ave., EDWARD L. SMITH, D. D.
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19 S. LaSalle St., A. N. HITCHCOCK, D. D.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
417 Market St., REV. HENRY H. KELSEY.
W. B. M. I.,
Room 1315, 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago,
MRS. L. O. LEE, Secretary.
MRS. S. E. HURLBUT, Treasurer.
TIENTSIN, CHINA, 38 Rue de L'Amirante
Union Missionary Business Agency, A. C. GRIMES.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

FENCHOW STAFF:—
WATTS O. PYE, B. D.
PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.
CLARA F. WATSON, B. L.
GERTRUDE CHANEY, B. A.
GRACE McCONNAUGHEY, B. A.
WILLIAM R. LEETE, M. A.
ANNA K. LEETE, B. A.
MAUDE BOWMAN, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.
ARTHUR W. HUMMEL, M. A.
RUTH B. HUMMEL, B. A.
FRANK B. WARNER, B. A.

Monticello, Minn. Nov. 22, 1915.

Rev. William E. Strong
14 Beacon St.
Boston. Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:— Just a line to go with Dr. Watson's letter, at his suggestion. As the time for our return is getting near we are very anxious to have Miss Mary Wilson's appointment made as she would like to go with us and needs a little time for preparation. While waiting the decision she has a very good position in Phalen Park Institute, St. Paul. Her college training will perhaps help her out with the Rockefeller people. We have another nurse in mind who might take Miss Connelly's place in Taiyuanfu Dr Hemmingway has someone else in mind. I expect to write her today for she is especially interested in Fenchow, & there is to be a maternity hospital, a nurse ought to be there now studying the language.

There is not only interest but enthusiasm in Northfield and in the college, and my recent visit there to speak to the students was an inspiration to me — all the students seemed to be there. I fear it may post pone our hospital until Carleton has all it can use, we will die without one — but we shall try not to conflict with Pres. Cowling's plans. Everyone has his own cause to plead, does he not?

Sincerely yours
(Mrs. Percy T.) Clara F. Watson

Mrs Percy T. Watson

Monticello - Maine - Nov. 22 - 1915

REC'D NOV 27 1915

434

619 East Fifth Street,
Rochester, Minnesota,
Nov. 23 rd, 1915.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I inclose Dr. Mussey's statement in regard to Mrs. Watson's health.

In regard to Miss Baby Wilson going to Fenchow as a nurse the time is getting very short and if something definite cannot be reached soon I fear she will not be ready to go back to Fenchow with us when we go. At any rate it is not a comfortable feeling to let things drift along in her case without giving us a chance to save the situation if possible. If there is anything in the way of her going to China I would rather know it now when I might be able to do something than to know it after it is too late to do anything.

In regard to Miss Connelly leaving Taiku to go to Peking I would suggest that Miss Calla Munger, Mound Sanitarium, St. Paul might be secured to go to Taiku to help Dr. Hemmingway. Taiku has had some hard luck in losing both Miss Kauffman and Miss Connelly just as they were getting where they could do something.

In regard to the hospital at Fenchow I still feel if there is no asurance that hospital funds will be forthcoming in the near future the best investment of my time would be to stay here in America until they are secured. A doctor in China with his medical work, building, and accounts, any one of which is sufficient to use his entire time is not in a position to wage a financial campaign especially when it is carried on at a distance of 10,000 miles away when things are very dimly visualized at best.

I want to do the medical work in China if I am fortunate enough to be given the opportunity to do it and if I have to stay in America to try to earn the money myself to build a hospital it had better be that way than not at all. However I like to have the situa-

Rev. William H. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

615 East Fifth Street,
Rochester, Minnesota,
Nov. 23rd, 1915.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Inclose Dr. Massey's statement in regard to Mrs. Watson's health.

In regard to Miss Ruth Wilson going to Fenchow as a nurse the time is getting very short and it something definite cannot be reached soon I fear she will not be ready to go back to Fenchow with us when we go. At any rate it is not a comfortable feeling to let things drift along in her case without giving us a chance to save the situation if possible. If there is anything in the way of her going to China I would rather know it now when I might be able to do something than to know it after it is too late to do anything.

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tion definite and to know just what is expected of me. If you can make no definite promises about the hospital building in Fenchow there is only one sure solution and that is to stay here until I can get that assurance from the Congregational constituency themselves. Please do not misunderstand my spirit in this. If I have any responsibility in this matter I ought to know it and assume it. The need for the hospital is evident and if no one else is willing to supply it, it surely it is up to me. And if it is up to me I ought to assume it in the most efficient way which would be to stay here until it is accomplished. The past twenty five years of medical work in China shows that a very poor place to meet that situation.

David Percy Jones has just left today. They found he had a duodenal ulcer and I think Mr. Jones will return after Christmas for an operation. I saw him a few minutes and he said there was a great deal accomplished at the New Haven meeting. I wonder if I could secure a copy of the minutes of the meetings.

If I can possibly scrape sufficient funds together I hope to go east after New Years. However I am not planning definitely on it yet and it seems more imaginary than anything else.

I hope you and your family are all well. We wish you could come again to Fenchow when some of our plans have worked out so you can see in reality what the architect is now picturing to our imagination.

Cordially yours,

Percy G. Watson

Percy Jones
Rochester-
Nov-23-1915

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
DEC 8 - 1915
Ans'd

619 East Fifth Street,
Rochester, Minnesota,
Dec. 6th, 1915.

435

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Definiteness is just what I like and just our hobby at Fenchow and that is why we have spent so much time on maps with photographs tp illustrate what we are aiming at. I am always interested whenever anyone wants to know the facts of the situation in regard to the hospital at Fenchow.

For that reason I am writing the architects in Chicago to send you a blue print which shows the land we had when we went to Fenchow seven years ago and what we have added since and what we still need. Our completed plant calls for about 27 U.S. acres. Techow's new plant has 40 acres and our plan is smaller than several other American Board mission stations in North China.

This plan shows the one section of the hospital for women and children in the shape of an X which justs borders on the land we are working for. This piece alone will cost about $6000. or perhaps a little more. It does not include all the land we want for the Clinic Building shown on the blue print but it does contain perhaps $3000. worth of building material which we wish to use and the $3000. thus returned from building funds we wish to use in buying more land next to this piece.

None of the Stone money has been used so far as I know. It should be still in Mr. McCann's hands where I have every reason to believe it is. My impression about the second $1200. being sent out may be due to the fact that the notice in the Missionary Herald came so long after Mr. Wiggin's notice of the first $1200. that I thought it another item. The notices would appear in the Herald's for 1914. My second reason for thinking that $2400. had been sent out was in the mission estimates just received this fall. The mission asked there for

$7600. for the men's hospital at Fenchow. I have no idea where they got that rather unusual sum unless the second $1200. had been sent which would make the total $10,000. See North China Council Minutes of Annual Meeting May 4-6, 1915, on pages 17 and 26. This puts the items for land in the form of two $4000.

Why do I need the $6000 now? First because I ought to have the money on hand whenever the opportunity to buy offers itself or maybe pay several times what I might have bought it for if I wait to buy when they are not anxious to sell. We have had several costly experiences of this kind all ready and it is a cold fact that has put off the realization of some Fenchow plans for several years to come. My second reason is that the building comes very close to the end of one of the wards of the women's hospital which may complicate our building somewhat which we ought to avoid if possible. My third reason is that one donor and others too give their money with the idea that the entire $17,000. for men's hospital is to be raised before the year 1916 closes. They did this in full possession of the facts having seen the compound plan and some of them the sketch of the hospital.

The land problem at Fenchow is our hardest problem. As I have said before I believe that it is worth it. Mr. Bergamini thinks the Fenchow compound has the greatest possibilities of any he has seen in China. Most important of all we are centrally located in easy reach of those we wish to influence. Merchants with goods to sell want the best corner in the city. A compound in the city well located is worth five times the cost of one out side the city. Moreover the Fenchow Compound to date has been very cheaply bought the investments of the past seven years for eleven acres of the city's best land costing only about $5000. or maybe less. And it is an investment which brings us where we can reach the people for which the far more expensive plant of buildings and men can be easily applied. In my mind we have gotten hold of the right plow and we cannot afford to look back.

One more fact in regard to the Fenchow land problem. I took the burden of placing the hospital in the location now planned for it because I thought I was willing to wait until the burden of raising the sum necessary to buy this expensive portion of our mission compound could be forthcoming. I thought the appeal of a hospital could perhaps stand that burden better than any other department of work. If any other department of work had been ready to assume it I would have been only too glad to have taken the land now planned for the education of boys. During the midst of the Chinese Revolution I took the trip in from Peking largely to try to buy that ~~eight~~ five acres and we were successful, my Chinese hospital assistant being the one who managed the deal. I assume this problem gladly because I believe in it. I believe many spiritual results may be due to favorable location of mission compounds. It is not the dead problem which some may assume.

Furthermore if you will look over Mr. Wiggin's accounts for the past eight or nine years including all special funds received on the mission field as well as the salaries of the missionaries you will find that the gain in the plant at Fenchow as well as all mission work has been accomplished not by Fenchow spending more money than other mission stations but it has ranked below the average in expenditures. Its expenditures during this time up to my departure from China rank fifth of the Americam Board Mission Stations in North China. Probably the fifth place would be between Lintsingchow and Fenchow depending on whether the building up of Lintsingchow came within that eight or nine year period. If these figures are wrong I would be glad to be corrected.

In the hospital plan of the architect is included room for expansion which I am not now planning on at all. With the possibility of the Rockefeller Foundation doing large things for the medical work in China it would be unwise not to plan a flexable plant and one which could be enlarged. The figures I give then are for the medical plant as we

may hope to have it when we have finished the plan based only on the possibility of having one more physician's family and a lady physician together with three or four Chinese M.D. assistants.

Women's and Children's Hospital	$15,000.
Men's Hospital	$17,000.
Clinic Building	$7,000.

The Stone Legacy has been such an uncertain possibility that I concluded that the Clinic Building could be assigned to that legacy as it might be the last to materialize. However if the Clinic Building was built first part of it could be used as the men's hospital. However the land for the Clinic Building is a hard problem and the land for the men's hospital might be obtainable first. I simply cannot give definite figures on land in China. We will get the land and buildings on it for less than what similar buildings would cost in America the price of land being thrown in. Our wreckage problem is not expensive 250 brick being torn down and scrapped ready for use at the cost of one cent. The land we want now estimated at $6000. has on it brick and tile buildings containing probably 100 rooms. The above total of $39,000. we hope will buy the land build the clinic building as on the plans being sent you and build the two hospital groups on each side of the clinic building in the shape of the letter X. This X shape gives four wards with the administrative and service rooms at the center saving on the stairs and efficiency of administration as well as in the number of administrative and service rooms necessary.

To come to the real point I want to raise $17,000 for the men's hospital within the year. If no other way can be provided and the W.B.M.I. would give me the assurance that funds put into the hospital for women would be refunded by the time the men's hospital is built many of the donors to the men's hospital would be willing to let their gifts go temporarily into the hospital for women and children. This would allow me to go ahead now when Bergamini is to be in Fenchow

this coming building season and I know not when we can get him again. First I want the $17,000 for men's hospital to fulfill the conditions of some of the donors and thus provide the money temporarily to build the hospital for women and children and leave a surplus on hand to buy land and building material at favorable times for the men's hospital. Since writing you last we have received pledges for nearly $1500. more for the men's hospital and been turned down for a good many more times that sum.

I have written the W.B.M.I. about the women's hospital transfer of funds and have as yet received no reply. If they do not agree they tie up my whole plan as land is not available to build anything but the hospital for women and children unless some more land is bought this winter and spring. If they do not agree we will do everything in our power to get the land for the men's hospital. What the promise of success would be is beyond my power from this distance to state but there would be some hope. No negotiations or even inquiries about land can be made in China until the ready cash is on hand or your game is spoiled maybe for years to come. It is a complicated matter and if there are other questions to ask I will be glad to answer.

In regard to Miss Mary Wilson she finished her training and is waiting to hear probably. She has taken a position in Phalen Park Sanitarium, Saint Paul. If the Home Department will find out if there is any trouble I would rather they would write. I want to find some one else if she is not going and the time is short.

The other questions involved in your letter I will try to answer soon but I want to take a little more time to think about them. As I am still $13500. short I do not feel like going back to China with that burden on my shoulders although to delay my return would be harder on me than anyone else concerned.

We appreciate you trouble in trying to look up the situation on all these points for us. Cordially yours, Percy T. Watson

Percy T. Watson

Rochester, Minn.

Dec. 8, 1915

5

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Since writing you last we have received pledges for nearly $1500. more for the men's hospital and been turned down for a good many more times that sum.

I have written the W.F.M.I. about the women's hospital transfer of funds and have as yet received no reply. If they do not agree they tie up my whole plan as land is not available to build anything but the hospital for women and children unless some is bought this winter and spring. If they do not agree we will do everything in our power to get the land for the men's hospital. What the promise of success would be is beyond my power from this distance to state but there would be some hope. No negotiations or even inquiries about land can be made in China until the ready cash is on hand or your game is spoiled maybe for years to come. It is a complicated matter and if there are other questions to ask I will be glad to answer.

In regard to Miss Mary Wilson she finished her training and is waiting to hear probably. She has taken a position in Phalen Park Sanitarium, Saint Paul. If the home department will find out if there is any trouble I would rather they would write. I want to find some one else if she is not going and the time is short.

The other questions involved in your letter I will try to answer soon but I want to take a little more time to think about them. As I am still $1500. short I do not feel like going back to China with that burden on my shoulders although to delay my return would be harder on me than anyone else concerned.

We appreciate you trouble in trying to look up the situation on all these points for us. Cordially yours,

Percy T. Watson

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619 East Fifth Street,
Rochester, Minnesota,
Dec 14th, 1915.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
DEC 17 1915
Ans'd

My dear Doctor Strong:-

I should judge that Miss Mary Wilson has given up going to China but I hope some other candidate will be forthcoming within a week or two to be placed before the Rockefeller Foundation. I have at least one in view and that one I feel much surer off than I ever did of Miss Wilson so far as religious convictions are concerned.

If reservations can be secured on the boat sailing Feb. 5th I think we ought to plan to go then. I still believe that if the Fenchow Hospital is mainly my financial responsibility the best place to assume that responsibility is in the United States however hard such an alternative might be for me or Mrs. Watson. However I am going now on the basis that the $17,000 will be on hand or promised for the men's hospital by the time of our sailing. My desire has just been to get to the bottom of the situation in regard to the hospital in order that we can meet the situation fairly and really get at the essential difficulties standing in the way of the securing of the men's hospital.

I am also hoping that I will soon hear that someone has secured something towards that $17000. Dr. Patton thought that something could be done in some of these cities in the Laymen's Campaign. At any rate if the funds are not forthcoming as we now hope the future can best determine the future's actions. We can hardly face that now until we know the facts.

The loyal support of my home town has been a great inspiration and help during these days when no one else seems ready to help in any way. At most I cannot expect for more than a fourth from that quarter however so that it means that some large gifts will have to be secured elsewhere but where I have no idea unless you in Boston have some suggestions.

I have lantern slides of my little dispensary room in Fenchow where all the operating is done too as well as of the map sent you and other medical slides if they would serve any use anywhere. In a week or so there will be slides of the new hospital plans also.

All my evenings and noon hours have been spent in working for the hospital. I had to let a lot of post-graduate study go in spite of my resolutions not to. I hope the decision will not prove valueless.

Your letters have been candid and clear and sympathetic at this time for which I owe you a debt of gratitude.

Sincerely yours,

Percy T. Watson

Rochester

Dec. 14 - 1915

REC'D DEC 27 1915

B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
JAMES L. BARTON, LL. D., Foreign Secretary.
CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D. D., Home Secretary.
FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer.
JOHN G. HOSMER, Purchasing Agent.
NEW YORK OFFICE
287 Fourth Ave., EDWARD L. SMITH, D. D.
CHICAGO OFFICE
19 S. LaSalle St., A. N. HITCHCOCK, D. D.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
417 Market St., REV. HENRY H. KELSEY.
W. B. M. I.,
Room 1315, 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago,
MRS. L. O. LEE, Secretary.
MRS. S. E. HURLBUT, Treasurer.
TIENTSIN, CHINA, 38 Rue de L'Amirante
Union Missionary Business Agency, A. C. GRIMES.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

FENCHOW STAFF:—
WATTS O. PYE, B. D.
PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.
CLARA F. WATSON, B. L.
GERTRUDE CHANEY, B. A.
GRACE McCONNAUGHEY, B. A.
WILLIAM R. LEETE, M. A.
ANNA K. LEETE, B. A.
MAUDE BOWMAN, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.
ARTHUR W. HUMMEL, M. A.
RUTH B. HUMMEL, B. A.
FRANK B. WARNER, B. A.

437

Please read + return to WES

Monticello, Minnesota,
Dec. 23rd, 1915.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

We are glad to hear about the reservations being secured on a boat sailing Feb. 5th. Miss Babson's letter in regard to the name of the boat and the port of sailing has not been received and maybe there has been some misunderstanding or delay about it which will be cleared up in due time.

As both the Hummels and Warners are supported by Seattle churches possibly some arrangements could be made whereby we could use your lantern slides in Seattle and give those churches some facts about the Fenchow work which would help in centering their interest in their foreign missionary task. I have a brother in Glendive Montana so that I would like to have our trip arranged over the Northern Pacific with stop over privilage at Glendive. Our oldest child comes under the half fare rule.

Our farewell reception comes in Northfield on Jan. 19th and the Sunday preceeding they will try to get some more gifts for Fenchow Hospital. However we are expecting no large gifts then although the pastor Mr. Dean thinks they may still raise $1000. There would be a chance that more could be secured if you could say by that time that the whole $17000. would be assured if they did a little more than that. $1000.

Yesterday I wrote Mr. Wiggin about exchange at Fen-

chow and the surplus we had accumulated at Fenchow. While the surplus in reality has no definite relation to exchange rates yet our better knowledge of Chinese banking methods has made it possible to save more on exchange than in former years. We avoid losses to us that formerly were gains to the Chinese bankers or Chinese employees of the Mission. These gains may not entirely cover our surplus tax but they cover more than half of the accumulated surplus.

In my letter to Mr. Wiggin I may have shown more "spleen" than necessary but it has been mighty hard to have our furlough time see the destruction of what have been valuable helps in our past problems. I asked Mr. McCann to come to Fenchow six weeks before we left on furlough so accounts could be all settled before we left. He made no serious criticisms during that time. It was just as we were leaving Peking that he took his stand on the surplus at Fenchow and then not to me. The form of my accounts were not of the best and as a good deal of my posting had to be done after midnight I expected that there might be some errors in addition and wanted them to be gone over again by someone to check up. They found a few minor errors I believe. What with packing up to come home; moving what we left in Fenchow to a new house still unfinished; trying to pack away drugs in some safe place; supervising the finishing of a new house just when it needed the most care; trying to care for the sick who were the more persistent on account of our approaching departure; caring for sickness in our family which kept me up nights a great deal and trying to care for all the accounts including the final ones on the new house the last few weeks in Fenchow were somewhat of a nightmare. Whatever they may say about the form of accounts they were fair to everyone and always open to everyone and I do not think that entered in at all in Mr. McCann's attitude. I really think Mr. McCann has no understanding of the complicated system of exchange at Fenchow. His method of getting rid of the surplus I am sure he would not have considered at all had I been on the field to

explain to him the real situation. It put a very complicated system of accounts back on to the people left at Fenchow who had no real insight of the true situation and tied up their time for three months to try to recontruct something which as far as fairness is concerned has no equality of distribution of the accumulated surplus. It seems to me that the investigation would have been fairer had it been put off until my return in so much that the trouble was not a deficit but a surplus. The mathematics of their recontruction are complicated and evidently they in China have not been aware that the method also interferes with the personal rights and freedom both of individuals and other departments. While I am willing to help out a cause I see no reason why sacrifices should be made to help out personal accounts such as Mrs. Gertrude Chaney Pye's account for example.

If my letters are not clear now I think what Mr. McCann may have said about the situation ought to be open to me as the essential facts of what I have said to you ought to be made known to him, and which facts he has, although he told me when I was leaving China that he had not had time to read them yet.

To be frank I am really at sea to enterpret Mr. McCann's real attitude. Maybe I could if I knew really what it was. I can only judge from his methods that he has failed to get at the real facts in the case.

Of course Mr. McCann is very strong against the Shansi School opening in Fenchow and that makes me feel he lacks real sympathy. I doubt not the honesty of his purpose in his work and feel if I had been there we could have avoided the trouble.

It certainly has added zest to my study of accounting and I hope it will help not only to keep mission books in good form but to help build up our mission finances on a more stable basis which will add greatly to the efficiency of our work. There is a big field

there and especially applicable in the medical work in leading towards self support. For the valuable training I have gotten out of the experiences, although as hard as any I have had, I feel that good will come out of it all although I dread a little to take up the task anew.

// This leads me to mention more about Fenchow schools. If the $6000. for the Shansi School Fund is not going to be available and I would prefer to let it go rather than to make things too unpleasant over it. I think the situation is still favorable and we only need to get the funds elsewhere to build the buildings in order to carry it through. Fenchow is the poorest equipped in school buildings for the number of its scholars of any place I know. I do not want to say too much until I return to Fenchow but I hope the next year will see some advance made. I do not believe now that we ought to let the advance rest on the disposition of that $6000. Not at least as long as we can work to get another $6000.00 but we had better make it $10,000. We have never yet had to face opposition at Fenchow but it has meant in the end something larger and better. The delay this time has given time for more architectural study of our problems. It really never pays to take disappointment too seriously. //

I sometimes wonder whether I had not rather have never bothered the Boston Office with this mix-up. It involves the future policy of our mission and for that reason I decided to do it. I hate to take any ones time on problems which seem to do anyone so little good.

The best of the seasons greetings go with this. There are some places where this season cannot bring so much joy as in favored America.

Very truly yours,

Percy T. Watson

Percy I. Watson

Monticello. Dec. 23-1915

Copies of the plans of Fenchow Mission sent you may be had of Miss Isabella Watson, Northfield Minnesota. Lantern Slides also about the same plans

Northwestern Train St.Paul
to Omaha, Feb 1st, 1916. 438

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

REC'D FEB 3 1916

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Your letter of some days ago brought very good news. The $3500. reported through Mr. Eddy brings us well up to the $10000. mark in our efforts towards the $17000. However I hope that still there will be $10000. from Mr. Harwood so that this $3500.00 may go to help out some other deserving enterprise of the American Board of which there are so many. I feel now that if the $10000. comes from Mr. Harwood or some other source not now known of that I will have a double reason for rejoicing in that this $3500. can be applied to help elsewhere.

It has been a great source of encouragement to have so many people interested to back up the efforts towards a hospital at Fenchow. While it may be hard to have to wait to see it slowly grow with the final assurance of success still wanting I would prefer a great deal to feel the interest of the many in this object to the interest of one giver who gave the entire $17000.00. It has been exhilerating year of work in trying to gain interest in the general cause of missions aside from the special interest in Fenchow medical plant. I want now to expre my gratitude for the interest the Boston Office has shown as well as those behind your last reported gift whoever they may be.

I think your point of being able to start on the actual building very well taken. I had a letter from Mr. Pye not long ago saying it was still unsettled about the building in Fenchow next year but just Sunday (day before yesterday) I had a letter from Mr. Bergamini saying he expected to be in Fenchow by the middle of Jan. and was to start in a few days, stopping on the way to help out in building elsewhere. This letter was dated in Techow Dec 22nd. You can see by the Development Plan that the land is available for the Women's and Children's Hospital and that can be built now anyway. Dr. Scudder who is giving $5000. for the Children's Ward says in a recent letter that $4500. in cash and insecurities Mr. Wiggin has agreed to accept at par is already available and the W.B.M.I. has nearly $5000. in cash available, if my impressions are correct, towards the Women's Hospital.

A recent letter from Mrs. Pye says something about gaurding against Mrs Watson's health in coming back to Fenchow too early but it seems to me the greatest stain on Mrs Watson's health would be the crowded conditions we would have to live under until December 1917 unless we build the two dwelling houses in Fenchow this coming year for which we already have funds available. It would mean we would either have to board with the three children a most difficult undertaking or we will have to board another family probably the Hummels. It is especially hard always to have outsiders present in training and discipline of children and adds greatly to the strain Mrs Watson would be under.

In view of Mrs. Pye's letter advising by the vote of Fenchow Station that we delay our departure to China I fear they will not be sure of our arrival on the Shinyo Maru and consequently no provision made for receiving our family in Fenchow the first week in March. I am taking on my person New York drafts totalling $2218. U.S. gold for the Men's Hospital at Fenchow and maybe it might be wise to cable that at least $12000. in hospital funds will be available this year for Fenchow hospitals and that we are leaving San Francisco Feb 5th. What do you think?

Cordially yours,

Percy T. Watson

$2183. to Frank Northfield.

Mr. Norton B. Quada
Feb. 1-1916

REC'D FEB 12 1916

439

MORRIS GRANT HOLMES

RAYMOND W. FLINN

HOLMES & FLINN, ARCHITECTS
8 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET - CHICAGO
Formerly
PATTON, HOLMES & FLINN

February 1st, 1916.

Dr. Percy T. Watson,
C/O Steamship Shinyo Maru,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:-

We are in receipt of your letter of January 30th from Monticello stating that you would arrange with Prssident Cowling for our statement of expense. We wish to acknowledge receipt from President Cowling of a check covering this statement, for which we thank you.

We shall be glad to send 2000 postal cards to President Cowling and 3000 to you in China, as requested. We can also send you the plans of the Rochester High School, which will cost simply the expense of making the blue prints. It could hardly be applied to the solution of any of your problems further perhaps than to indicate approximately the size of some of the rooms you might want for high school purposes.

We are very glad that our work in connection with the Mission project has been satisfactory and that you feel the campaign is definitely assisted.

We hope that you and Mrs. Watson will have a safe and pleasant journey and that your work in the Mission field will have the success which it certainly deserves. Personally, the writer is much interested in this phase of mission work and believes that it is the most practical kind and that its methods appeal to common sense. I expect to give our Sunday School at the South Congregational Church a talk some night on the subject of the Fenchow Mission and would be glad if you could give me some points of interest for such a talk. I am sorry I did not get copies of the other slides which showed the Mission in its present state and views of the city wall, etc.

Could you refer me to some articles in missionary herald or something?

Sent to you in Boston Could you loan them to him?

With kind regards and well wishes, we are

Cordially yours,

HOLMES & FLINN,

By Morris G. Holmes.

MGH S

RECEIVED FEB 12 1916

MORRIS GRANT HOLMES RAYMOND W. FLINN

HOLMES & FLINN, ARCHITECTS
8 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET - CHICAGO
Formerly
PATTON, HOLMES & FLINN

February 1st, 1916.

Dr. Percy T. Watson,
c/o Steamship Shinyo Maru,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:-

We are in receipt of your letter of January 20th from Montecello stating that you would arrange with Pres. Dwight Cowling for our statement of expenses. We wish to acknowledge receipt from President Cowling of a check covering this statement, for which we thank you.

We shall be glad to send 2000 postal cards to President Cowling and 8000 to you in China, as requested. We can also send you the plans of the Rochester High School, which will cost simply the expense of making the blue prints. It could hardly be applied to the solution of any of your problems further perhaps than to indicate approximately the size of some of the rooms you might want for high school purposes.

We are very glad that our work in connection with the Mission project has been satisfactory and that you feel the campaign is definitely established.

We hope that you and Mrs. Watson will have a safe and pleasant journey and that your work in the Mission field will have the success which it certainly deserves. Personally, the writer is much interested in this phase of mission work and believes that it is the most practical kind and that its methods appeal to common sense. I expect to give our Sunday School at the South Congregational Church a talk some night on the subject of the Rainbow Mission and would be glad if you could give me some points of interest for such a talk. I am sorry I did not get copies of the other slides which showed the Mission in its present state and views of the city wall, etc.

With kind regards and well wishes, we are

Cordially yours,

HOLMES & FLINN,

By

MGH S

Dr. Watson
China
Feb 1-1916

REC'D FEB 12 1916

B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass. U.S.A.
SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., President
JAMES L. BARTON, LL.D., Foreign Secretary
FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer
JOHN G. HOSMER, Purchasing Agent.

FENCHOW WORK IN 1912:—
10 BRANCH CHURCHES
33 PREACHING PLACES
HOSPITAL
DISPENSARY
17 BOYS SCHOOLS
2 GIRLS SCHOOLS

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
FENCHOW, SHANSI
CHINA

山西汾陽縣基督教會

FENCHOW STAFF:—
WATTS O. PYE, B.D., *Evangelistic Work*
PERCY T. WATSON, M.D., *Physician*
CLARA F. WATSON, B.L., *Woman's Work*
GERTRUDE CHANEY, B.A., *Educ'l Work for Girls*
GRACE McCONNAUGHEY, B.A., *Woman's Evangelistic Work*
WILLIAM R. LEETE, M.A., *City Evangelistic Work*

CHINESE STAFF: 71 MEN
8 WOMEN

San Francisco
Feb 4th 1916

My dear Dr Strong! — We got here late this afternoon seven hours late but after a very satisfactory journey — Thank you for your letter. Word awaited us here of a $5000. gift to endow the Women's Hospital at Fenchow — I was entertained at the donor's home in Cleveland and it is a satisfaction to know personally these friends of Fenchow. It is Men's Hospital's turn next.

However we feel sure we can build the Women's & Childrens Hospital next year if nothing unusual happens — and

hope there will be no delay about the transfer of Dr Scudder's gift for the Children's work to the W.B.M.I. If things now stand no building is assured for hospital purposes at Fenchow next year unless Dr Scudder's funds can soon be available.

After all it must be remembered that the men's hospital is the important thing from my standpoint and I hope word will come soon in regard to the balance needed.

The future seems large and we are all anxious to be in it. Thank you again for your kindnesses

Very truly yours,
Percy T. Watson

Percy T. Watson
San Francisco
Feb. 4-1916

REC'D JUL. 6 1916

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

June 3rd, 1916.

$1200. given by the Sunday Schools for Fenchow Hospital Land which Mr Eddy asked about was used for land in 1914.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Your letter of March 24th has been long unanswered simply because of the rush of life out here. It has been many times worse since furlough than it ever was before. Furthermore I was this year the delegate to the annual mission meeting at Taiku and that took me away from Fenchow for nine days. It was a great pleasure to receive your friendly letter and to know that some thought at least is being given to the Fenchow Hospital situation. In reply I would like to mention the following items:-

1. The Shansi School Fund and a High School for Fenchow.
2. The Fenchow Hospital. Land and the balance needed for building
3. The Architectural Situation.
4. Medical Refit Allowance. See letter inclosed on sterilizers.
5. Fenchow and the China Medical Board. Need for doctors and nurses

First in regard to the educational situation. When I first wrote to the Board about the educational opening I remember very destinctly how tired I was that night and how I felt. It seemed to everyone here that it would do no good to ask the Board to undertake it but I felt it was at least our duty to tell about the situation and leave the result to God. If He wanted it done we should do all we could to follow the light we had and then live in faith. Consequently when it met such a cordial response in America it seemed like a very providential opening to us here. Today I feel the same way. I was up all night

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

#2

doing an operation on a woman who had ruptured her uterus in childbirth making the third Caeserian section this past week and a forth major obstetrical operation has only given me four nights sleep in the last eight days, there being twelve other major opertions done also during the week and other duties calling on all sides. This letter has been delayed too long already however and I feel I must at least let you know the facts or my faith is not of much use. I still feel that the educational opening in Fenchow is as large as ever. It has been greatly hindered by our not going ahead with our high school as any opening no matter how favorable would be hindered if delayed without any satisfactory reason being given to the Chinese.

The Chinese think after your visit here and all we said that the reason things are not going along is all our fault. Of course this makes us loose prestige. It would anywhere. If any business was managed with the delay we have managed this, people would loose confidence in that business. Now if delay is still the order of the day what result can you expect? Somehow it is easy to get the idea that religious undertakings are vague and do not follow concrete, definite laws and no matter how they are managed we can relieve the result to God and be at peace. Nothing goes against my grain more than that. I believe spiritual forces are definite and the more concrete we can make the spirual problems the greater our hope for spirtual results. Nothing requires more humility, however and at the same time earnestness of purpose.

But for the facts. 1. Vote #2 at Shansi District Annual Meeting April 4th, 1916. "Voted that we refer to the decision of the Shansi District Association the following motion: Moved that

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

#3

we request the American Board to use the 'Shansi School Fund' to make possible a Middle School at Fenchow and to provide for the running expenses of the same an annual appropriation of Gold $1000. in addition to the necessary buildings."

Fact No.2. This was referred through the executive committee of the Shansi District Association to the meeting in Taiku recently of the North China Council consisting of both Chinese and Foreigners and the following motion was passed there. (I have not the exact wording.) Moved that $7000. of the Shansi School Fund be appropriated for two residences at Fenchow and also $4000. for land and that $6000 for a school building be referred to the Prudential Committee. The idea was that if the donors were willing this $6000. should be used for a high school for Fenchow whether it was run cooperatively with the government or not. The concensus of opinion was that such would be the best use of the $6000. if the donors of the $6000. were willing. Whether Fenchow builds a High School this fall now rests with what arrangements. the Prudential Committee can make with the donors. The responsibility is no longer ours. In regard to the $1000. annual running espenses the estimate committee of which Fenchow had Mr. Teng as its representative decided to wait to see first whether our building should go up or not before asking for the $1000. annually. My idea here would be to try to get Carleton to be responsible for this $1000. through an endowment. The motion above is worded incorrectly. Not only the $6000. above mentioned was referred to the decision of the Prudential Committee but all funds remaining in the Shansi School Fund after the $8000. already voted out here by the Prudential Committee is spent. This might make possible the $1000. annual running expenses until Carleton raised its endowment.

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

#4

You can see therefore that nothing in the North China Mission now stands in the way of Fenchow having an Academy or High School. The result now stands with the donors and Prudential Committee. Whether government cooperation will be possible when we have the plant depends whether we can maintain high standards. The spiritual results which will come from such a plant properly run is beyond our powers of estimation. Of this I feel sure.

Fact #3. The first Sunday after Mr. Teng and I returned from the annual meeting of the North China Council Mr. Teng reported to the morning service which was largely attended by outsiders as well as Church members. The main item he emphasized was that they had voted to ask the Prudential Committee to use the Shansi School Fund for a Church Middle School whether it was possible to cooperate with the government or not. Consequently everyone here is awaiting your decision with eager expectancy. We hope for an early decision as it will mean a great deal to our church to be able to go ahead once more. We expect the architect in the fall and we should know the dedision by early in August if possible. A cable "Build School" could probably be put in code so that one word express the idea. To build the School and Hospital in the near future would do more for the spiritual side of our work than you can easily imagine. We have promised both so long and done nothing that they loose confidence and could anyone expect anything else?

THE FENCHOW HOSPITAL.

Fact #1. $17000. is now in Mr. McCANNS hands.
2500. in America has been promised by friends of ours and will be paid soon. Includes $300 on Scudder legacy.
3500. in Mr. Eddy's hands as per your letter
6600. W.B.M.I. still trying to raise.
800. Due on $5000. James gift.
7600. Still wanted for Men's Hospital.
38000.

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

#5

FENCHOW HOSPITAL CONT.

Fact #2 The magistrate has arranged to hand over to us a piece of government land for the hospital and build their model prison to serve the eight surrounding counties elsewhere. The present Magistrate although the most unfriendly we have had in ten yeas contributed $100. unsolicited for the running expenses of the hospital in Feb. This makes our land problem much easier. It looks now that our land would be easy to get but we have promise to build a hospital as soon as the land is available. I did it on the assurances of your letter that finds would be available when we actually could start building. I have heard nothing at all from the Harwoods.

An Architect.

We cannot build a hospital without an architect and Bergamini thinks he must have help. On the other hand if we have Bergamini this fall it means that the hospital funds must be on hand soon or the building committee will not take action at all on the hospital possibilities. This also should be reported to us at least by August and a cable to build hospital would show that $10000. would be sent by the American Board including the $3500. you already said would be possible.

Medical Refit Allowance.

You asked me in America to make out my list but I could not get catalogues I wanted. Now I think I will ask for only one thing and that is sterilizers. It takes me all night to do operation because I have no way to prepare sterile dressings in emergencies. More important Typhus fever is all around us and I have had two cases here recently. Typhus is carried by body lice and the only safe way is to have a sterilizer large enough to sterilize ~~dressings~~ a patients clothes on entering the hospital. It is dangerous to let this go. I inclose a letter about sterilizers which came very providentially but the catalogue itself is not here so I can not give prices. While I would like a complete steriling outfit I care most about the autoclave for

Cordially Percy T. Watson

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

#6

dressings and disinfection of patients clothing. Major surgery requires sterile dressings. Instruments however can be sterilized by boiling simply. This also cannot safely be delayed. I would like the extras quoted in this letter as well as at least an outoclave large enough to sterlize patients clothes. It should be shipped soon if possible.

The present policy of the China Medical Board is to provide doctors for places near the coast first so Fenchow may not be helped for some time. Mr. Greene has seemed very friendly.

However I do not see how I can stand this strain with out some help and I hope whether the Rockefeller Foundation is asked for support or not some help will soon come both in the form of doctors and nurses. The business side of the work is enormous. I cannot do the work here without quadrupling the receipts of the hospital and that adds large responsibilities and added worry. I could easily give all my time to the administrative side of the hospital to the advantage of hospital. All my correspondence and business affairs have been fearfully neglected since I came back. I simply cannot do more than I am doing and I get more behind all the time. Remember that my silence on the urgency of help is the strongest appeal I can make. When can I get time to make the situation known? Our greatest problems are those in America and not here. If another doctor was here I would consider going back to America and devoting the rest of my life to the home problems which Fenchow has.

Mrs. Leete went to Yutaoho today and the rest all go in a week or two but not so the doctor. The more work I have the more I enjoy it just so long as I am well but I wonder in the spare moments how long it can keep up at this pace.

Cordially Percy T. Watson

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M.D.

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Cordially Percy T. Watson

Dr. Percy T. Watson
Fenchow
June 3-1916
#9

RECD NOV 20 1916

A. B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
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CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D. D., Home Secretary.
FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer.
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Union Missionary Business Agency, A. C. GRIMES.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

FENCHOW STAFF:—
WATTS O. PYE, B. D.
GERTRUDE C. PYE, B. A.
PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.
CLARA F. WATSON, B. L.
GRACE McCONNAUGHEY, B. A.
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MAUDE B. WARNER, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

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October 10th, 1916.

Rev William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

As I was writing a statement to Carleton today for the Carleton people here in reply to a request for the same from Carleton I thought a copy of it ought to go to you so as to keep all parties in touch with each other. This I inclose.

We are expecting the Wolfes and Mr. Bergamini soon now and we are at work trying to arrange accommodations. The W.B.M.I. house has the Warners on the first floor and the Hummels on the second floor. Miss Horn is living with us as well as Miss Tolman after Christmas. Miss McConnaughey of course is home on furlough now. I hope a nurse and a lady doctor may be forthcoming before long. The Wolfes divide with the Leetes the house we had when you were here.

As our new hospital site includes all the wells practically which supply the city with sweet water we are having a little trouble over securing one of them which may delay starting the hospital building for a time. As the hospital is a much harder thing to build right I would prefer rather that Bergamini get on to the building problems here in the interior on some other building. Again we have not the materials ready to build the hospital while we have practically everything standing on the ground ready to build the School Building belonging to the Shansi School Fund. However I find on inquiry that the word has not yet come from the Prudential Committee to go ahead on that building.

In looking up your correspondence today I notice your letter to Mr. Fairfield under date of July 28th. The vote concerning the use of the Shansi School Fund did not get action at the District Association through some oversight in part and partly I think because they thought it unnecessary to bring it before the Chinese. However we thought best finally to bring it before the executive committee of the Shansi District Association as we could get action then from the North China Council. It passed that executive committee consisting of Mr. Kung, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Teng and myself. The vote of the North China Council left the whole matter with the Prudential Committee. I think then that were not in possesion of these facts when you wrote "I assume then that the matter is not ready for presentation to the Prudential Committee or for its action thereon." If Mr. Fairfield has not already corrected this impression it must have been an oversight on his part. Perhaps what followed in your letter made him think it was unnecessary.

I wish you could make us another visit. The trees are growing and we look more homelike now. Cordially, Percy T. Watson.

Percy T. Watson

Fenchow

Oct. 10, 1916.

REC'D JUL. 6 1916

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TELEPHONE GREELEY 4254

Bramhall, Deane Co.

Manufacturers of

French Ranges and Cooking Utensils.

261, 263 & 265 WEST 36TH ST.,

A complete line of Sterilizing Apparatus for Hospitals

Edward B. Brooks, Pres.t
Wm. H. May, Vice Pres.t & Treas.r

New York, April 15th, 1916.

Dr. P. T. Watson,
Fenchow, Sha. China.

Dear Doctor;-

Unprecedented advances in the cost of all material entering into the make up of our sterilizers have compelled us to revise our prices and discounts.

The agreement which we made with Dr. Logan, to allow all the Medical Missionaries the benefit of the same discount which we allow our own agents and to the trade who purchase for re-sale, will remain in effect. These are very special prices.

We have written you before regarding our sterilizers, enclosing copy of testimonials we had received from Dr. O. T. Logan, also copy of a letter which Dr. Logan permitted us to send out addressed to the Medical Missionaries in China in which he speaks in the highest terms of our work.

We have just printed a new catalog of this branch of our manufactures and are sending a copy to you under separate cover.

The discounts we can now allow you are 10% and 10% on the OB and 1B autoclaves; 10% and 20% from the balance of the prices in this new #23 book.

The prices in the catalog do not include burners for petroleum. For these there is an extra charge of $8.00 each. One burner is required for each dressing and instrument sterilizer, two beneath the water and utensil sterilizers.

Dr. Logan wisely recommends a few spare parts to replace breakages and parts of the burner which quickly wear out. His list for a dressing sterilizer is as follows:-

2 -	bottoms for generator with holes and screws ready to solder on, at $2.00 each		$4.00
1 -	Steam gauge		3.00
2 -	Khotal oil stoves, largest size,	$8.00 each	16.00
6 -	Needle valves for Khotal stoves,	.75 each	4.50
4 -	Generator tubes for Khotal "	.30 each	1.20
12 -	Perforated brass discs for Khotal stoves,	.15 each	1.80
6 -	Sets leather packings for air pump of Khotal stoves,		.60
2 -	Complete gas and flame chambers with curved piece for air mixer for Khotal stoves,	1.00 each	2.00
6 -	Water gauge glasses,	.25 each	1.50
12 -	Gauge glass washers,	.03 each	.36
12 -	Filling cup washers,	.03 each	.36

We have sent many of our sterilizers out to China and hear only the best reports of them. We know their "fool-proof" qualities are highly appreciated. Money invested in a sterilizer which may become unfit through careless use is worse than squandered.

Prices quoted are f.o.b. New York.

We hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you, and with kindest regards, remain

Yours very respectfully,

BRAMHALL DEANE COMPANY,

WHM/JJO

TREASURER.

To Mr. Watson
New York
Jan. 15-1916

REC'D SEP 7 1917

Yutaoho, Shansi, China

July 23rd, 1917.

Reverend William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Strong:-

Fenchow missionaries have given the doctor many hours of anxious thought this year, first with Mrs. Hummel's illness when she was mentally disturbed for three weeks or so and required very special nursing first by Miss Atzel and then by Miss Farmer who came in from Peking for that purpose. Her recovery was very rapid and satisfactory and has been a great relief. Had it been otherwise it would have been a great loss to us and missions in general to have the Hummels return after having all the expense and time of a good preparation for missionary service.

Mrs. Hummel's illness followed the birth of her child and may have been due to a very low grade infection although her teperature never went above 99.5 . At any rate mental disturbances seem more frequent under such circumstances. However in her case one of her sisters had to go to a Sanitarium for nervous disorder before she was married. She is now married and has had several children with no return of her trouble.

Mrs. Warner gave birth to a baby girl, Constance Arnold, on July 12th. and ended a two and one half's months serious trouble with kidney disease in which we were anxious as to whether eclampsia might develope anytime.

Mr. Bergamini (the mission architect) is now here and the last piece of hospital land has been bought. It will doubtless be spring however before very active work on the hospital can be begun. However Mr. Bergamini has come to Fenchow with the idea of being here two years until the hospital is completed. He wants to add a builder to aid

him in this building work and really I do not see how the mission can afford to economise on this point. This builder will not be in Fenchow much of the time but will look after carrying out Mr. Bergamini's ideas in other places. All other building in the North China Mission ought not be held up entirely because a hospital is going up in Fenchow.

The hospital has had some recognition here in the way that one third of the new hospital site was given to it by the government which has aided in many other ways in spite of a few who tried in every way in vain to get some graft out of it including the local magistrate. President Li Yuan Hung was to have confered on the hospital a decoration for its services in the recent epidemic of scarlet fever and diptheria. A letter was received annoucing this fact but the revolution in China evidently interfered with the the sending of the actual metal emblem of this decoration. It is very uncertain what will turn up next in China just now. Just now however the leading gentry of several counties are getting up a banner to be sent to the American Board in order to express to you their appreciation of the fact that the American Board has contributed so much money to the making possible of practically free medical treatment in Fenchow to all those who were unable otherwise to secure medical aid. The banner is to go to you and a tablet is to go to be hung in the new hospital when built. The hospital also shared in the tablet recently hung in the main entrance court of our mission compound given by the Governor of Shansi and written with his own hand in recognition of the church services in putting out the recent big temple fire in Fenchow. In the church none rendered more important and outstanding services than Dr. Ma who was first on the ground and was the means of saving several lives. None of this is for publication but is given in reply to your request as to the present

situation of the medical work in Fenchow.

To continue along another line of rather an opposite nature when I was in Peking in May I saw Mr. Roger S. Greene of the China Medical Board and asked him about the prospects for aid for the Fenchow hospital and he said he thought there was very good prospects but that no immediate aid could be given just at this time. However I feel that the least said about this statement the better until the actual aid is at hand. Furthermore unless some nurses or another doctor (Miss Nutting) soon come to Fenchow to help administer the medical work I doubt very much whether what Mr. Greene sees when he comes to Fenchow will make him think the standard of our work is such that we deserve help. Dr. Young of Peking took a tour of inspection with Mr. Greene this spring. He told me that they saw practically no hospitals run by a male doctor single handed that Mr. Greene would take even passing notice of. Hospitals run by a doctor single handed which were acceptable were a few run by lady doctors. The reasons ought to be obvious to any American who has been in American Hospitals Who in America would think of attempting to run a hospital without nurses and if it cannot be done there it is much farther from a possibility out here among people with no standards of cleanliness and who have never seen any standard to go by. Naturally a woman doctor can do a nurses work much more acceptably than a man.

It is poor econemy to my mind to hold off Miss Nutting from Fenchow waiting for the Rockefellar Foundation to act. They will make Rockefellar aid much more certain by sending her to Fenchow now as soon as she is finished in Shanghai.

Furthermore in regard to more reinforcements for the medical work at Fenchow the reason given for not having is that they cannot be found. I immediately go to work and after some years of waiting Miss Nutting is found ready to come. She has done her medical

study with the idea of coming to Fenchow and we have all these years in many ways tried to keep up her interest in Fenchow. Furthermore we have been encouraged to hope all this time by the W.B.M.I. up to within a month ago that Miss Nutting would be sent to Fenchow. If we had been told two years ago that we could not have Miss Nutting then we could have been looking for someone else. No business firm thinks it wise to discourage individual effort in this way. Rather they aim to reward individual extra effort. If in the employ of business firms who threated effort in this way it would not take the employee long to seek another employer.

It will be twelve years of life in Fenchow now before I can expect aid from nurses or doctors who can speak the language That is nearly half of the best years of a man's professional service in which he has vainly tried to do medical work without the essentials to do medical work with and loving your neighbor as yourself means good medical service- the best you can give.

In reading Mr. Case's letter of June 14th it seems to a doctor that the medical viewpoint is last sight of when the need of another evangelistic worker is deemed sufficient to designate Mr. Heininger to Techow and to leave the designation of Miss Nutting open to the mission when the only voting member of the North China Mission who has been in Fenchow outside myself is Mr. Corbin. I may be prejudiced but it seems to me that medical work in the charge on one doctor without nurses should have relatively more attention than it sometimes gets. The North China Mission has already voted Doctor Cooper to Fenchow but we learn that Doctor Cooper has already left Foochow to enter military service. Now that a hospital is being planned it is of the greatest concern that the doctors that are going to share in the work here should

Cordially Percy T. Watson

DL' MUFFINS

have a share and responsibility in planning the hospital. Another very strong claim on a women doctor for Fenchow is the fact that even with the poor equipment we now have at Fenchow there are more major obstetrical operations than any mission hospital I have been able to find out about. That is due to the great prevalence in Shansi of osteomalacia. Much more could be done if a lady doctor were here so they would not wait to the last extremity before coming to the male foreign doctor.

During a part of the time the doctor is in fear that something will happen to force him to give up his work in Fenchow because of illhealth or sickness in the family. It is a great opportunity to be able to try to get a hospital and medical work started here. Only the gravest reasons would force one to give up the work here. On the other hand after so many years of work there is no medical work here of any standards worth the name either of medical or Christian. Such a work is not yielding anything permanent as a life investment. Something ought to be done to make possible better manning of a hospital which is soon to be built or why build. Furthermore these recruits are needed immediately. Even now they cannot at best have the language by the time everything will be ready for enlarged service.

Now that the United States is at war one hesitates to add other claims to American life. One is glad however to be working in a cause such as foreign missions for nothing but righteousness in all lands and peoples can ever give a permanent basis for peaceful living- a factor which with all the sacrifice of war can never be over looked.

My next duty is Mrs. Leete's confinement and until that is over I cannot return to Fenchow. On account of Mrs. Watson's health we tried to go to Pehtaiho but no substitute could be found.

Cordially Percy T. Watson

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My next duty is Mrs. Leete's confinement and until that is over I cannot return to Penchow. On account of Mrs. Watson's health we tried to go to Peitaiho but no substitute could be found.

Yutaoho,

July 23 1917

this summer

very

Cordially Perry T. Huston

Fenchow Station Reply to the proposal to stop all building operations in the mission on account of the low exchange rates from gold into silver except the Women's Bible School in Peking, the funds for which are furnished by Mr. James A. Porter. The only large building affected vitalty by such action is the Fenchow Hospital on which Mr. Bergamini has already started to work arriving in Fenchow about the ~~21st~~ 18th of July.

OCT 22 191

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Mr Lucius Porter
Tsungchow

September 20th, 1917.

My dear Porter:-

The mission letter to the C.A.I. and Council has been put before the Fenchow station with the result that they are unanimous in favor of going ahead with the Fenchow Hospital in spite of the poor exchange rates.

The points in question are as follows:

1. Does anyone know that exchange rates will be better in the next three to five years or longer for that matter?

2. It is perfectly possible to gauge the size of the hospital buildings according to the smaller amount available on account of exchange rates. More building can be added whenever the demand and funds for more room are available.

3. The mission architect is now available and is extremely desirous of going ahead with the building now. A hospital more than any other building requires architectural supervision and if we do not use Mr. Bergamini now when can we expect a like apportunity to offer itself again?

4. The Honan workmen who are to do the work on the hospital are here and if we send them home to come back again it will be a very heavy local item of expense.

5. The cost of building is going up yearly and doubtless would amount to as great a loss by waiting ~~now~~ as we sustain by excessive ocean freight rates at the present time

certainly was

Fengtien Station Reply to the proposal to stop all building operations in the mission on account of the low exchange rates from gold into silver except the Women's Bible School in Peking. the funds for which are furnished by Mr. James N. Porter. The only large building affected vitally by such action is the Fengtien Hospital on which Mr. Bergamini has already started to work arriving in Fengtien about the ~~first~~ 18th of July.

September 20th, 1917.

My dear Porter:-

The mission letter to the C.A.I. and Council has been put before the Fengtien station with the result that they are unanimous in favor of going ahead with the Fengtien Hospital in spite of the poor exchange rates.

The points in question are as follows:

1. Does anyone know that exchange rates will be better in the next three to five years or longer for that matter?

2. It is perfectly possible to gauge the size of the hospital buildings according to the smaller amount available on account of exchange rates. More building can be added whenever the demand and funds for more room are available.

3. The mission architect is now available and is extremely desirous of going ahead with the building now. A hospital more than any other building requires architectural supervision and if we do not use Mr. Bergamini now when can we expect a like opportunity to offer itself again?

4. The Korean workmen who are to do the work on the hospital are here and if we send them home to come back again it will be a very heavy item of expense.

5. The cost of building is going up yearly and doubtless would amount to as great a loss ~~now~~ by waiting as we sustain by excessive ocean freight rates at the present time

Personally I favor the motion

6. The largeast donors to the hospital Mr. and Mrs. Harwood have been axious for work to start long ago and Mrs. Harwood has passed away this past summer. Mr Harwood likewise far from strong and considerably past eighty should have the satisfaction of knowing that his gift will materialize in a hospital.

7. Thh Fenchow hospital is fortunate in having two very good Chinese doctors available both of whom have had the advantage of interne training after graduation a very rare thing at the present time in China. Their term of contract service at Fenchow is for only a few years and we should be able to make the most of their services by having some place suitable to work in.

8. In regard to running expenses for the Fenchow Medical work we are not at the present time running behind. Endowment for the woman's hospital will be available when it is built. That the Fenchow hospital should not be built at this time for this reason is something for the Prudential Committee to say and not for us out here to decide.

9. The Building Committee of the mission sent in an order for 20% of the Fenchow Men's and Women's hospital funds to be paid over by the mission treasurer. This he refused to do at a time when exchange was about $1.50 silver for $1.00 gold on the technicality that the children's hospital was not included in the name. The money given for the Children's hospital was given with the idea that it should not be a separate building unless in that way it could be run most advantageously with the whmen's hospital the donor prefering only a separate ward in the same building. Mr Bergamini proposed to the building committee that all money should be exchanged this past summer so he would be sure how mush silver money he would have to base his estimates on and to this I agreed but where the difficulty which obstructed this was I do not know. It certainly was a costly decision.

Signed Mary T Watson

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Teachow, Sept. 20, 1917

Porter to S.C.

REC'D OCT 22 1917

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WARNER, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

September 20th, 1917.

Dear Doctor Young:-

The inclosed copy of Porter's letter explains itself. I am asking a favor of you. There are other sides to this question of stopping the Fenchow Hospital just as Bergamini is starting to work on it. It will be nine years this February since I left home for China, a good third of the best part of a man's professional life at best. Under these circumstances I think it is time that there was a medical plant here to work with without considering the twenty years or so that Doctor Atwood was here before me with out anything to work with medically.

I am not writing to anyone in Peking and there are no doctors on the C.A.I. who are deciding now; may have already decided to stop the Fenchow hospital. McCann is back of it all and if he is going to have so much power why not make him mission dictator? The important ones to see are Ingram and Miss Miner. Doctor Ingram does just what McCann says but Wolfe and Tucker the two members of the property committee are all in favor of building the Fenchow hospital now.

There is now $22,000.00 gold available for the Fenchow hospital building and the land has all been bought and is outside of this. This includes the building material I have purchased this summer. Besides this there are still out pledges good ones for $8000. gold of which half has not been paid simply because building has not been started. Miss Horn just got back

Committees are as follows:
Chairman: Mr. Wolfe
Shantung: Dr. Tucker
Chihli: Dr. Ingram

Member from each province on physicians.

to S.C.
Porter

today and reports that someone there reports that I am running a bluff only and have not got the money to build with. I do not know how general this impression is abroad.

I would go to the coast myself but Wynona Leete is just getting over a long time of it with dysentery. Please telegraph to me at my expense at Taiku,(The Fenchow telegraph line is down) if you think a trip to the coast advisable at this time.

Cordially yours,

Dr. Lucius Chuffin: Dr. Lucius Chuffin:

RECD OCT 22 1917

C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
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Room 1315, 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.
RS. L. O. LEE, Secretary.
RS. S. E. HURLBUT, Treasurer.
NTSIN, CHINA, 38 Rue de L'Amirante
nion Missionary Business Agency, A. C. GRIMES.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

FENCHOW STAFF:—
WATTS O. PYE, B. D.
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RUTH B. HUMMEL, B. A.
FRANK B. WARNER, B. A.
MAUDE B. WARNER, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

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September 21st, 1917.

Reverend William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Strong:-

Sometimes I have wondered what a lot of complaining letters we missionaries sometimes write. I fear sometimes the real cheerful ones are few and far between. In the interests of out mission work I think the present situation ought to be explained to you as regards the Fenchow Hospital however. Although usually most questions of disagreement out here had best be settled out here the present situation of trying to settle things out here has cost the Fenchow Hospital very severely which will be explained as follows:

Altho the building in our mission has been reduced on account of poor exchange rates the Fenchow Hospital was made an exception until now. The rules of the mission entitle the builder or architect to 20% of the funds on the request of the Property Committee and this Mr. Bergamini did in proper form August first. The letter reached Mr. McCann on August 7th while he was away and he did not get around to answer it until August 14th when exchange had already fallen to $1.40 silver for $1.00 gold. Mr. McCann writes under that date: "I regret that it is impossible for me to comply with your request at once. In the first place I had notified the Mission that the Office would be closed during September (?); this does not mean that I am passing the time under some shady beach, I am doing my best to arrange to take up work in

Tientsin about the first of September; using the time of my vacation to move with the idea that this will be the time when mission interests can best dispense with the services of the office. The difficulty about sending you the 20 % of Fenchow Hospital Funds is that a considerable part of the office effects are packed up, and I do not have in mind what the total resources are. In addition there is another important phase of this question about which I have previously written to the Fenchow Station and that is drawing on funds while the Station still holds the Special Grant Credit Memos covering funds which they wish to use in the erection of the hospitals mentioned. I have sent to the station reports of all special grants made for these hospitals and what the station should do now is to return all the Special Grant Credit Memos covering funds which they wish to use in the erection of the hospitals mentioned." Later on he says that he could give definite data when he went to Tientsin about Sept.1st. Also " You are doubtless aware of the present condition in the exchange market. It is now below $1.40. I am rather hoping that there may be a slight reaction soon, but I do not anticipate anything beyond temporary fluctuations." He expresses regret at delay and sends me a copy of the letter in Fenchow and as he knew would take three weeks to get a reply on account of floods and destroyed railroads.

Later on about Sept. 1st Mr. Bergamini was in Peking and saw Mr. McCann there. Exchange was then $1.25 and after talking with Mr. Ingram he refused to exchange Fenchow Hospital Funds for still another reason that the hospital ought not to be built now on account poor exchange rates. This you will see he had no right to do as the rest of the Property Committee Mr. McCann was unable to bring over to this opinion. Thereupon Mr. McCann sent a letter to Mission Secretary Mr. Porter proposing a motion to stop building. This motion reached Fenchow Sept. 15th or 16th and Mr. McCann's letter to Mr. Porter (copy) in same mail. The inclosed copy of our reply to Mr. Porter will give you more data as to Fenchow opinion on the subject. In the meanwhile while we are wasting time exchange is still going lower and the hospital looses $100. to $400. per day on falling exchange rates.

In the meantime to go back to June Mr. Bergamini had told the Building Committee he would come to Fenchow to build the Hospitals only on the condition that the funds were exchanged into silver at that time so he would be sure that he would know what resources he had to make estimates on. To this the Property Committee and I gave assent and the reason the Special Grant Credit Memos had not been sent in was that we awaited decision on this point.

In regard to the Special Grant Credit Memos which Mr. McCann values so highly I would say that he has the data for all of them and does he suppose that the Fenchow Station would vote funds sent out for the Hospitals for some other purpose? A strange thing indeed and if we had had such ideas we doubtless would have corrected him when we first received these Special Grant Credit memos so clearly labelled for Hospital use.

Again when they built the Girls School in Paotingfu Mr. McCann of his own account without an authorization from the Property Committee at all used all the funds sent out for that purpose and exchanged them all into silver before building was begun because exchange was good. Is Mr. McCann to live under one law and all the rest of the mission under another law?

The worst part of the present situation is that even if we can now carry our point not to have the Fenchow Hospital stopped exchange rates have so fallen that we loose 35 to 40 cents silver on every dollar exchanged which on $22,000. now on hand with Mr. McCann means a loss of $8800.00 silver estimating an the basis of 40 ¢ loss. The Property Committee feel that Mr. McCann should be held responsible for such loss if that were possible. As the American Board makes him their representative out here would they be willing to be responsible for his actions? If they are in turn unwilling to be responsible for this situation ought we not to expect at least some action to prevent such situations arrising in the future. A Mission Treasurer has much power and rightly used it is right that he should but the present situation seems far from Congregational. Adaptation to environment is a law of life everywhere and unusual situations sometimes require that we forget red tape and act quickly. Exchange is now not far from $1.10 for $1.00 gold.

In regard to Mr. Bergamini he was packed up twice in the last year and one half with the expectation of coming to Fenchow but at the request that other places have his services we freely

gave him up for a while longer. We gave not the least objection to his term at the language school. Now Mr. Bergamini feels as keenly as any of Fenchow missionaries the effort to put off the hospital building. He even talks of going to the war if the hospital is taken off the building program.

Finally I feel that a hospital is something more that the mere building value of the funds invested in it. We have also to consider the loss in medical service by not having a hospital building and missions after all stand for service and not building values. Do you think the donors would agree to this? If no reply comes by cable to this letter we will assume that the Prudential Committe and the donors favor going on with the hospital.

Some writers on finance go so far as to say that gold is not suitable for currency standard because there is not enough of it in all the world to meet the demands such enormous demands as this war has made. Others say that the war may last five years yet or even more. Mr Greene of the China Medical Board advised me in May (1.65 & 1.70) to exchange funds as soon as I got them. He said he did that and was at least sure of what he got. The summer seems to have made good his advice. Doubtless the Rockefeller Foundation with the idea of building their million dollar hospitals in Peking and Shanghai have investigated carefully. For myself delay offers no sure hope of anything. It is only the wildest kind of gambling to say the future means better exchange rates so far as I can see.

This is not the first time we at Fenchow have lost severely by arbitrary ruling on exchange rates with the excuse it might have gone the other way when the chances that it would improve were one in thirty and twenty nine out of thirty chances were that it would get worse. Guess we are obliged to do at times. We cannot get away from it but let us take the 29 out of 30 chance.

With Cordial Greetings,

Percy T. Watson

U. S. [illegible] are still going [illegible]

Ferguson,

Sept. 21, 1917

A. B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
JAMES L. BARTON, LL. D., Foreign Secretary.
CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D. D., Home Secretary.
FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer.
JOHN G. HOSMER, Purchasing Agent.
NEW YORK OFFICE
287 Fourth Ave., EDWARD L. SMITH, D. D.
CHICAGO OFFICE
19 S. LaSalle St., A. N. HITCHCOCK, D. D.
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W. B. M. I.,
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MRS. S. E. HURLBUT, Treasurer.
TIENTSIN, CHINA, 38 Rue de L'Amirante
Union Missionary Business Agency, A. C. GRIMES.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

FENCHOW STAFF:—
WATTS O. PYE, B. D.
GERTRUDE C. PYE, B. A.
PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.
CLARA F. WATSON, B. L.
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RUTH B. HUMMEL, B. A.
FRANK B. WARNER, B. A.
MAUDE B. WARNER, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

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November 17th, 1917.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

REC'D DEC 24 1917

Dear Doctor Strong:-

Just a brief word tonight on two matters. First the James legacy in the hands of Mr. Stone is still short $800. They also said something about endowment for the running expenses as being a possibility. $4000. would endow a Chinese doctor with the very best training in western methods including interneship in the best hospital in North China. A well trained nurse could be endowed for $1500. It costs about $40.00 to run a charity bed a year. Could some one take these matters up with Mr. Stone as everything seems to have gone through alright so the Fenchow hospitals can go up soon now. Word came today that the money for the women's hospital was practically assured now.

Next can not the matter of a hospital endowment be taken up with Mr. Harwood at least so something goes into his will? You know what a help this would be when the Rockefeller people take hold here and the Board is required to advance 25% of whatever the Rockefeller people feel they can invest in Fenchow. Mr. Harwood is feeble and it requires prompt action. I have written him today trying to interest him. I inclose a statement I sent him on the matter. I hope you like mathematics.

President Cowling of Carleton I think would be glad to raise endowment for Fenchow and if these hospital endowments went through it would be a start.

The two Doctors Seiler of the Y.M.C.A. would like to go home for furlough and study and then come to Fenchow. Mrs. Seiler was

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Doctor Marion Pierce once under appointment by the W.H.M.I. His furlough comes soon and he knows the language well. With postgraduate work there ought to be good prospects of their being accepted by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Mr. Bergamini has been away for another trip of over a month on account of the floods in Tientsin and Techow. When he gets back work on the hospital begins in earnest.

The building done with the Shansi School Fund is about done but a little is left for next spring on account of the frosty nights now. You have four very fine buildings a very good showing for the money even leaving out of consideration the poor exchange rates. Pictures of them will not show up well until the grading is done.

One third matter in order to get these new buildings graded up with the old it means a lot of grading must be done around our house and the Leete house. In this case could we use house funds to help out or where can we look for funds to grade around our house and the Leetes? The mission here favors the use of our house funds but we must have action from you before it can be allowed. We want it done quick so we can plant trees and shrubs this coming spring. Labor is cheap now or in the early spring.

Wish you could give us another visit in about two years when we get these places cleaned up and planted. Bergamini is good on the landscape part of his work we are mighty thankful to say. He says over 50% of the looks of a building depends on the planting around it and I agree there. We need $8000. more to finish the High School plant $4000. for another dormitory and $4000. at least for recitation building and administration etc. We can get along for awhile but just keep those Shansi School Fund people interested in the meantime. We will be sending pictures of how much their first gifts have accomplished. They will show very good values for their money.

Most cordially yours, Percy T. Watson

P.S. There is still $250. due from Mr Harwood but we do not need it yet.

Nov. 17, 1917

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Unfortunately Fenchow has suffered very severe losses on the medical work here because we were willing to let Mr. Bergamini stay at Techow after he had been voted to Fenchow and his goods had already been packed and reached Tientsin. Again of our own free will also we made not one objection to giving up Mr. Bergamini in order that he might study the language. Therefore because we tried to be kind to others our medical funds have lost at least $19,500. silver on exchange which is equal according to the average for the last half year to gold $13,113.30. Unfortunately it is an even greater loss than this for we losse still more on this half year's rate than we did an the last half year's rate. I do not want to seem to be complaining but you must realize that it has put on us the extra burden of making good this loss in some way or other and we ask your help and support in this task.

In regard to Doctor Clara Nutting's support I think for the time being something might be done to tide over the W.B.M.I. until the question of Support for the Fenchow Medical Work is really put before the China Medical Board. To my mind this cannot be done until Mr. Greene has visited Fenchow and inspected the work and that inspection ought not to be asked for until we have something here worth inspecting. To inspect the present quarters to show the need of something better is something that makes absolutely no appeal to Mr. Greene. It might appeal to some people to give money to make conditions better but that is not Mr. Greene's basis at all. He believes in helping only those who have already something worth helping. Doctor Young also said over the phone that Mr. Greene feels that the W.B.M.I.'s appeal for help on Doctor Clara Nutting's support lacks in that the W.B.M.I. up to this time have not any medical representatives here in Fenchow either doctors or nurses. However I feel also that Mr. Greene may be working to keep Doctor Nutting in Shanghai and I would be willing to do most anything if by making some sacrifice we could keep Doctor Nutting for Fenchow where she herself is so anxious to be. Her letters are full of anticipation for the time she can come here.

In writing this letter I am keeping in mind that a copy of this letter will go to the W.B.M.I. also if they will kindly pardon me for thus saving a little time. The refusal of Mr. Greene to help support Doctor Nutting at this time does not come as the least bit of discouragement to me as to the possibility of ultimate help from the China Medical Board. The basis of his refusal makes absolutely no mention as to the claims of the Fenchow medical work in itself. It is all based on the question of supporting Doctor Young's successor as well as Dr. Sargent's successor as I understand it and that is the idea Doctor Young has of the matter.

In January 1916 the W.B.M.I. received $5000.00 as endowment from Mrs. Ford of Cleveland for the Fenchow Hospital. There is now two years interest accumulated from that which might be a suggestion of support for Doctor Nutting while she is in Peking studying the language. Furthermore Miss Tolman salary stops within less than a week and there ought to be some accumulation on that as, as yet I understand no one has been secured to take her place. I suppose of course that the Y.M.C.A. is responsible for the travelling expenses and outfit of Miss Tolman's successor when she is found but in the meantime Miss TOlman's salary could accumulate to apply on Doctor Nutting's salary. I will write to Carleton College on this matter.

I trust it will not be necessary to let Doctor Nutting know that there is any doubt about her being able to come to Fenchow on account of her support especially when the Shanghai people are doing everthing to induce her staying there. A failure to secure Doctor Nutting for Fenchow at this time would be the last blow to my being able to run the new medical plant here after it is built.

I fear the Missionary Herald gave far more notice than it should to the decoration from the Chinese government. It certainly came for a very trivial matter and therefore had best be left unnoticed.

Cordially Percy T Watson

Percy V. Watson

Fenchow

Mar 23, 1918.

REC'D JUN 18 1918

449 50

B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

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MAUDE B. WARNER, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

April 18th, 1918.

Dear MrL McCann:-

Will you kindly send the following cable to the American Board and charge the account equally between the Hummels, Leetes and ourselves?

Fernstalk,

Boston,

Notify Pye Warner transfered Taiku. Urge Carleton Educational Plan

Watsen

Yours very truly
Percy T. Watson
Ed. R. Leete
Arthur W. Hummel

Dear Dr Strong: Mr Pye can give details as so far as he thinks best.
Percy T Watson

April 13, 1915.

Jenkins

Rec'd APR 25 1918

A. B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
JAMES L. BARTON, LL. D., Foreign Secretary.
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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

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FRANK B. WARNER, B. A.
MAUDE B. WARNER, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

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March 23rd, 1918.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Doctor Strong:-

Two letters from you awaited my return from doing work in trying to stop the epidemic of pheumonic plague after an absence of nine weeks. There have been many things to attend to since my return and some things seem to be mixed up so that I have not had much heart in trying to straighten them out until I was clearer in my own mind on the subjects.

In the first place no one here in Fenchow or in the Shansi District knew anything at all about Mr. Porters taking the question of Doctor Clara Nutting's support to Mr Greene of the China Medical Board. Still less did we know that the request had been turned down by Mr. Greene. The first news about the matter has only just reached us through the letters from Bostom. No doubt Mr. Porter thought he was only doing us a kindness and we still hope that it may prove to be only a help but in talking with Doctor Young over the telephone the other day he thought I ought to make it clear to you that I had had no part in approaching Mr. Greene at this time in regard to securing help from the Rockefeller people for the Fenchow medical work ~~at this time~~. A simialr instance occured in regard to approach to Mr. Hussey in regard to architectural work in Fenchow Hospitals. Mr. Galt wrote to you that the Fenchow station had approached Mr. Hussey on that subject whereas I have a statement here from Mr. Greene which shows that he Mr Greene was the one who approached Mr. Hussey on that subject.

Jenkins

April 13 1918

C. F. M. CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE
14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
JAMES L. HARTON, LL.D., Foreign Secretary
ORNELIUS H. PATTON, D.D., Home Secretary
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REV. S. E. HURLBUT, Treasurer.

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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

FENCHOW STAFF—
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CONSTANCE C. PYE, R.N.
JERRY F. WATSON, M.D.
CLARA F. WATSON, M.D.
GRACE MCCONNAUGHEY, R.N.
WILLIAM R. LETTS, M.A.
ANNY K. METZ, R.N.
ARTHUR W. HUMMEL, M.A.
RUTH R. HUMMEL, R.N.
FRANK H. WARNER, M.A.
MABEL E. WARNER, R.N.
JOHN L. HORN, M.A.

Rev. William S. Strong, D.D.
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Strong:-

Two letters from you awaited my return from Taiyuanfu in trying to stop the epidemic of pneumonic plague after an absence of nine weeks. There have been many things to attend to since my return and some things seem to be mixed up so that I have not had much leisure in trying to straighten them out until I was clearer in my own mind on the subjects.

In the first place no one here in Fenchow or in the Hsinmat district knew anything at all about Mr. Porter's taking the inspection Doctor Clara Watson's support to Mr Greene of the China Medical Board. Still less did we know that the request had been turned down by Mr. Greene. The first news about the matter has only just reached us through the letters from Boston. No doubt Mr. Porter thought he was only doing us a kindness and we still hope that it may prove to be only a help but in talking with Doctor Young over the telephone the other day he thought I ought to make it clear to you that I had had no part in approaching Mr. Greene at this time in regard to securing help from the Rockefeller people for the Fenchow medical work at this time. A similar instance occurred in regard to approach to Mr. Hussey in regard to architectural work on Fenchow hospitals. Mr. Pitt wrote to you that the Fenchow station had approached Mr. Hussey on that subject whereas I have a statement here from Mr. Greene which shows that he was the one who approached Mr. Hussey on that subject.

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

REC'D JUN 18 1918

Copy uncorrected

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April 27th, 1918.

Mrs. William Grant Smith,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Smith:-

There have been many changes in plans and scenes since last we wrote. I have wanted to write up the story of my plague trip but I have not. When the plague broke out I was the only one in the entire province which had a copy of the antiplague conference at Mukden which is a large volumn on the experience they had with it there seven years ago. It put us here immediately in a position to cope with it and so Doctor Ma and I were the first ones to arrive at Taiyuanfu on antiplague work. I mention this as part of the gift so generously given to us by you and MR. Smith has been invested in adding to the library of the Fenchow Hospital already one of the best in its class. Many times has this library saved lives here which would not have been saved but for the knowledge of new methods thus gained. Our compound has filled with the fragrance of lilacs the last week or more most of them having been planted only a year and a half ago. I wish you could see the several hundreds of new trees which are starting under a lattice work made out of the rounded slabs which are left when we saw our trees up into lumber for the new hospitals. We want the new hospital grounds to be the most beautiful of anything in these parts for all these things help create fresh interest and hope in those recovering from disease and depression. Mnay peoples gifts we would not feel free to invest in anything but preachers salaries but you gave us some lattitude so you must take the consequences!!

Our hospital plans alas they have gone through a great many changes and just as we thogght we had them fixed to change no more here comes a letter from the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation to come to Peking and talk plans over. So up Mr. Bergamini went

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

leaving 120 workmen on our hands to keep busy while he went off to Peking to talk with Mr. Greene and Dr. Houghton who had just returned from America where he had been studying hospital plans with China in view. I really would have written a long time ago but we kept thinking we were going to have the plans fixed ready for you and now I am writing with the plans finally fixed but not yet drawn out in full detail yet. We once had two of the floor plans printed on the stone lithograph only to have to throw several hundred of them away as they were then altered.

Mr. Roger S. Greene of the China Medical Board has at last written that he will recommend the aiding of the Fenchow hospitals and supporting Doctor Nutting to the extent of ¾ of her salary if the American Board and Board of the Paciific will make good their part of the agreement which is this: The Rockefeller Foundation agreed to help medical work of the mission boards in China only on condition that these mission boards did no less in the future for medical work that they had been at that time. The American Board is now doing less because Doctor Young's salary was taken over by the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Board has sent no one to take his place. Dr. Tollman - Sargent is now leaving and the Board of the Pacific has no one to take her place. The Rockefeller Foundation say that the money which went into Doctor Ypung's salary should be granted even if no man to take his place can be found, a very simple condition.

All this has made a mess of things for Fenchow because a half dozen cry out: "Rockefeller people will not support Doctor Nutting yet if she goes to Fenchow therefore there is no hope of having her sent to Fenchow. We have support for her in the meantime. Send her to us" "Don't give her any time at the language. Set her work without."

It has taken all my time to write letters about this and the end is not yet. How I hate writing that sort of letters!

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA
—
PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.
—

With all the work of building and mediaal work (The hospital is overflowing with a long waiting list and building lessens that work not in the least) I cannot write letters to see that money is given to make sure Miss Nutting be kept at language school so she is not delayed at all in coming to Fenchow but if the people at Cleveland or at Chicago cannot arrange Miss Nutting's salary in the meantime until the American Board and Board of Pacific remove the conditions for Doctor Nutting's support by the Rockefeller Foundation I will use my own money invested in America and pay her salary myself. I simply cannot take the time to devise other menas and we cannot afford to have Doctor Nutting's arrival at Fenchow delayed in the least. Our furlough comes in four years from next March and this big hospital plant will all fall on Doctor Nutting's shoulders- a job big enough for one with twenty years experience in China.

Tungchow wants Doctor Nutting because of the School for Missionary Children but I did not know that missionary children were in the line of the W.B.M.I. We are already giving Doctor Ma to Tungchow to run Doctor Love's hospital while he is on furlough just at the time when we need him most to run the hospital and help in building problems like managing troubles with the Chinese workmen which he can do much better than a foreigner. It speaks well for Doctor Ma's work here that Mr. Greene thought he was the only Chinese doctor who could do the work at Tungchow. Lintsing wants Doctor Nutting but if they do not find someone else that does help remove the conditions of the Rockefeller people to support Doctor Nutting at Fenchow. Mrs. Ford gave $5000. 2½ years ago as endowment for Fenchow hospital. We have had no increase in funds since then so that interest must have accumulated and might hekp out now.

Doctor Nutting has been voted to Fenchow by the mission and constitutionally she ban not be taken away from us without consent from our Shansi District

Percy T. Watson

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

The only thing therefore which could take Doctor Nutting away from Fenchow would be for the W.B.M.I. to refuse to support her in the interval when these Rockefeller Foundation adjustments are being made. I hope the people at home will realize what a large hospital plant there will be to care for at Fenchow. We must have the people to make use of it now and it is shame that Doctor Nutting is not already here so she could take charge when the building is done. We cannot afford to delay any longer her preparation to take the work here. And then a trained nurse. It would cost at least $100,000. to build the Fenchow hospitals in America and they would have twenty or thirty nurses to care for it but here think of it a hospital without any.

I must let Mrs. Watson finish this letter. Let me say that I think you will like the Hospital plan. I know of none so good outside those in connection with medical schools and supported by Union Missionary Endeavor. The central building for administration, dispensary operating rooms, X ray, Nurses home etc is five stories high with basement and attic, this last for storage purposes only. It is about 140 feet long but the rear elevation giving two short corridors and the ends of two wards gives a total of 255 feet. We have cut off 40 feet off the central building so the first two plans were much larger. The wards one for women and children and one for men are still unchanged and are 134 feet long. There will not be more that 65 beds in the entire hospital for in-patients as the stardard adopted by the Rockefeller Foundation.

With cordial greetings,

Percy T. Watson

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M.D.

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With cordial greetings.

Percy T. Watson

Dr. Mary Stewart
April 27, 1918

A. B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
JAMES L. BARTON, LL. D., Foreign Secretary.
CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D. D., Home Secretary.
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TIENTSIN, CHINA, 38 Rue de L'Amirante
Union Missionary Business Agency, A. C. GRIMES.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

REC'D JUN 20 1918

FENCHOW STAFF:—
WATTS O. PYE, B. D.
GERTRUDE C. PYE, B. A.
PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.
CLARA F. WATSON, B. L.
GRACE McCONNAUGHEY, B. A.
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MAUDE B. WARNER, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

452

Sunday, May 19, 1918.

Reverend William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Strong:-

Perhaps the news I have to write to you today will reach you in better form from other sources and indeed I hope so. It however is a little part of the unwritten history of the American Board of which there is so much that the world never hears of.

Miss Margaret Pierce had applied to take the place left vacant in Fenchow by the marriage of Mrs. Ruth Tolman Helde. Her home is in Faribault, Minn., the former home of Mr. Pye. She was a Phi Beta Kappa at Carleton and had a great deal to do with missionary interest in Carleton such as increasing the gifts for missions at Carleton 100%. She had some difficulties in getting a college education so that she had to borrow money. Her family also was umwilling at first to let her come to China. We recently heard that a friend had offered to lend money without interest to help her to come and word came that she had applied to the W.B.M.I. In this mornings mail we had a letter from a friend which reads as follows:* "On April 7th I had a note from Margaret Pierce saying that she thot her debt was going to be all taken care of so she would not need to borrow money from me, tho she was very happy to think I was willing to help her that way; she was so happy too, to think that her family were willing for her to go to China this summer instead of waiting longer; incidentily at the close of her letter she mentioned having an

attack of grippe. On Sunday , April 14th we heard of her death; it certainly was a great shock to me. The grippe had changed to pneumonia and she died on Saturday, April 13th. Her mother had been with her for several days. Deer River where she taught, was far north in Minnesota. Her funeral was at the Congregational Church at Faribault, her home, on Monday P.M. and I went down with about thirty other friends, faculty and students. We went in autos. I did not see her people to speak with them but have written her mother since I came back."

You see from this that I have not many details to give you. Very few of the constituency of the American Board will ever know about it even so far as to know her name but it is hard for us all to understand why when she had worked so hard to remove all the difficulties standing in her way to devote her life to China where such as she are so much needed, she should be thus lost to the cause so far as our vision can see. It remains for us who remain to increase our devotion to the cause, that much at least we can see. This morning at Chinese church we sang two of China's national hymns and closed with, " I Love Thy Kingdom Lord" and I thought of how little the people here would ever realize of what Miss Pierce had tried to do for them. I came home and have written this letter rather blindly perhaps simply because I wanted to do something hoping others might do something far more than this to make this life live on even if to many it passes unnoticed.

Very sincerely yours,

Percy T. Watson

P.S. Percy Theodore Watson Junior arrived in Fenchow April 9th after a very critical time also. Everything that happens in Fenchow seems to be something out of the usual that is from the doctors standpoint.

Teachers

Percy T. Walton

May 29, 1916.

Copy

REC'D OCT 14 1918

Yutaeho, Shansi, China
August 10, 1918.

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Dear Professor Lyman:-

How often we look back to our furlough days and live over the enjoyment of these days of our visit with you. They are among the brightest spots of our furlough. How we would enjoy seeing Mrs Lyman and the two children together. We think too of Mother Thayer and Mother Lyman and the sort of benediction they cast on those around them.

We have heard too with interest of your plans now to go to Union Seminary. You know how much interested I am in just the kind of work you are doing in making the scientific approach to our religious problems. I do not exactly like the word scientific there but you know how we talked together about making our approach to spiritual problems definite and real. To my mind one of the greatest contributions of medicine to general educational problems is int he story of how vaccination was discovered to help the world free itself from one of its greatest scurges. Edward Jenner was the son of a clergyman and became the friend and pupil of the famous physician John Hunter. It had been for a long time the tradition in Gloucestershire that dairy-maids who had contracted cow-pox through milking did not take smallpox and similar observations had been made in Germany and France. Jenner got this idea from a milkmaid and then discussed with Hunter the possibility of making useful application of these observations to which Hunter gave the following reply: "Don't think, <u>try</u>; be patient, be accurate."

Last fall my old professor of anatomy died. F.B.Mall was the greatest anatomist America ever produced and was, I think without doubt the greatest anatomist in all countries this generation has produced. He was my text for English service out

here a few Sundays ago. The world would hardly regard Doctor Mall as a likely professor for a missionary training school but in meeting problems out here I feel that his training was one of the greatest fraters in my training as a missionary.

That much for some of the influences I feel indebted to. During the past year there have been other influences which are less easy to relate. The first was the death of Miss Margaret Pierce very suddenly just as she was signing her papers to come to Fenchow as a teacher to the girls of Shansi. In spite of ravages of the high fever of pneumonia her mind was clear. She said it was hard to leave when there was so much in this world which she hoped she could do. For Jesus sake though she was willing. As a physician I have often wondered at the heroism of people with body weakened by the ravages of high fevor but to me there was only one thing I felt sure of and that was no one like Miss Pierce who was willing to give all for the Kingdom of God who died but in some way their dying might do more for the Kingdom than their life of service. If there is anything in my work out here that makes me want to do it better it is things like this.

Again you doubtless will know about the death of Mr. Frame taking sick after they had started on their furlough and who was brought back to the Peking hospital and died there about three weeks later from Typhus fever. He had a fellowship at Union Seminary this coming year. He was one of the most tireless and energetic missionaries we had and few had more promise. He seemed to be just starting on a period of much greater usefulness and there remained so much for him yet to do, Surely his life is not over. It still has its appeal to make for cause of right, truth and love. To my mind this seems as certain as two and two makes four. It makes

me want to do something to help extend the influence of his life. He was planning to write a text-book for the Missionary Educational Movement when he was on furlough and one of his very last letters must have been a letter to me asking for any data I could give on the nature of the social service the missionary could render to China. Mr. Frame was not well known to me. I had never had a chance to see much of him and but even that little made me respect him very highly. I was very much surprised to get this letter about something I know so little about altho greatly interested in. It was this letter however that has make it come more close home to me that I ought to try to do something to help extend the appeal the story of his life has.

It was two weeks ago in Chinese Service that I was lisetening to one of the first Fenchow boys to come back after a college education. Some people regarded him as the most promising of all the boys our station has turned out. What troubled me was the real lack of aim and purpose in what he said. You remember how I was anxious that you should help me annalize what were the real factors back of most peoples lack of belief in Christianity. It came to me what a fine thing it would be if we could get our Chinese preaches and teachers to do real purposeful thinking along this line as to what obstacles there were in the way of the Chinese accepting Christianity and then when they preached study how best they could meet the real obstacles and difficulties instead of this blind wandering about. My next thought was of how you liked just such problems and then the thought of your going to Union Seminary and the desire of that seminary to help missionary problems and lastly Mr. Frames association with Union Seminary. Could not the Seminary offer prizes for essays on these subjetos to Chinese pastors, conducted

possibly through The Christian Literature Soceity of Shanghai or the China Continuation Committee, an organization of the missionaries of China which followed the Edinburgh Conference and organized first under Mr. Mott's leadership. I wish something might be done along this line which would reach the great mass of Chinese preachers and teache who never have seen a seminary or such thorough training. It would be nice from our standpoint of such an undertaking might be memorial to Mr. Frame but the main thing is have the work done. He is the incentive of the suggestion whether it bears his name or not. It may not work out along the lines here suggested but that is a small matter. The main thing is to help Chinese teachers and preachers to purposeful thinking and working and to develope a literature along t this line.

So much for this side. There is another side. Miss Porter tells this story about Mrs. Chapin who with the home cares never was able to speak Chinese as freely as some and yet when some Chinese were asked what missionary did the most for them and was liked the best they said Mrs. Chapin. Many lessons came to me while talki with you when on furlough on theological questions but none more true and helpful than a few brief remarks your mother made to me after listening to some of our discusions. To my mind Henry VanDyke has written few better things than his "A Handful of Heather" in the volumn"Little Rivers". These two factors of missionary work to me are in no way antagonistic. It is only when they are united that lif reaches its highest goals.

William has been to my side a dozen times while writing say "Daddy,When will you be done?" He wants me take up to see Mrs. Grossart who broke her leg and dislocated her ankle ten days ago. The hospital building keeps me in the city so the children including Percy Theodore have been neglected this summer.

Percy Theodore

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Prof. Frame
Aug. 10, 1919

Dawn

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This is a copy of one of the bulletins prepared at the beginning of the epidemic and widely distributed in Chinese as well as English.

Bulletin No. 5.

REC'D OCT 14 1918

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.

While the epidemics of plague throughout the world are all due to the same positive factor the plague bacillus, yet they differ in one other respect very markedly, that is, in the method of transmission or contagion, Because of that one thing, the met odsof dealing with the different types of plague are very different. The only different types we need to consider then, fromthe standpoint of the welfare of man, are the bubonic and pneumonic. The main fact about disease, so far as it concerns the ordinary man, is how it is transmitted, and therefore, how it can be avoided.

The present epide ic of plague in Shansi and Mongolia is pneumonic plague, and rats have no part in its transmission. Therefore, in talking about it to the Chinese we ought to call it the "fei i " or "fei wen", leaving out entirely any reference to the rat, otherwise people will say that they do not believe that there is any plague because they have not seen or heard of any dead rats.

We need now to center our attention on just one thing - how to prevent the plague bacilli in the respiratory passages of the man sick with pneumonic plague from getting into the respiratory passages of those who are well. This transmission is almost always direct from man to man, and you must make that the most prominent fact. That being the case, people may wonder how pneumonic plague originated in the first place and why there are times when there are no pneumonic plagues. In the first place, bubonic plague is primarily a disease of rats and occasionally of other rodents. Whenever an epidemic gets started among rats, the disease increases in virulence as it goes along and rats begin to die. The fleas on rats live on rat blood and therefore prefer live rats. Whenever a rat dies, the fleas seek other rats, and not finding them, they attack man. Thus we get the disease in man called bubonic plague. The fleas of rats, therefore, are the great carriers of bubonic plague, but in epide ics among mankind, the fleas common to man as well as bed bugs may transmit the disease direct from man to man without the rat or the rat flea as an intermediary.

The bacillus in bubonic plague first enters the skin by the injury from the flea bite; later it causes swellings of the lymphatics called buboes, and later it gets into the blood. It is estimated that a flea feeding on the blood of an infected rat at the height of the disease, would take in at one feed several thousand bacilli. These bacilli develop in the oesophagus and cause obstruction which results in regurgitation of the contents so that when the flea sucks blood the wound becomes infected with plague bacilli. The faeces of the infected flea contain plague bacilli in great number so that scratching a flea bite may be the means of another method of infection.

The Indian plague commission did experiments shwoing that if guinea pigs with and without the disease were put together there was no infection of the well guinea pigs unless there were fleas present. This applies only to bubonic plague., the usual form of the disease. In bubonic plague some people recover, even as many as 50% perhaps, although the ordinary type has a mortality of 80%. The incidence of the bubonic plague is 14½ times as great in the unvaccinated as in the vaccinated; the mortality among those who got the disease was almost twice among the unvaccinated as among the vaccinated. In pneumonic plague there seems to be no appreciable benefit from vaccination, the infection progressing through the lungs.so much more rapidly than through the skin and lymphatic glands. It has been experimentally shown in guinea pigs that an old culture of plague bacilli too weak to kill a guinea pig when introduced through the skin would kill it vvery quickly if the culture was introduced through the nasal membrane. Not only

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RECEIVED OCT 14 1918

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that, but the bacilli immediately gain great virulence by the process.

The present world prevalence of plague began in Yunnan, China, in 1894. It has been bubonic type largely, although three per cent of all bubonic cases have pneumonic complications. In view of that fact, it might be supposed that pneumonic epidemics would occur oftener. However, the fact that India and the warmer climates are the chief seat of the disease has lessened this danger greatly for the following reasons; Plague bacilli are destroyed very quickly in a temperature of 90 degrees. In Manchuria in 1910 1911, the weather was very cold; the rooms were shut up tight; people were crowded together which helped contagion as well as increasing the moisture in the atmosphere. It has been shown that bacteriological plates that there is fifteen times as much contagion with coughing as there is with breathing even when breathing is labored. This shows that the danger of infection from the large droplets of coughing and talking, especially when the wind blows from the patient towards one. The one all important fact to remember is that the disease takes on an entirely different type when a bubonic case has pulmonary complications with expectoration. From that moment the plague is directly contagious from man to man without rat or flea or anything else.

Bubonic plague deaths in India have amounted to as many as 1,000,000 in one year. They amounted to over 5,000,000 from 1894 to 1910, and since then, although the mortality has been high, it has not reached that figure. Pneumonic plague in 1346 spread over the then known world and killed 25,000,000. As to whether that epidemic came to China, there is no reliable evidence, though it started in Asia. One of the first references to plague in literature is in 1st Samuel 5, 6. In Mongolia there was bubonic plague in 1898. 18 cases of bubonic plague were reported in 1905. 17 cases of pneumonic plague were reported from that district in 1906, but most of these were in Russian territory. In Astrakhan plague was constantly present for twelve years preceding the outbreak of pneumonic plague in Manchuria in 1910. Epidemics in this region occurred twice a year, winter and summer. The outbreaks of pneumonic plague were few, and when they did occur, included only a few cases. However, the presence of this endemic plague area shows the possibility of the outbreak, both of the bubonic and the pneumonic type, the climate being favorable for the latter type at times to develop from bubonic plague. The fewness of doctors in this region of course makes it easier for epidemics of plague to get started before the disease is recognized and proper isolation methods instituted. All these facts emphasize the importance of the education of missionaries in this district as well as police and military officers. With education will come the early notification of cases of plague, and before they have had a chance to spread is the time to treat it. The great expense involved in waiting to act ought to teach the Chinese government the importance of the better control of the Mongolian district.

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B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
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MRS. S. E. HURLBUT, Treasurer.
ENTSIN, CHINA, 38 Rue de L'Amirante
Union Missionary Business Agency, A. C. GRIMES.

RECD DEC 24 1918

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

FENCHOW STAFF:—
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JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

November 4th, 1918.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear DR. Strong:-

The inclosed letter from Mr. Bergamini explains itself largely. On the other hand there is no one thing that means more to my work in China now than what seems to be a very simple request. It has been a ten year's purpose to have a hospital that can best serve the people here. The hospital as planned is not large about 70 beds for a hospital for men, women, and children. It is planned with a great deal of care. Three times The China Medical Board has been consulted and each time the plans have been entirely reconstructed to incorporate their valuable suggestions showing that they have spent a great deal of time in thinking them over to the extent of each time having Mr. Bergamini make an especial trip to Peking to confer with them.

The plan is very economical of space with an idea of administration efficiency. The future has been kept in view and the hospital site provides for adequate enlargement without compromising the space ~~planned~~ needed for the administration of a larger plant. On the other hand the construction of the building is impossible here in Fenchow without somebody like Mr. Bergamini to undertake it. Mr. Wolfe would not be able to do it. To secure someone else, even if such a one could be obtained, would cost at least twice or three times the extra expense involved in Mr. Bergamini's requests. The hospital plant is well started but the finishing, involving heating, electrical equipment, finishing of the operating suite all involve his techical ability to the last. Mr. Bergamini is hard worked with all the details of construction, the buying of materials, managing workmen and contracts etc in his hands. I know of no missionary in China who has worked any harder or with more energy and enthusiasm in his work than has Mr. Bergamini these four or more years.

In mission administration more and more the force of President Hadley of Yale statement comes home to me: "Among the qualities needed to make a democracy successful I should agree with Aristotle in laying great emphasis upon the readiness to value experts as they deserve to be valued." A little extra expense now in building up the Fenchow plant will not add 1% to the total expended on the hospital over 20 or 30 years while it will increase the efficient working of the hospital plant over many more that number of years we hope, by a much larger percentage.

It would be hard for me to comtemplate a more disappointing thing to have the completion of the hospital come so near to realization and then have it disappear by failing to take up this very generous offer of Mr. Bergamini to stay longer than his contract time. I would hardly know where to turn next. First who could take his place and how many years would we have to wait and next where would the means come from to meet an extra item of expense involving $2000. or $3000. to secure Mr. Bergamini's substitute? What could I say to all who have donated so generously to the hospital at this further delay and expense? My whole life's work is at stake in making good with all the funds contributed to this cause.

For me to write so fully is doubtless using more of your busy time than I should. The case is so clear that it hardly needs anything at all from me but the outcome so involved that I could run no risks in putting the case as fully as I have. If we have no cable from you by January first we will assume that our pertition is granted. If you have other plans simple cable:" Bergamini other plans."

There are many more things I could write about Mr. Bergamini's requests. They would seem the more reasonable the more in detail I could enumerate his Chinese experiences. He should have the teacher's allowance and all the rest. He is unwilling now to promise anything more than simply to finish the hospital here but I think to comply with his wishes now would do much towards securing his future assistance which I consider extremely valuable. It will be ten years before people will see all the great benefits he has added to our compound. Few see all of them now but no one will fail to in time. I wish you could come over for another visit. We enjoyed Doctor Edward Lincoln Smith very much. He had a hard trip but we enjoyed it even he could not have as much ease after the hardness of his tasks in his brief stay in China.

Cordially yours,

Percy Tilestson

Nov. 4, 1918.

Rec'd JAN 6 1920

455

B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass. U.S.A.
SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., President
JAMES L. BARTON, LL.D., Foreign Secretary
FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer
JOHN G. HOSMER, Purchasing Agent.

FENCHOW WORK IN 1912:—
10 BRANCH CHURCHES
33 PREACHING PLACES
HOSPITAL
DISPENSARY
17 BOYS SCHOOLS
2 GIRLS SCHOOLS

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

山西汾陽縣基督教會

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WILLIAM R. LEETE, M.A., City Evangelistic Work

CHINESE STAFF: 71 MEN
8 WOMEN

December 5th, 1919.

Reverend William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

19

Dear Doctor Strong:-

The following reply has come from Mr. Roger S. Greene (written Dec. 2nd) in reply to my letter to him of November 28th.

"On the whole, I should prefer to delay consideration of any new hospital application until I receive information regarding the decisions taken by our Board at its December meeting on the whole question of aid to mission hospitals. If the budget I presented is passed without substantial modification, I might be able to consider an application from your hospital in the early spring."

He goes on to say that he thinks the idea of holding on to Mr. Bergamini's services in securing the hospital equipment is an excellent one but he thinks the Board in Boston ought to finance it, and that without much trouble. He also says that our application should be very definite stating amounts required for each purpose. For that reason if you want the request to go through Mr. Greene's hand it can be sent to him direct but please send me a copy so I may not work at cross purposes. I hope to be in Peking the last part of February where I have a short paper at the meeting of the China Medical Association. It is another question whether something may prevent my going.

If you will pardon me I will now give some of my thoughts on the problem as seen from my standpoint. First, why did I have to be indefinite in asking for equipment? First because this equipment has already been asked of another person with some hope of success, but is still unsettled. My letter of September 5th is still

Staff

Recd. Jan. 19, 1920

not answered and Mr. Kelsey's letter about the San Francisco donor's directions to some office in China has not been traced yet. When Mr. Wolfe returns from the coast tomorrow he may have news as the Tientsin office of that firm is trying to trace it out for us. In seeking gifts for a certain purpose that the donor may want to make a memorial to some one we on the field loose no end of time in waiting for replies to try someone else, when we get unfavorable replies. It creates an unfortunate situation if you ask the same thing from more than one source and then get two favorable replies for the same object.

In looking at the future of the Fenchow medical work I had hoped not to ask much of the Rockefeller foundation for the building or equipment because I wanted to ask the more towards the annual running expenses, salaries of both foreigh and Chinese hospital staff as well as the upkeep of a well equipped medical plant. Money for building and equipment is a responsibility ended when once secured. It is this constant worry of getting daily funds that destroys the working capacity of the mission staff both at home and especially on the mission field. To my mind the greatest increased efficiency will be obtained when our funds for Chinese staff are greatly increased over what our general work funds now make possible. That must more than keep step with our increased foreign staff or our work is a failure. The present income at Fenchow from local sources is over $3000. silver annually. This will be increased as we add medical work in some of the outstations as we hope to do. Mr. Pye now asks this for two of the largest outstations we have where he wants to close the schools as the government schools are so much in advance of ours and substitute outstation dispensaries at least once or twice a week on fair days. Local income can be increased in Fenchow also with the new hospital. Altho dispensary fees have increased twenty times per treatment since I came to Fenchow, the treatments in the dispensary

this past year (September to September) are nearly 5500. This does not include treatments given to hospital in-patients which are included in the statistics of many nor does it include treatments given at Yutaoho in the summer months which are not a few. Where in olden days with few fees we sumetimes had eighty patients we seldom now have more than forty in one day. In America the highest dispensary fees are 1/12 the wage of one day's unskilled labor. In China at Fenchow they average the wage of two days unskilled labor a difference of 2400% discriminating against China when the reverse should be true.

All these are reasons why we want to emphasize the annual grants for running expenses. It is only in case equipment is not obtainable from other sources in time to secure Bergamini's services both in selecting and installing this equipment that I would want to lessen the chances of securing the greatest possible annual aid from the Rockefeller Foundation by asking for equipment as well but that is a question that must be left to your decision. Please let me know your decision so we can work together on whatever is decided.

Before many days I hope to send some lists of equipment to Bergamini so he can attatch the prices and send on to those interested in securing funds for equipment. Mr. Bergamini's adddress is 252 67th St., Brooklyn.

Very truly yours,

Percy T. Watson

Copies sent to
Mrs L. O. Lee
Dr E. L. Smith

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Very truly yours,

Henry Theodore

Fenchow

Dec 5, 1919.

Copies sent to
Mrs. J. B. Tee
Dr. J. Smith

REC'D MAR 5 1920

W. E. S.

456

A. B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass. U.S.A.
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CHINESE STAFF: 71 MEN
8 WOMEN

Rec. Jan. 5 '20

Reverend D. Brewer Eddy,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.,U.S.A.

December 3, 1919. 19

My dear Eddy:-

A man from the yamen has just interrupted me saying that yesterday in the jail here there were 36 men taken sick at the same time and that two have since died so the magistrate wants me to investigate. However while they are getting together my things I want this letter to be finished so it can go on the afternoon mail.

December 4th: The door bell spoiled my plans. The next caller wanted me to see a school girl who had been sick five days and the Chinese doctors had given her up. The disease in the jail I am not yet sure of. I took blood smears from two of them but did not find the organism of Relapsing Fever. The other two possibilities are typhus and "flu" and I am inclined now in favor of the latter. One more death this morning after a sickness of less than two days. Cerebral Spinal Meningitis is the disease to think of when people die in less than 24 hours but it is not contageous to the extent of the jail epidemic. We had two deaths from this last in our boy's school last year. Fortunately we only had four cases among 200 primary students.

The story of the little girl is a sad one. She had scarlet fever with a very bad throat. She was still able to understand everything I said to her but could not talk. The women in the home were paic stricke from grief and seemed to have lost themselves. When the man took some medicine to them we found that they had already dressed the child in her grave clothes although the child knew what it was all about and was crying. The coffin had been gotten ready as well. Is it any wonder that the little girl died not many hours later? So mush for the way a doctor's days pass in China.

However how many other things come up does not get us very far on finishing the hospital. If we do not just now get the funds so Bergamini can come back and finish the hospital, we might as well accept the fact now that the hospital will not be finished before our next furlough in 1923 and 1924. There is no need of using a lot words about it to waste your time.

Mr. A.A.Hyde gave $200 towards the land and gate house for the Women's Hospital in 1913 I think. I was on the point of writing Mrs. Hurlbut to approach him again but then thought that you would be the one. I refer to the Wichita, Kansas Mr. Hyde. I have sent him a marked copy of the FENCHOW marking "To Our Friends".

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
FENCHOW, SHANSI
CHINA
山西基督教會總部

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Percy T. Watson, M.D., Physician
Clara F. Watson, B.L., Women's Work
Gertrude Chaney, B.A.,
Girls' Work
Grace McConnaughey, B.A.,
Women's Evangelistic Work
William R. Leete, M.A.,
Girls Evangelistic Work

Chinese Staff: 21 Men
8 Women

U.C.F.M., Congregational House,
14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass. U.S.A.
Samuel B. Capen, LL.D., President
Alice L. Barton, LL.D., Foreign Secretary
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FENCHOW WORK IN 1912 :—
10 Branch Churches
33 Preaching Places
Hospital
Dispensary
17 Boys Schools
2 Girls Schools

One other man, to whom we have just sent ~~likewise~~ a copy of FENCHOW is Mr. Conrad Wolfe of Spokane, Wash whom you wrote about on July 17, 1916. He gave the Board $500. of which $345. was to be a memorial to his wife. We may have discouraged him utterly by using so much time to bring returns but he may now feel like making his gift larger. What do you think?

Of course the most important thing now is to get the heating plant for we can not use any part of the hospital until that is secured. Mr. Bergamini -252 67th St. Brooklyn - would be willing to give you an estimate on it but we want to get a heating engineer to work on it. You do not know of a good one who would be willing to do a missionary job gratis do you?

In the Missionary Riview of the World for October 1919. Mr. Lerrige of Boston gives costs for some items of hospital equipment. To these might be added a little to cover freight into so far an interior station as Fenchow. The sterilizing equipment ought to go in with the heating plant.

Now we might as well face the situation squarely. When will there be a better time time to finish up the Fenchow hospital? Medical numbers of FENCHOW are not easy to get out. Furthermore fortunately most of the money to be spent now is for equipment bought in America and the exchange rate does not enter in. Although the Fenchow Hospital lost heavily on exchange as it was when I was home on furlough and which accounts for the shortage now, nevertheless it might be worse. On most of it we averaged over $1.50 for a U.S. dollar including buying the land. Now we get only 85¢ for a U.S. dollar. Exchange averaged $2.40 for a U.S. dollar while I was on furlough raising the money for the hospital.

I am inclosing a copy of my mailing list for FENCHOW. Of course it is very incomplete as all the rest sent as well as I. There are not many heavy givers on it, In case you think any are promising please see what you can do. I will write Bergamini sending a list of equipment so he can mark on the prices and send on to you. For us to ask direct is in general a poor policy. It goes best when our friends can ask for us. A friend in need is a friend indeed and you have always proved yourself that to Fenchow so we write to you.

With cordial greetings,

Sincerely yours,

Percy T. Watson

P.S. My "mailing list was not made out with the idea of securing gifts. It first purpose was to try to increase interest in missions. In sending out magazines we expected 19 out of 20 to go into the waste basket but thought it would pay even if one took some notice of it for a wider circle of readers.

to whom

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With cordial greetings,

Sincerely yours,

Fenchow China

Dec 3/19

Peter T. Watson

P.S. My mailing list was not made out with the idea of securing gifts. Its first purpose was to try to number interest in missions, the passing of magazines we supply from the mission to the work, but there might be some of it used for gifts. Some of the boys among the teachers of other under grads of readers

REC'D DEC 31 1919

Copy for Dr. Strong

457

November 28th, 1919.

Mr. Roger S. Greene,
China Medical Board,
Peking, China.

Dear Mr. Greene:-

In your letter November 17th, you asked when we expected to open up the hospital. When a one man hospital meets losses like we have had to face on exchange it naturally puts things back. Losses of course can be made up in time if we work hard enough on it but the difficulty is that it takes lots of time. There are always many factors uncertain as there is no head in America to correlate the giving. Just now to be frank I myself do not know just where we stand. Mr. Bergamini has gone home and I have no one to estimate on the cost of hospital equipment. I have written several letters home to the Board at Boston to try to get them to hold on to Mr. Bergamini's services until the Fenchow Hospital is done at least. Mr. Bergamini, as perhaps you know, expects to come out now under his own church Board and be under Bishop Roots in Hankow after a years study in New York. While he is doing this studying would be an ideal time for him to investigate the problems of hospital equipment.

However that raises the problem of securing the funds for hospital equipment. I should say that the plan of the hospital is just the same as finally altered by the suggestions kindly offered by you and Doctor Houghton. To make sure that you have a plan as it finally stands I will send a blue print. Maybe

Mr. Roger S. Greene #2

I should add however that we did not originally intend to excavate the basements under the wards and we pounded the foundations in part until we got into trouble with underground passages so that we had to do a lot of difficult shoring. We finally had all the basement window frames substituted by large ones with the idea that we would not build the rooms marked "for male help" on the plan nor those marked "for Bible women," but use these basement floors instead. The large basement wards we may use for lectures to the town's people on sanitation etc. They both have separate outside entrances. To make these basement windows full size we hade to make a retaining wall around most of the wards to give space for light and air. I think Mr. Bergamini also added enough on the ends of both wards so ech floor has two more beds one on each side of the central passage way. Mr. Bergamini wanted to do this for artitectural reasons as applied to the Women's Hospital Of course that increased the capacity eight beds more that at first was planned.

It had been my hope that I might carry this thing through without asking the China Medical Board for aid on hospital equipment. They are already interested in medical work in China and rather than appropriate any of this interest I had hoped if possible to rather increase the sum total of interest in medical missions in China. On September 5th I wrote to Boston asking what they thought of my going home this winter to try to see the thing through now and not let it drag along. However plague in the bubonic form to the west makes it too likely that pneumonic plague may flare up any time now and am I justified in leaving?

What I had hoped to request of the China Medical Board was that they aid in staffing the Fenchow Hospital and in considering your next year's program we hope you will consider this. We request this that it may be considered on the basis of course that the loss of Doctor Young be supplied first by the American Board and the loss

of Dr. Sargent at Lintsing be made up by the Woman Board of the Pacific or American Board as that completes the medical staffing of the North China Mission as found when the Medical Board started work in China. The requests for staffing the Fenchow Hospital would be the same as for the Techow Hospital.

Definite request for aid in equipment I cannot give as I am not qualified to know what the cost would be. I want to have electric lighting if possible (Coal is very cheap in Fenchow) on account of X-ray, cleanliness and the ability to use ether at night as well as better lighting of abdomen when operating at night. The Caesarean section cases often come at night. I have not the heating plant either but of course I am working all the time for extra funds. Just now I have $6000. gold unexchanged but it will take most of it to pay outstanding bills at the present exchange rates. Practically all the materials for mason's and carpenters work is on hand except for flooring but I still have to secure some $5000. silver to finish up the work before I can work for funds for equipment. There are still promises to pay the hospital unpaid but I can give no definite figures until the money is in hand.

On the whole if I could I would like still to fight the thing out myself but the time it takes especially the advantage of being able to secure Mr. Bergamini if funds are available now makes me put the matter before you for advice.

In a nutshell we want this seventy bed hospital equipped with heating plant, modern plumbing, electric lighting, X-ray, laboratories, dispensary as indicated by the blue print. In time I can get figures on this from Bergamini but as the time of using Bergamini is getting shorter all the time I am making the request now in this general way. If my efforts are successful we would be glad to turn back money advanced by The China Medical Board but everything along this line is an uncertain factor although I am working along this line all the time and will continue to work for funds for equipment even should you be willing to aid us.

Very truly yours,

Percy Thomson

Mr. Roger S. Greene 3

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Very truly yours,

Roger S. Greene

Roger S. Greene

B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
JAMES L. BARTON, LL. D., Foreign Secretary.
CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D. D., Home Secretary.
FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer.
JOHN G. HOSMER, Purchasing Agent.
W YORK OFFICE
287 Fourth Ave., EDWARD L. SMITH, D. D.
ICAGO OFFICE
19 S. LaSalle St., A. N. HITCHCOCK, D. D.
N FRANCISCO OFFICE
417 Market St., REV. HENRY H. KELSEY.
B. M. I.,
Room 1315, 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago,
MRS. L. O. LEE, Secretary.
MRS. S. E. HURLBUT, Treasurer.
NTSIN, CHINA, 38 Rue de L'Amirante
Union Missionary Business Agency, A. C. GRIMES.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

REC'D DEC 31 1919

FENCHOW STAFF:—
WATTS O. PYE, B. D.
GERTRUDE C. PYE, B. A.
PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.
CLARA F. WATSON, B. L.
GRACE McCONNAUGHEY, B. A.
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ANNA K. LEETE, B. A.
ARTHUR W. HUMMEL, M. A.
RUTH B. HUMMEL, B. A.
FRANK B. WARNER, B. A.
MAUDE B. WARNER, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

458

November 30th, 1919.

Reverend William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Strong:-

Letters I wrote yesterday were dated a day in advance. To-day Mrs, Watson has gone to one of our outstations with Miss Walton, San Chuan, where Mr. Pye is to preach.

My Sunday has been spent in part in reading the Grand Rapids Herald which someone kindly has sent us to be passed around the station. We know not whom to thank for it but we suppose the Boston Office.

My notice got fixed on the $8,000,000. voted to raise towards the Pilgrim Memorial Fund- a splendid thing. When I was home I had some correspondence with Dr. William A, Rice about the Annuity Fund for Congregational Ministers as Mr. DeHaan told me it was open to missionaries of the American Board. I learned however that it was not open to doctors and teachers of the American Board. Therefore I tried to get insurance in other companies and got a list of life insurance companies from Mr. Wiggin and tried them all in vain. They would give me nothing. Now let me relate what has happened to my doctor neighbors in Shansi. The two nearest doctors to the southwest of me in Shensi have died of typhus. Two dostors in Taiyuanfu have died within a few years with only two years service in China. A doctor in Kaifengfu to the south east has died. The risk then is very much greater to doctors than ordained men. And yet the wives and children of doctors are denied aid which is offered to ordained men. Now I would not write this if it concerned me. It does not now so much as my father has since left us a little to fall back on and I have now $5000. insurance, although I could get no more.

I write then because I am jealous for the name of the church. If any missionaries of the American Board are entitled to aid then let us have no class distinctions. Probably now that the fund is to be increased these distinctions will be done away with. I have said nothing before because of the smallness of the funds available. The war has done away I hope with many such stains of the name Christian. I sincerely hope that Congregationalism will not lend itself to such unfairness as it faces the new days ahead. Breath it not in scientific circles if it does. If that is the kind of Christianity the American Board wants preached in China they had better ask for out return.

Please excuse me but I cannot help my dislike for such things in the church

Very sincerely yours,
Percy T. Watson

Fenchow

Nov. 20th, 1916.

B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
JAMES L. BARTON, LL. D., Foreign Secretary.
CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D. D., Home Secretary.
FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer.
JOHN G. HOSMER, Purchasing Agent.
NEW YORK OFFICE
287 Fourth Ave., EDWARD L. SMITH, D. D.
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19 S. LaSalle St., A. N. HITCHCOCK, D. D.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
117 Market St., REV. HENRY H. KELSEY.
W. B. M. I.,
Room 1315, 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago,
MRS. L. O. LEE, Secretary.
MRS. S. E. HURLBUT, Treasurer.
TIENTSIN, CHINA, 38 Rue de L'Amirante
Union Missionary Business Agency, A. C. GRIMES.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

FENCHOW STAFF:—
WATTS O. PYE, B. D.
GERTRUDE C. PYE, B. A.
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RUTH B. HUMMEL, B. A.
FRANK B. WARNER, B. A.
MAUDE B. WARNER, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

459

P. S.

November 30th, 1919.

Dear Doctor Strong:-

I think I can still get some more into my envelope!! Just let Mr. Bergamini talk at some Men's Club dinner and he will get enough money to finish my hospital. My films are down at Tientsin getting some prints made at the request of the China Medical Journal but when they return I will send home some to have lantern slides made together with these plague films. I see the Methodists are after films for use in the Interchurch World Movement Campaign so I will risk sending a few. They can do no one any harm at least.

Bergamini can give a lot of good missionary dope. I heard him once talk about Lintsing. Give him a try out.

Cordially yours,

Percy T. Watson

RE
B. C. F.
14,
AMES L
CORNELI
FRANK
JOHN G.
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37 Fourth
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9 S. LaSa
FRAN
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B. M. I.
Room
MRS. L. C
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REC'D DEC 31 1919

B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
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460

November 30th, 1919.

Reverend William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston. Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Strong:-

Inclosed are reports on plague. Doubtless such technical articles are not useful missionary literature. It shows a little of the work that comes to a missionary physician however and just pass the thirteen pages on to Dr. Charles Young if you have no other use for it. He at least may be willing to wade through it.

I am sorry about the photographs but my photographic paper is too old to be any good and I have now thrown it all away. However I did not want to delay to get prints from Tientsin which I will do, in time and forward better prints.

The work on the hospital is about stopped except that the carpenters are making doors and some grading in front of the hospital is being done. We certainly will be put to it unless you are successful in securing Bergamini. Wolfe could not handle the job at all even if he had not been already voted to Shantung.

With the best of the season's greetings,

Sincerely yours,

Percy T. Watson

Fenchow

Nov. 30, 1919.

REC'D DEC 31 1919

Fenchow, Shansi, China. 461

November 28th,1919.

Rev. William E. Strong D.D.

14 Beacon St.,

Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:- Dr. Watson had to go to dispensary so he asked me to send you the enclosed copy of his letter to Mr. Greene. Dr. Houghton, assistant to Mr. Green, hinted to Mr. Bergamini shortly before he left that it would be wise for us to ask the Medical Board for equipment but everything has been so uncertain since then that it has not seemed best to do so. One uncertainty was regarding what Robert Dollar might do for the hospital. Mr. Kelsey wrote out in a most indefinite way that Mr. Dollar had notified his China office to make us a gift. The Tientsin office had received no such authorization and they have written to Shanghai but no one can tell how long it will take nor what the amount will be. Mr. Wolfe will be in Tientsin soon on his way back from Techow by which time the Tientsin firm hope to hear from the Shanghai office.

We are trying to get our friends to follow up whatever effect may have been produced by the last issue of "Fenchow" and help in securing equipment. The December number of that newly launched publication has just gone to the printers. I hope people will not be too greatly bored!

I also inclose copy of a letter from Mr. Greene which shows his friendliness.

Twenty of us sat down to Thanksgiving dinner yesterday after which we had toasts and music.

This letter will doubtless reach you about Christmas time. It carries our best wishes and greetings of the season.

Very sincerely yours,

Clara F. Watson

Henshaw

Nov. 28, 1919.

A. B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
JAMES L. BARTON, LL. D., Foreign Secretary.
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RUTH B. HUMMEL, B. A.
FRANK B. WARNER, B. A.
MAUDE B. WARNER, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

RECEIVED
C. H. PATTON
JAN 5 1920
Ans.

Doctor Cornelius H. Patton,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

November 25th, 1919.

Dear Doctor Patton:-

Plague work put an end to my tending to some Interchurch World Movement details that should have been attented to long before this. However I was here when we went over with the Chinese the survey of our work and let me say this: If we never get an extra cent for the work the survey had it's very great values. It showed to us all, Chinese and foreigners alike, just where our weaknesses were if the future had any great advances for us.

Since that time some very great changes have been made affecting greatly the importance of Fenchow both as a political and administrative center but the details are given in the December "Fenchow" now in the hands of the printer. However one thing did not get into the paper and that is they are going to build here an assemply hall where representatives of seventeen counties will exercise a certain degree of self government.

Just one thing about the survey outline of the Interchurch World Movement. There was no oppurtunity given in the outline to estimate the extra funds needed to carry on our present work as it should be. The salaries of our Chinese staff have needed raising for many years. For instance flour cost twenty odd cash per pound when we came to China. It now costs seventy odd cash per pound. Meat used to cost sixty or seventy cash a pound. It now costs two

hundred to two hundred and fourty cash per pound. Fuel and clothing likewise have easily doubled in value. Therefore in order to make the survey of the Interchurch World Movement at all to picture the real condition of our work, it must be sought in the minutes of the North China Council held at Paotingfu May 1-5,1919. Here you will find the estimates of all the stations for general work and the first purpose of an increase should be to grant these estimates in toto, and then some, if salaries are to increased even with the semblance of common decency.

Now to the real purpose of this letter- a very prosaic one. We can offer no interesting stories to stimulate interest. It requires insight and foresight and some mathematics but we believe in the end the result you have is a spiritual one, and one of foremost importance. We refer to the site in which we do our work. Let me say first that the work done by Messrs. Holmes and Flynn on the plans for our compound have already more than paid for themselves even if we retain only some of the general features ofthis plan. That grasp of the whole is not a quality found in all architects. With all my efforts still Mr. Bergamini never gave us a plan of the whole. He simply altered the Holmes and Flynn plan as might be expected by one on the ground. His work was very valuable and we are extremely sorry to loose him. Hope he may still finish up the Fenchow Hospital.

The land on the Holmes and Flynn plan marked " School for Married Women and Industrial School for Women"could have been bought at one time for less than $2000. if we had had the money. We could not get it now for $20000. and we have given it up. It belongs to the wealthiest man in Fenchow. He bought it he said because he wanted to be a neighbor of the church.

We all admit that the first essential in missions is the quality of the spiritual forces at work but the very next co-ordi

lary must be that, if the quality is important, then the more people you can get in contact with those forces the better. Therefore we feel that the location of the Fenchow mission is one of it's first assets.

Let me just illustrate one case and we inclose a picture to show the present cramped quarters of our Grammar and Primary School; in fact we have only half of it here on the compound for lack of room the other half being at the Tai Ho Chiao property. For the new site we ask silver $12000. The buildings on this site could be used as they are with some remodelling, but say we do it right and rebuild at the cost of $8000. silver. This means an outlay of $20,000. silver. To run this plant yearly will take one missionary's family at $3000, another single lady at $1500. to teach English and $2500. annually in salaries for Chinese teachers. The other items will doubtless amount to $2000. but this will be supplied locally. This means an annual outlay of $9000. on an original expenditure of $20000. Now suppose that this original expenditure is divided over forty years of $500.00 each, is there anyone who will deny that this extra $500. added to the $9000. would not increase the efficiency of the school plant many more times this one-eighteenth increase in annual expenses over the forty years time?

This plant question then fundamentally is one of spiritual values for those who can see it. There may not be very much that is sentimental about it but the real values are there and the annual income therefrom will be much greater the sooner we can make the investment. Because it is a question that takes time and trouble in order to see it's value we beseech you not to overlook it.

The land we have marked for the next five years all belongs to people who are willing to sell, and with the exception of two they will sell from force of circumstances to someone else if we do not buy and then our problem will be a hard one indeed.

Sincerely yours, Percy T. Watson

Oct. 25, 1919.

Sent to Council

REC'D DEC 31 1919

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
ROCKFOUND, PEKING

463

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

CHINA MEDICAL BOARD

PEKING, CHINA

November 17, 1919.

Dr. Percy T. Watson,
American Board Mission,
Fenchow.

American Board Hospital, Fenchow, Shansi

Dear Doctor Watson:

I have read with a great deal of interest your article in "Fenchow," for October, 1919, and wish to congratulate you not only upon the work which it shows you are doing, but also upon the manner of its presentation. Could you let me have ten copies of this number, in order that I may send it to some of my friends at home?

I shall be interested to hear when you expect to open the hospital. The pictures of the building look very attractive.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Roger S. Greene

0310

Percy J. Watson

Peking

Nov. 17, 1919.

REC'D DEC 31 1919

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AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

Tientsin, China, November 1, 1919.

Dr. Percy T. Watson,

American Board Mission,

Fenchow, Shansi.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 27, 1919, regarding the bubonic plague which exists in several localities in Shansi Province, and enclosing for my information copy of a letter on the subject and of a report transmitted therewith, "Bubonic Plague in Shansi Province", sent by you to the Director General of the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

I thank you for sending me a copy of this excellent comprehensive report which has been read with much interest. You state that you have forwarded a copy of the report and transmitting letter to the Legation at Peking and I have no doubt that they will be brought to the attention of the Ministry of the Interior at Peking. For my part, I shall hand your letter and enclosures to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board of Chihli Province with headquarters at Tientsin. Several foreign and native foreign-trained physicians are attached to this board, which is under police control.

You are to be commended for your efforts to eradicate the plague in Linhsien and elsewhere in Shansi, and I trust that both the central and provincial government officials may be induced to cooperate with you effectively to that end.

Very respectfully yours,

R. Wainwright Gilman

Consul General.

812.4

Percy T. Watson

Tientsin

Nov. 1, 1919.

P.T. Watson to Dr. Devan

REC'D DEC 31 1919

17:S

463

M. No. 5107

Peking,

October 31, 1919.

Dear Dr. Watson:

I thank you heartily for sending to me the reports regarding the outbreak of bubonic plague in Lin Hsien. As soon as I received your first report I consulted the Rockefeller Medical College with reference to their furnishing assistance in case of need. They replied that they might spare one man, but could do no more as they are themselves short of men. I have not given out your report to the Press, because I feared that it might lead to foolish excitement and a demand for quarantine measures against Shansi Province which would be ineffective as well as inconvenient. I am watching the situation with keen interest, and am depending upon you to keep me informed if your efforts to confine the outbreak to the mountain region near the Yellow River should fail.

I am,

Yours very truly,

Charles D. Tenney

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Dr. Percy T. Watson,
American Board Mission,
Fenchow, Shansi, China.

Nov. 1, 1919.

Peking

Oct. 8, 1919.

to

P. L. Walson

REC'D DEC 9 1919

B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
JAMES L. BARTON, LL. D., Foreign Secretary.
CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D. D., Home Secretary.
FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer.
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TIENTSIN, CHINA, 38 Rue de L'Amirante
Union Missionary Business Agency, A. C. GRIMES.

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FENCHOW, SHANSI

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MAUDE B. WARNER, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

October 29th, 1919.

Reverend William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Strong:-

These trips away for the government in trying to control epidemic disease get my work heaped up so high when I come back that I do not know where to turn first. Just now however before we are called out again on this bubonic plague job we want to see to it that the hospital here is finished next year if possible. In order to do this we must both have the funds and a trained man to do it. Mr. Bergamini said he did not feel equal to it and so wanted to study it up during the year he spends in America. Therefore it would be very satisfactory indeed if Mr. Bergamini could receive his salary now while he is in America to see about getting the equipment for the hospital and then come back here and finish up the hospital before he goes over to the Episcopalian church mission. He expects to be located in Hankow.

In the end this will be very much less expensive for the American Board than to find another trained man who would be willing to give much time to it and then the expense would be very great not to mention the difficulty in finding such a man who would be available. Furthermore Mr. Bergamini knows conditions here and there are several buildings besides the hospital we need help on. No one who has seen the Fenchow Compound and the Fenchow Hospital could question for a minute the value a mission architect is to a

Mission. The idea of using an artitectural firm in Peking or Tientsin for our mission instead of having our own mission architect is not held by a single missionary of our mission who has seen the work Mr. Bergamini has done at Fenchow. The Episcopalian Mission is getting all the advantage of Mr. Bergamini's five year's experience and can afford to be generous in letting Mr. Bergamini finish up the Fenchow Hospital.

A letter has just come from Mr. Kelsey saying that Mr. Robert Dollar would help out on the hospital but if that means nothing more than giving us the lumber we lack we still will be short a great deal. On account of plague conditions I cannot now go down to Tientsin to interview the Dollar Lumber Co. However I will try to get a much more generous contribution than that and will let you know before very long unless plague interrupts.

My idea is still to present to him the plan I wrote to you about September 5th only that the poor exchange may alter the figures a little. $1,oo gold = $0.95 silver now. At that rate it will pay people in England to melt up their silver coins and sell the melted silver thus netting them more than the face value of their coins. Therefore we do not believe this condition can last for long. If anything along the line of my letter of Sept. 5th can be done now in America I hope you will not wait to hear further from me. Our next Fenchow paper is a special medical number and double the size of the first issue. It has eleven half-tones but of course the paper we use does not give very good results.

To miss our present opportunity in securing Mr. Bergamini may mean that the hospital will drag along several more years before it is completed and with Dr. Nutting and Miss Gertrude Kellogg here it will pay us to give them a plant to work with otherwise the returns from their salary investment will be very greatly lessened.

The pictures inclosed show where the hospital stands now. In looking them over Dr. C. H. Patton replied that we had put one over on Techow. However that is sort of an optical illusion because our hospital is planned so that the wards extend to the sides which makes the plant more evident while Dr. Tucker extended his wards to the rear and as you add to the wards your plant does not apparently increase in size as the wards are concealed by the central building in front. The capacity of our entire hospital is seventy beds as the basement of the wards is to be used for hospital employees, wet nurses, Bible women etc. Our kitchen and laundry are in basement and in Techow they have small outbuildings for these purposes. Furthermore the plan of the Fenchow hospital was determined more by outside advice than my advice and you will find that it is under the limit for a small sized hospital according to modern hospital standards. Its only extravagance is in providing offices for the Chinese doctors so they are on the level with the foreign doctors and I do not want to try to conduct a hospital in China under any other basis and I think the returns the mission here and at Tungchow have received from this policy have already justified the opportunity thus given to Chinese doctors.

Just one more thing and that is about a doctor to help on the added responsibilities. Fenchow as the opening to the great route to central Asia seems to give us plenty of public health problems and the American Board has a hospital here strategically located from the standpoint of being of service to China. Will you ask Mr. Eddy to please look up Mr. Jean A. Curran now in his last year of Harvard Medical School. He has been a student Vanlunteer for years and was a mission enthusiast in college days. He has just become engaged to a girl in the Northfield, Minn., church.

Cordially yours,
Percy T. Watson.

Tientsin
Oct. 28, 1919.

REC'D OCT 14 1919

A. B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
JAMES L. BARTON, LL. D., Foreign Secretary.
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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

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MAUDE B. WARNER, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

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September 5th, 1919.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Strong:-

The purpose of this letter is the bringing of the following items before the Board:

1. Pictures and statement showing where the hospital must stop until we can secure more funds.
2. Copies of statement and letter sent to Mr. Robert Dollar and to Rev. Henry H. Kelsey to which I have had no reply.
3. The possibility of my return to America for a four to six months trip as suggested by several members of the Fenchow station both in the interests of the hospital and the Fenchow Academy.

Although we sought the advice of bankers and others no one could tell what was likely to happen to the money market. The large banking houses in China with their branches and related banking interests all over the world- all alike seem to have had to learn some things from what the war has brought. Naturally then it has been hard to estimate what would happen on the building of the Fenchow Hospital covering the past two years or more. When Doctor Edward Lincoln Smith was here he advised making our money go as far as it would before we made further appeals for more funds. Let it emphasized however that had exchange been anything like the average of the last 25 years the Fenchow Hospital Plant could have been built complete, equipped in the very best way with the funds we had in hand for that purpose.

The Fenchow Hospital now is practically complete as far as the mason work on the central Administration Building is concerned. The window sashes are all in and some glass has been put in some of the rooms. The materials for the doors are being dried but we have not the hardware. All window and door casings are in and most of the flooring. One coat of paint has been put on and in some places two coats.

The two hospital wings- mens hospital on the west and women's and Children's hospital on the east- will have to have the mason work stop before the plastering is done although materials for the same are on hand, largely. The roof is still incomplete but another week will see that done when all the Tien tsin masons will have to return to Tientsin. None of the pictures inclosed were taken later than August 15th.

The carpenter work on these wings yet to be done lathing,making window sash and doors with the casing for same, flooring and the framework for two small porches as well as some framework for lath and plaster partitions. That is all I can think of now. Of course the grading problem for the entire hospital yard means at least $1000. and to do the proper planting will require still more.

This naturally brings me to the next question in that the question may be asked why so much money went into the Administration building. It was done first because it required the presence of Mr. Bergamini while the two wings could be done by Mr. Wolfe. Of course the dispensary work for women and children as well as for men, likewise the operating rooms, kitchen,laundry etc etc all used by both men's and women's and children's hospitals are located in the Administration building. Consequently the donors for these hospitals have actually received more than their actual money value in this way.

This leads to the question of the solution of the question of the memorial gifts involved and so the approach to Mr. Robert Dollar. In the first approach to him I wrote to Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith and the matter was then taken up with Mr. Kelsey who secured an interview with him for Mr. Pye when he was on his way back to China which lasted a long time and seem to indicate interest on the part of Mr. Dollar, a Presbyterian I believe. When we got the data necessary we sent to him direct the inclosed letter with copy to Mr. Kelsey as Mr. Kelsey had requested. Mr. Dollar replied that the income tax had cleaned him out so that it would be impossible for him to do anything for some little time."However, I will be pleased to keep your name before me." Letter was addressed to American Board Mission, Fenchow and was dated March 9th, 1919. I have since made no reply waiting to hear from Mr. Kelsey but in vain.

Memorial funds in Fenchow Hospital Plant and their satisfaction. The James memorial was $4200. with promise of more but probably they would be unwilling to make it $25,000. There were over $5000. of unspecified gifts. Of course if the James gift could be increased to $25,000.00 it would be very desirable to name it the James Administration Building or James Clinical Building. In Feb. 1918 I wrote you from Taichow on this matter. My idea now is to build a building at Yutaoho, not expensive in construction, but so the patients who need it, especially women and children could have the tonic of the cool mountain air and get away from the hot city which brings so many of them down even after they have been well sometime from tuberculosis of bone and glands, especially in women. Children often have their only hope of cure from summer dysentery by this chance to move to the mountains. Furthermore Miss James idea is to have a building that stands out more by itself for her memorial. Then instead of asking Mr. Dollar again for $15,000. how would it do to suggest to him having the Administration or Clinical Building named to please him by asking for $32,100.00 silver plus the cost of plumbing, heating and lighting plants, say altogether $30,000.00 gold thus releasing the James gift for Yutaoho Building and supplying the needed equipment and the finishing of the entire hospital plant. See letter to

Mr. Dollar p2 and and sheet headed "Building Costs in Fenchow an Hospital Eastimates." Due to still lower exchange since these we written out we would alter them some now and hence the request for $30,000 gold for the Administration building.

After all this I doubt if the American Board will ever want to get a letter from me again. I have tried in vain to be brief. Should it be possible to return to America it would be much easier to talk the matter out. In regard to this last project I am not willing to go if it can be avoided even it is feasible. The matter was first suggested by others in the station. President Cowling has had ideas of doing something worth while for missions for a long time. The purpose to do this originated with him and we had nothing to do with it. If this is kept in view now that President Cowling is thinking of raising another endowment fund of $2,000,000. for Carleton something extra might easily be tacked on to this for missions thus broadening out the nature of both appeals.

Whatever is done about that we feel that we must see this hospital completed without waiting another three or four years and if it cannot be done through efforts made from here I certainly would like to return to America and try there again. Please report to us your possible attitude on this question.

Six of the Fenchow Chinese medical staff have received "Chia He" decorations from the President of China while two others have been decorated by Governor Yen-all for public medical service. Only two have degrees of M.D. One of them now a deacon in our Fenchow Church and the hospital anaesthetist, Mr. H. Wang. came to be chore boy in the hospital kitchen eight years ago. He was first seen on the streets peddling a sort of sour yellow berry which grows on the mountains near his home and liking his face when introduced by another church member he started out. He did well and was little by little promoted learning to read and write in the meantime. During Pneumonic plague in Shansi in 1918 he had his first real testing out and he made good so that he did a great service in this province in the 1919 epidemic reported in the Reprint from "The China Medical Journal" inclosed. None of the Fenchow hospital staff except Dr. Ma and Dr. Ann have had any medical training other than received here in the Fenchow Hospital.

There is much more I want to say but I must have mercy upon you. The following are the inclosures.

last lies. not ful you ed turn.

Copy of letter to Mr. Robert Dollar. He specified that in writing to him about the hospital to mark "private" on the envelope. Two sheets of this letter
Copy of statement sent to Mr. Robert Dollar Nine sheets !
Copy of letter to Mr. H.H.Kelsey one sheet
Reprint from China Medical Journal
Hospital Pictures,

Hope this reaches you on a light day!

Very truly yours, Percy T. Watson

Urgent: Please send out as soon as possible the money from Mr. Harwood now in Liberty Bonds.

Dr. Strong 9-3-19 page three.

Mr. Dollar pd and and sheet headed "Building Costs in Fenchow an Hospital Estimates." Due to still lower exchange since these w written out we would alter them some now and hence the request for $40,000 gold for the Administration building.

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Hospital pictures.

Hope this reaches you on a light day!

Very truly yours,

Urgent: Please send out as soon as possible the money from Mr. Harwood now in Liberty Bonds.

Jerry Fletcher

Rec'd J. Walton Bishop Sept. 5, 1919.

REC'D OCT 14 1919 Copy Sent to Mr Robert Dollar

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

Shansi as a Medical Missionary Opportunity

Present Medical Occupation

Besides the American Board there is only one other American Missionary Organization at work in Shansi, the Dunkards on the eastern border of this province. The English Baptists have a hospital at Taiyuanfu and the China Inland Mission have a hospital five day's journey to the south from Fenchow at Pingyangfu. The other day the nearest medical missionary to Fenchow on the west came through Fenchow after a journey of seventeen days. It is not uncommon to have patients in Fenchow hospital who have come from five to ten day's journey. Being on one of the main trade routes it is one of the main distributing centers for the Post Office and a visit to Fenchow often serves two purposes- a business and a medical one. To the East Taiku, PingTingChow and LiaoChow have hospitals but they serve an entirely different district.

The Medical work- a good Opening wedge.

The medical staff at Fenchow has twice been called out by Governor Yen of Shansi to stop epidemics which has given contact with a great many officials and influential men over a large area in Shansi. The leading officials and gentry here have taken trouble to send a banner to the American Board in appreciation of the medical branch of missionary service. One third of the very valuable hospital site was contributed to the hospital by the local government.

The Peking Hankow railroad line has offered to give the Fenchow Hospital ~~big rductions on~~ free freight ~~rates~~ on all building materials and equipment. This is another expression of what the Chinese government thinks of medical missions.

Percy T. Watson

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

Copy Sent to Mr Robert Holbar

The Economic Future of This District.

Location: Southwestern part of the Taiyuanfu plain, the richest agricultural part of Shansi.

Produce: Main crop is winter wheat. Fall crop of millet, oats, potatoes of foreign introduction. Barley, buckwheat, beans and other grains are also plentiful. Of fruits first stand grapes and peaches although the chief export is walnuts. Persimmons, plums and apples are plentiful. Pears and cherries are raised but need grafting of better types.

Trade: This is the great center for distribution to the west and hides, ~~caustic~~ alkalies, hemp oil, castor oil are among the chief items passing through Fenchow while this district itself exports wheat, flour, and alcohol (about 70% pure)

Mines: The great advantage of the mining district around Fenchowfu is its accessibility which awaits the railroad and foreign methods for a large future developement. Here are a few analyses of ores.

	Specimen #1		Specimen #2
Lead	25%		32%
Tin	15%		10%
Nickel	2%		9%
Silver	2%		10%
Platinum	1%		0
Alloy	55%		39%

	Specimen #3		Specimen #4
Iron	66.5%		32%

	Specimen #5		Specimen #6
Iron	32%		57.4%

	Specimen #7		Specimen #8
Iron	56%		53.76%
Sulphur	0.5%		5.6%

Soft coal is plentiful. The following is an analysis of

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FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

Copy Sent to Mr Robert Dollar

The Economic Future of This District. #2

a specimen of coal from a mine whose Chinese owners had installed foreign machinery which they have been unable to keep in repair, and so have now returned to the old native methods.

Moisture -------	1.30%
Volatile hydrocarbons ---	19.80 %
Total volatile --------	21.10 %
Coke ----------	78.90 %
Ash ----------	11.27 %
Fixed Carbon -------	67.63 %
Sulphur ----------	1.21 %
Calorific value --------	7 736

Building Materials Because coal is so cheap lime is easily burned and sand is easily obtainable. A ton of lime costs less than a dollar gold. Brick and tile are used for most of the buildings and some travellers have remarked that the best built houses seen in China are on the plain around this district.

On the other hand the trees have been cut mostly from the mountains so that trees of pine and fir of any large size are practically unobtainable.

Transportation: On the plain carts drawn by mules and horses are used. Loads beyond 3000 pounds are not often drawn. To the west camels, mules and donkeys carry the traffic to the Yellow River and beyond.

A railroad has been planned through Fenchow and seemed near relization when the European War put a stop to the plans. A wagon road is being started to the Yellow River

Water Power The Yellow River, 80 miles to the west, has fully the oppurtunities that the Mississippi has at Minneapolis. It has many branches likewise available for smaller power plants.

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PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

Copy Sent to Mr Robert Dollar

The Fenchow Hospital Plan- A Statement of Some of its Aims.

Size The purpose is to try to treat well a few patients rather than to treat superficially a larger number. The capacity for men, women, and children patients is less than 70 in-patients. On the other hand more space has been given to out-patient clinic thanhas been given in the past in many mission hospitals in China. Even in this respect it is close to the mininum demand according to the latest expert advice on the needs of small outpatient clinics. See "Dispensaries" by Davis and Warner, Macmillan Co., New York, 1918. To love your neighbor as yourself means as far as possible to give each individual patient the best care within your power. It is not so much a matter of sentiment as it is a matter of careful planning and hard work. However "preaching"of this kind demands the same safegaurds as preaching in any other sense of the word.

Training of Chinese medical workers The plant is made with the idea of giving the Chinese medical staff the same attention the foreign staff receives. It is hoped that the same prevaleges may mean better cooperation and greater readiness to assume responsibilities. The hope is also to give sanitary training to the larger circle outside the hospital which the presence of large military and police forces in Fenchow make possible. In the control of epidemics in Shansi the actual power of control rests more with the military and police forces than with the medical forces as yet so few in number. We hope to rely on actual practise and laboratory demonstrations rather than on lectures and class room work alone. This means good hospital equipment.

Copy Sent to Mr Robert Dollar.

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FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

The Fenchow Hospital Plan - A Statement of Some of its Aims. #2

Capacity for Future Growth

The difficulty in obtaining land in China made one of the first considerations the securing from the start of a site large enough to provide for future enlargement and at the same time give ample air space and greater freedom from dust and noise. In enlargements the greatest problem is with the central administration space. For this reason the nurse's quarters was put in central building with the idea that with growth it can be transfered to other quarters and much that is now on the second floor removed to the third floor giving greater administration space. The hospital of the future is one more and more tending to correlation of all its specialities and departmentments as seen in the Mayo Clinic and other well known hospital clinics. This requires compact central administration and while the present plan is sure to have its weaknesses these facts have been considered with the hope that they will be adaptable to future demands. We are greatly indebted to The China Medical Board for many suggestions and much helpful advice.

Equipment

There are three items of equipment which are hard to obtain in the interior of China three days journey from the railroad but something we can not afford to be without. The first is running water throughout the hospital with good sewerage facilities. The second is a central heating and lighting plant which makes possible better sterilizing and disinfecting facilities and electric lighting. The latter is especially valuable in operating at night making ether as an anaesthetic possible as well as

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The Fenchow Hospital Plan - A Statement of Some of its Aims. #3

Equipment (cont.)

better lighting of the field of operation if abdominal. Emergency operations done at night are always critical and every item to make them less dangerous is important.

The third item is a good X ray plant and of course this is dependant on having a central lighting plant in order to secure the necessary voltage. The day is come when no medical clinic is fulfilling any thing like it's duty that does not make X ray examinations possible in all departments of internal medicine as well as surgery.

Corridors and stairways are all made firefroof. Reinforced concrete construction here in Fenchow has it's difficulties because of the very expensive means of transportation as well as the long haul.

Although these items mean much extra expense we do not feel that we fulfill our responsibility to the people here nor to aims and ideals of foreign missions to plan for anything less.

Copy Sent to Mr Robert Dollar

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

Building Costs in Fenchow and Hospital Estimates

Building Costs in Fenchow in 1917.

During 1917 two foreign dwelling houses were built in Fenchow at the cost of 8¢ silver per cubic foot. That same year a dormitory of two stories and the dining room and kitchen were built for the boy's academy at a less cost. The first three buildings have steam heat while only the foreign dwelling houses have a basement. Building previous to this had been less expensive because of lower costs of materials.

Fenchow Hospital Estimates

The materials to be used are already largely if not entirely on hand. These estimates are exclusive of heating plant, lighting and plumbing. They are in Mexican or silver dollars.

Administration Building:-

136' X 43' X 55' or 321,000 cubic feet @ 10¢ equals $32,100.00

Corridors connecting above building with following

In-patient buildings

23' X 18' X 38' or 15,700 cubic feet
23' X 26' X 38' or 22,700 " "
38,400 " " @ 8¢ equals $ 3,072.00

Men's Hospital with 9'6" basement not plastered but with large windows

180,000 cubic feet @ 8¢ $14,400.00

Women's Hospital with Children's Ward same as above but 13 feet shorter

167,000 cubic feet @ 8¢ $13,360.00

Cost of walls, gate house, cart shelter etc	3,000.00
Grading and miscellaneous	1,500.00
	67,532.00
10% withheld by mission for emergencies	6,753.00
	74,285.00

Because of loss on exchange from gold into silver the present resources will see three large buildings only partially finished off. Wall, gate-houses etc are finished.

Copy Sent to Mr Robt Gollay

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

What is Needed to Complete Fenchow Hospital Estimates.

Present Building Status

The Administration Building is half built. The contract for mason work was $4800.00 silver and the contract for carpenter work was $2400.00. The outside wall gate-houses etc were built first in order to protect against the loss of building materials. Materials have been delivered so that we have enough to build all of the hospital plant. There is no possibility of the contractors holding us up for fines because we hold back their work by lack of materials-a very important item in the interior of China with its limited capacity for production of these materials.

Resorces and Needs

In order to complete the plant well equipped we need $15,000. gold beyond the funds we have on hand and those pledged but not yet in hand. $10,000.00 would complete the hospital but much more poorly equipped and something we can not afford to do if there is a way out and there is always a way out with time. However the present medical staff at Fenchow would very much like to be releeved of these financial responsibilities so that medical responsibilities may have their proper time and emphasis. Our first hope in coming to China were medical responsibilities of course.

Since exchange has been much worse since we closed the estimate. Prices have not come down these figures would no longer hold.

Hospital Staff

We are hoping to find two trained nurses. Doctor Clara Nutting has recently arrived to help. We hope also for another doctor with his family. We already have two Chinese doctors (men) whom we helped to educate with financial aid. They graduated at the Union Medical Hospital in Peking and had internship following graduation in same hospital. To relieve doctors for their medical work entirely we plan for a man trained in

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

Copy Sent to Mr Robt Dollar

Cont. #2 What is Needed to Complete Fenchow Hospital Estimates.

engineering who can look after the business side of hospital administration and still be able to see that the hospital equipment is properly run and cared for. Much can be done by Chinese if properly overseen. This is accordance with the plan of the China Medical Board and is already used in some mission hospitals. This man will take the place of the Hospital Superintendent in American Hospitals and will see to all hospital supplies, acounting etc.

Endowment

$5000.00 gold has already been given to start the endowment for the Women's hospital but this must be a question for the future. The best appeal for an endowment will be to see that this hospital is properly built and making itself useful.

Why was the Fenchow Hospital Built when Exchange was poor from gold into silver?

In the first place the American Board for the first time in its history had an architect in China on a five years contract. His term is up this summer(1919). He had the Chinese language so he could use it. To build the hospital was impossible without an architect. We did not know whether the American Board could find another and when he was found he would have had no experience with building in China and would have no knowledge of Chinese at first. When that time came there are eight other mission stations in this part of China who might then want to build. Furthermore the architect being on a five year's contract his usefulness would be lost to the American Board unless used. No one knew when the money market might get better.

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

Sept. 1919.

What is Needed to Complete Fenchow Hospital Estimates.

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Plans of Fenchow Hospital

P.T. Watson
1919

A. B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
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Room 1315, 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago,
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TIENTSIN, CHINA, 38 Rue de L'Amirante
Union Missionary Business Agency, A. C. GRIMES.

REC'D APR 30 1919

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

REC'D APR 30 1919

FENCHOW STAFF:—
WATTS O. PYE, B. D.
GERTRUDE C. PYE, B. A.
PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.
CLARA F. WATSON, B. L.
GRACE McCONNAUGHEY, B. A.
WILLIAM R. LEETE, M. A.
ANNA K. LEETE, B. A.
ARTHUR W. HUMMEL, M. A.
RUTH B. HUMMEL, B. A.
FRANK B. WARNER, B. A.
MAUDE B. WARNER, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

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March 30th, 1919.

Reverend William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Strong:-

You have written many very fine and and tactful b/ letters to the North China Mission and from the standpoint of one who is on the field and understands the many undercurrents of thought and opinion in our mission I have marvelled again and again at the great insight you have shown in many difficult situations. I have wanted many times to write to you a word of appreciation. It is something far more than a passing thought and now the real incentive is a letter you wrote to Mrs. Leete on Feb.17th that really gives me the motive of writing this morning. That too was a fine letter even if of a little different nature with its fine personal qualities which does us so much good out here so far from the source of some things. Maybe this letter ought to have been written to the President of the American Board or some member of the Prudential Committee but not knowing just whom it would be best to write to I am writing to you instead. You have done many nice things for us personally and"hospitally" but you might think it just personal if I mentioned those things. I want to just add the word of one who is an onlooker in many affairs which do not closely concern me of how well you have handled many situations from the standpoint of the missionary and mission organization out here. I do not see how you manage to get so much done and do it so

well with carefully thought out details.

But to return to Mrs. Leete. She has had high blood pressure and albumen in her urine for some days past. Doctor Nutting and I had been up half the night with her and this morning she gave birth to baby girl, Sarah Elizabeth, I think they have settled upon but please comfirm this name before publication. The baby came just at dawn and then following some details of especial strain on Mrs. Leete and it was not all over yet when Mr. Leete brought in your letter. You may have to look up the carbon copy to remember why this letter should get any special mention from me and even then wonder perhaps but it did us all lots of good to see the very evident pleasure it gave, with entire forgetfulness of all that she had had to go through with. She is resting well now and we are feeling more at rest about her but the next days must still be anxious ones altho we now forsee nothing serious. Doctor Nutting had the case with some assistance from me and that makes it mighty good to have her here.

Mnay times I have thought of the loss that has come to you through the war. There have not been many losses in this war to me personally which have made it seem more real to me than the news about your son. They have made the ground on which we stand holy ground and fill the days before us with fresh purpose and new devotion to the world's tasks such as have never been seen before. It is not a time to say much but it is a time to think much and put the emphasis on the real sacrifice of what we actually do. What you have contributed we all owe a debt to you for and it makes the days as they go by have a larger meaning.

Now as to the hospital there have been some disappointing setbacks. But long ago I made it a rule that ever time the hospital got a setback I was going to take it to mean that the hospital was to be better because of that setback in some way whether in plan or equipment. When the hospital is done it is going to cost more in gold than

than it was expected but it is going to be better than I expected also. There will be good values for all that has been put into it. When Mr. Bergamini goes home he is expecting to fit himself on some points of the hospital's equipment that could never have been possible had everything been peaceful and the hospital finished by this time. We hope to get the roofs on all three of the buildings as per plan sent under separate cover but there will need to be more funds for the finishing and equipment. Doctor Edward Lincoln Smith and Doctor Kelsey of San Francisco are working to help me a little. I do not know how successful they will be but we must keep it up until it is put accross. More can be done too when the buildings are far enough along to send photographs home showing what the money we have had has accomplished, but remember none of the new hospital buildings will be available for even temperary use until we do secure more funds.

Fenchow has had to weather some storms of adverse criticism and it is not necessary to keep it entirely secret but it has been the best stimulus we could ask for. What more can we ask to urge us on to make good in the face of it all? Our schools since Mr. Pye has taken hold of them are booming as they never have before. We have the pupils and the openings to justify us now to ask for two men to take Mr. Warner's place if we before ever had a call for one man to do this work. Please let me close by saying two things. We need a man to tkae Mr. Warner's place as we have never needed him before and we have the facts and students to justify this claim. Second Mr. Hummel needs more buildings to make it possible to take more Academy students. I hope Mr. Eddy has secured that $15,000. for this purpose. We suppose that you have arranged already to turn the $1000. of Mrs. Watson's and my salry from Carleton and the Northfield to the support of our academy on the two to one basis of exchange. If not this is the first need.

Cordially yours Percy Watson

Feuchtwanger

June 30, 1919

REC'D OCT 14 1919

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Copy

Feb 14, 1919.

Mr. Robert Dollar,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Dollar:-

Sometime last fall Mr. Kelsey and Mr. Watts O Dye had a visit with you in which the question of the Fenchow Hospital was brought before you. Today I am inclosing some data on this hospital. You are a busy man and just what you want to know in a few words I have no means of knowing. What you ~~want~~ might want to know in the inclosed is indexed and I hope to save your time by letting you choose that you most want to see. It is as follows:

Shansi as a medical missionary opportunity, one sheet.

The Economic Future of this district, two sheets.

The Fenchow hospital plan-a statement of some of its aims, three sheets

Building costs in Fenchow and hospital estimates, one sheet.

What is needed to complete Fenchow hospital estimates, two sheets.

These in turn are all subindexed marginally and otherwise which we hope may ~~contain~~ indicate the points you want. In a word we want to give the best service possible. We are after quality rather than quantity. China needs foreign aid. The best way to make her realize it is to try to show her by actual demonstration the superiority of what we offer. It is the same in all departments of her needs. To make good in one department helps her to believe that we can make good in others. To help China to see superiority in any department makes her believe that what we say about relgious matters has weight. Aims and accomplishment are two different things

our

but we will never accomplish what we do not aim for.

The request we put before you is for $15,000. gold in order to make possible the most difficult part of quality in our hospital and its equipment. It is just about ten years since I started for China the first time. We sailed from San Francisco March 9th, 1909. It has been hard to wait this long to get the hospital. It would have been easy again and again to be content with much less than what we are aiming for when the means of making it realizable were people in America - along way off - many who knew little of me or the surroundings but I have waited this long only to hope that at last the goal is near.

To one who is already interested in China and this sort of thing my cause may be harmed by saying too much rather than too little. The work must speak for itself. It is bigger than anything I can say for it. This letter has been interrupted by a visit from the president of the leading bank of the city. He is greatly interested in getting support for the hospital and I hope with our board of local hospital trustees to be able to get more and more local support. He is greatly interested in this letter as he inquired what I was doing. He was even more anxious to let people here realize that the hospital was their institution. They are beginning to understand and that is one of the greatest satisfactions there is in this job.

My father like you was a Scotchman. He came to Ohio from Dundee in 1838, a boy of eleven. My grandfather soon died leaving him an a brother one and half year's older to support a family of six. They worked in summer and studied in winter, getting an education with difficulty. My father got away with his problem and I must get away with mine. The only hard part of it is that you have to depend on so many other people besides yourself. I dislike very much to do this sort of thing. Again the work must speak for itself. My only hope is that it may appeal to you as it has to me.

Very truly yours,

Percy T Watson

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Very truly yours.

Henry Winter

Robert Dollar
Feb. 4, 1919

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

REC'D OCT 14 1919

470

Copy

Feb 16, 1919.

Reverend Henry H. Kelsey, D.D.,
417 Market Street,
San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Kelsey:-

Some time ago I wrote to Captain Robert Dollar but on account of the change of plans of Mr. Bergamini it seemed unsuitable and I never sent it. Mr. Bergamini's five year contract with the American Board is up this summer and he sails home in June but by that time we hope to have the roofs on the three main buildings. These buildings will not be finished off until more funds are available. The building most requiring Mr. Bergamini is the Administration Building and that is already half done. The pictures inclosed I also sent Captain Dollar except the one of the two hospital patients. I am addressing Captain Dollar at 230 California St and marking the envelope "Private".

I think I will also send a copy of this correspondence to Doctor Edward Lincoln Smith as he has just been on the ground here and in case Captain Dollar is unable to satisfy our hopes he may be in a position to help out sometime by the use of this material. We can not let up our efforts in any quarter until we have the word that the goal is gained. I thank you for your many efforts in my behalf. Yours I know is not an easy task. My statement that the work must speak for itself has this difficulty that it has to speak over such great distances but Mr. Pye says your enthusiasm makes up for many such difficulties.

Very cordially yours, Percy T. Watson

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENGHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

Feb 16, 1915.

Reverend Henry H. Kelsey, D.D.,
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Very cordially yours,

Henkin
H. H. Kelsey
Feb. 16, 1915

[illegible] as that [illegible] fresh air, [illegible] with a [illegible]
[illegible] than with [illegible], or the lovely [illegible] spring
[illegible] only so that you can try to recall the smell of [illegible]
[illegible] spring seems to be in the smell of the fresh earth. [illegible]
[illegible] ground barely looks like spring but other day when [illegible]
[illegible] holes and planting trees therein, spading up flower beds
[illegible] out the brown [illegible] the ground [illegible] seem to be a [illegible]
[illegible] five or six feet below the surface in the spaces [illegible]
[illegible] and sometimes in the corners between the [illegible]
[illegible] wanted to plant a tree, we came upon an old house [illegible]
[illegible] probably used by the earlier owner of the place [illegible]
[illegible] for his money. Mr. Vatchen's recreation is getting [illegible]
[illegible] in the seven short miles we first came out [illegible]
[illegible] weather in the place. He is getting some rare [illegible] plants
[illegible] a good many pines, which are not only [illegible]
[illegible] but help about the course of the [illegible]
[illegible] the best of it is the kids to enjoy the freshness of that purer
[illegible] bring that some vines to transplant about the house which
[illegible] are in new house in. I have also a little vegetable garden
[illegible] lettuce, celery, tomatoes and green corn. I forgot to bring some
[illegible] seeds except the tomato seeds so that had been given me. I am
[illegible] some peas and quite a variety for we have a man to care for the
[illegible] property and it is the He, and it costs only the price of the
[illegible] have all one's summer vegetables I want to experiment also a
[illegible] flowers from home. The Chinese are very fond of new flowers
[illegible] daily posts of fresh air that they become entertaining to
[illegible] the last time. I am very glad we decided to be with Miss I
[illegible] four years ago. It was the first taste of our own
[illegible] from home.

RECD J

REC'D JUN 19 1916

~~Enchowfu, Hunai, May 7th, '16~~

~~Dear Supporters of the Work,~~

"We think often now those windy, dusty days when we have to dust with brooms rather than with cloths, of the lovely moist spring days we enjoyed last year and try to recall the smell of spring-so much of spring seems to be in the smell of the fresh earth. However our compound surely looks like spring and arbor day with half a dozen men digging holes and planting trees therein, spading up flower beds, and getting out the bricks from the ground. We seem to be a Chinese Pompeii. Five or six feet below the surface we find specimens of fine enamel tile; and exactly in the corner between the porch and the steps, where I wanted to plant a lilac, we came upon an old brown earthen water jar, probably used by the wealthy owner of the place as a hiding place for his money. Dr. Watson's recreation is getting trees planted, and even in the seven years since we first came we can see a wonderful transformation in the place. He is getting some rapid growers planted; but also a good many pines, which will not only relieve the sombre winter brown but will help check the course of the dust. We also took a day off and went out to the hills to enjoy the freshness of that purer air and to bring back some vines to transplant about our house which looks bare as new houses do. I have also a little vegetable garden of lettuce, celery, tomatoes and green corn. I forgot to bring seeds from America except the tomato and corn that had been given us. I usually have peas and quite a variety for we have a man to care for our mission property out at Yu Tao He, and it costs only the price of the seeds to have all one's summer vegetables. I want to experiment with a different flowers from home. The Chinese are very fond of new flowers and I get my daily quota of fresh air that way besides entertaining the children at the same time. I am very proud of my asparagus bed which I started from seed four years ago. We had our first taste of our own asparagus three days ago."

Mrs Percy Watson mss 7/1
1st page dated Aug 11 K

2

Our absorbing interest has been that of a site fora new hospital and has filled our thoughtsboth day and night. And the patients never cease coming how we long for the day of proper equipment and assistants. Today an unusually interesting case was operated upon for cataract. As a rule only emergency operations are done on Sunday, but it was a question of making the patient wait two weeks until the doctor should return from Taiku, or of doing it today so that it would be safe to leave her Wednesday. She is a woman thirty-eight years old who has been blind for six years, and has wanted to come to the hospital but hesitated because of our lack of suitable accommadations forone of her posion and refinement. However she finally made the necessary arrangments at home, secured some one to come with her and care for her, has had the operation done - the doctor says she is one of the best cataract patients he ever had - and now must wait some three weeksto know the result. This woman has two children whom she has never seen - can you imagine what her thoughts will be these next days?

Mr. Watson is very fond of these cataract cases because it always seems to mean so much to them. A man came today bringing a basket of eggs to show that he had not forgotten though his sight had been restored several years ago. One morning this week two cataracts were done and an arm amputated for an old man who wanted his life saved if possible yet dreaded the operation. As a bit of encouragement to the old man, just as the operation was to begin his wife came in with a fresh set of grave clothes she had made for him. A tribute to the surgeon was it not? I am glad to be able to add howeverthat these nice clean clothes are rolled up beside him and their use postponed for the present.

The Caesarean section case I wrote you about is still in the hospital but is doing nicely and will likely go home e'er long. What is causing most anxiety just at present is a typhus fever patient, one of our nice young teachers. His fever is down and he is doing well but it is so hard to keep a strict quarantine among people who cannot see any sort of use

n keeping away simply because there is disease. An old lady from the wo-
an's school broke through the lines and when remonstrated with said that
he wasn't afraid. I think however that the fact that not even the hos-
ital assistants were allowed to enter the room - only the doctor himself
as some effect.

May 18th.

y letter was interrupted - as my letters usually are - and in the mean-
ime we have had a little diversion in the form of a feast given for the
agistrate here at our house. The Chinese, that is two much trusted ones,
re working hard on our land problem - for we still have faith to believe
hat the hospital funds will someday come - and it was in connection with
hat that he was invited. Most unfortunately the present official is not
riendly toward the church but he recently gave a hundred dollars silver
o the medical work and we have hope that he may help us in our present
mergency. There were eight guests at this feast, three foreigners and
ive Chinese, not a large number but I assure you it was a great occasion
he rooms had had their cleaning in the morning but the performance was
repeated after dinner that all might be spotless. Pots of flowers were
rought up from the green-house and put in all the windows; my dining-
table and chairs relegated to the back porch and some with Chinese finish
borrowed. A white table-cloth was spread on the living room table and
the rocking chairs put back. Mr. Jen who was managing and whose bidding
I was glad to do with no burden of personal responsibility, selected
the few foreign dishes that were necessary including after dinner coffee
cups which were to be used for grape juice served hot. At all Chinese
feasts hot wine is served and this was to take the place of that. The
meal was served by a caterer and I did not see all the courses but I
think there were thirty-two besides the eight cold dishes which adorned
the table to begin with. The Chinese certainly know how to prepare appe-
tizing dishes and make than look attractive but unhappily the vast major-

have to be content with a bowl of dough-strings and apair of chop-
cks. The guest of honor I only saw at a distance.At home I would have
on him for some one masquerading in his great grandfather's Sunday
and long black coat, but his dress did not detract from his dignity
the Chinese who eagerly bestirred themselves to do his bidding. From
point of view the success of the occasion is uncertain until we get
finite word as to what will be done about the land. All things take
e in China.

The great spring fair is now in progress in the city and that fact
ng with the bright sunshiny days has brought more
wds of women to look at us. The children seem to interest them more
n anything else and not infrequently they feel of them to see if they
made of the same kind of material that they are. When I change the
r in the room after one of these crowds of women I humbly think of a re-
t experience of one of our number. She had a sewing woman who had been
h her for a few days and was to all appearances perfectly satisfied
n suddenly she announced that she would leave that day the reason be-
g that she could not stand the smell! Even the teacher's explanation
at it was not really the smell she minded but the absence of smell can
arcely restore one's self esteem. She is like the Chinese gardener
another station of this province who requested the missionary and his
ife to change their strolling place because for two years his peach tree
d not bearn abundantly and he thought it was due to their foreign smell.

We are all well and for what can one be more deeply thankful? Word
omes as I finish this letter of the passing away to the homeland of dear
ittle Helen Martin. I do not yet know the details but it came as the cli-
ax of amonth of illness in their home. First, Lyman, Helen and Gertrude
ose had the measles, Gertrude's being followed by pneumonia. Then came
carlet fever to Lyman who was very ill and thento Helen whose case was
till more severe with the very bad throat. In a few days diptheria dev-
loped which sh resisted wonderfully for four days. She was, they thought
etter when the poison suddenly went to her lungs. Mrs. Martin with her
wo months' old babe has had the agony of separation from Lyman and Helen.

Sincerely Clara J. Watson

Teachers -

May 7-1916

has merit
page 1 needs aug 4

REC'D JUN 19 1916

Jerichow - May 17, 1916.

472

Dr. William E. Strong
14 Beacon St.
Boston Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong :- Enclosed is a copy of one of my general letters - I presume upon your interest because the surroundings are familiar to you. The magistrate is n't the man that your friend was by a very wide margin - his ability at executions has been seldom excelled, yet the city does not seem to be the better for it.

Please do not think it necessary to acknowledge this - I do not expect it.

Dr. Watson will be answering your recent letter when he returns from Italy.

Sincerely yours
Clara J. Watson.

Mrs. Percy T. Watson

Fenchow. May 17-1916

10

Fenchowfu Shansi

RECEIVED FEB 7 1917

Dec. 31, 1916.

Dr. W. E. Strong,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:- you may be interested in a recent case in the hospital - just discharged yesterday. She was operated on the day before Thanksgiving when abdominal tumor was removed which was found to weigh 85 1/3 pounds. She was weighed yesterday in her quilted garments and tipped the scales fair

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with a sup
he sent

6 pounds. So she goes
home weighing less than half
what she did when she
came. (Considerable loss
in weight which fact alone
might not add to the happiness
of her relations!) Let us hope
it was corresponding gain
in weight. Wishing you and yours
a happy New Year. Sincerely Yours

H.

CARTE POSTALE
郵政郵國民
信
明
特

Mrs. W. E. Strong
14 Beacon St.
Boston
Mass.

Clara F. Watson

Fenchowfu Shansi

Jan. 15th, 1917.

REC'D FEB 19 1917

Rev. William E. Strong,

14 Beacon St.

Boston Mass.

Dear Dr Strong: – I cannot refrain from writing you a note about cooperation with Chinese magistrates in fighting disease. There is a very serious epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria in the city and Dr. Watson and our very

efficient Chinese doctor, Dr. Ma are being taxed to the utmost. New year's day they telegraphed for more antitoxin and also sent a telegram to the health board in Peking requesting their help in securing the services of some local magistrate. They responded by sending word to the

authorities in Taiyuanfu, the capital of our Province, who in turn sent word to Fenchowfu that they shared half the dollars check the spread of the epidemic. The magistrate apparently set to work right enthusiastically and today all over the city are posted posters telling the people what to do to keep off our

to cure the epidemic.
"Use Bamboo Pith
Women's tea & nails
Bed-bugs -
grind to a powder and
sprinkle in the throat".
Who says we do not
need another doctor in
Tuchow! The magis-
trate I am happy to say
is no representative of
the new China -
With best wishes for the
year just begun. I am
cordially yours Chas F. Watson

Fenchowfu, Shansi, China.

April 16th, 1917.

Dear Friends at Home,

There have been half a dozen events each of which would be enough for aletter since the last time I wrote so you see you have something ahead of you! (At this point the representative of the magistrate - who is ill - arrived unexpectedly and I made a hasty departure leaving typewriter behind) The object of his visit was to bring some money to help out the fire sufferers who are in the hospital and to thank the foreign men for their services in putting it out - which brings me to my first theme 'The Fire'.

Early Sunday evening rumor brought word that a big temple in the city was burning and a little later Dr. Ma came in somewhat excited and out of breath with the story that the fire had broken out during a theater performance and that there had been a panic. He had ordered three policemen who were running away to go back with him or be taken before the magistrate. They obeyed and with Dr. Ma in the lead somehow scaled the high wall surrounding the theatre and climbed over the buildings down into the open court from which the spectators view a play. They accomplished something in holding the crowd back from the exits and then he had come back to get a fruit tree sprayer that has several times been used in putting out fires and which has become quite famous. Dr. Watson went back with him and Dr. Leete and Mr. Warner also hurried to the scene. The flames could now be seen all over the city as they caught the tower of the temple and burst up into the sky. We women climbed the city wall and walked around two sides of the city until we reached the east wall from which we could plainly see a foreigner on one of the buildings and a Chinese clad all in white working the sprayer vigorously and sending its feeble stream of water on to the gable of one of the wings of the temple. Imagine, if you can, attempting to put out a city fire with a water wagon for a hydrant and a small fruit tree sprayer as the only available apparatus! But Chinese buildings are largely brick with a supporting framework of timbers so that by concentrating at critical

places the volunteer fire force of Chinese and foreigners were able to keep the surrounding houses from catching on fire and to save a portion of the temple.

The occupants of these neighboring courts were mostly absorbed in transferring their possessions to a place of safety , not in preventing the fire from reaching them so that at one crucial place Mr. Warner was for sometime all alone. But he reports one outstanding act of bravery. A memorial arch over the street connected the burning temple with the building Mr. Warner was trying to save. If it should burn the heat would not allow of his remaining. In this emergency a young boy walked out on the arch and saved it from destruction by constantly pouring water upon it, altho at any minute the arch and himself might have fallen to destruction.

The next morning some definite facts began to emerge from the many rumors. Inquiry had been made at headquarters the night before regarding the gunpowder stored in the police headquarters at the back of the temple. They said that it had all been removed but as a matter of fact alarge amount remained in one of the buildings from the top of which the foreigners fought the fire. Its open window(with iron grating)faced wall of burning building

It was also found that the fire had started from some sparks which fell into piles of straw within the temple enclosure. A large crowd was enjoying the play in progress. At sight of the flames everyone's only thought was to get out before escape was impossible. The panic reminds one of the Iroquois Theatre fire years ago. If these people had gone out slowly not one would have been injured but they piled upon one another seven or eight deep and forty or fifty were either crushed to death or died from fright - a not uncommon thing in China. A good many injured were brought up here to the hospital but only about half a dozen could be cared for.in the already full rooms.

Our magistrate, the worst we have known here in Fenchow, and a man of apparently no scruples, telegraphed to the capital that he saved all the people(he was"sick" the night of the fire) Dr. Ma however saw the telegram he sent and wrote a letter to the Taiyuanfu official who helped in our

scarlet fever epidemic, a somewhat different version of the affair.
Besides the loss of life there was the destruction of this beautiful and ancient temple and of many beautifully carved and ornamented coffins worth, some of them, several hundreds of dollars. It is a very common custom in China for people to prepare their own coffins knowing that the day of need will inevitably come and those who are wealthy store them in temples.

Sad to say also there were some who kept their heads enough to rob women of their hair ornaments, necklaces and other jewelry for they were all out in their best as people at home are on such occasions.

The most important result of the catastrophe is the opportunity it has created for presenting the truths of Christianity to crowds of people made more serious and friendly in the face of loss and of frienly help. Many are feeling as one woman expressed herself - "Have I not been giving my money year after year that the gods may protect me and mine? What return have I? Have I not lost my son?" And is it not an anomaly that representatives of another religion should have helped save the gods and their abode? The long line of gods ~~without~~ left exposed to the elements, most without an arm or a leg, are surely a sorry sight. But may it not be a prophecy?

Such a strong impression has been made upon people that many business men - not necessarily church people - advised opening a preaching place. A request was made of the temple authorities and granted that the open space created by the fire be used for that purpose for one week. They have assisted in every way possible in the preparations, a temporary shed was erected and yesterday (Thursday) a relay of preachers talked all day to successive crowds of people numbering usually about a hundred. Dr. Watson tells of one most interesting address made by a prominent man of the city who tho not a church member is very much interested and friendly. It is said that one reason for the panic was the belief of both the crowd and the temple people that the fire was of heavenly origin and hence on all sides of them. This speaker

ferred to this fear and then added "You prayed for heavenly rain. The foreigners came with their little sprayer. (Here he described the pitter - patter of the water) And where did the water come from? From the water-wagon. And where did that come from? The well. His idea, you see, being that men can use what they have and help themseves.[1]

I had intended that this letter should tell principally of my small social activities. Let me take from ten days in my diary - though I would not have you believe that any ten days would be thus. I start with a Monday evening when I entertained the women who do our mending and help with the children. I discovered that they were all ~~were~~ planning to go to the theatre but Dr. Watson considered it very unwise on account of the scarlet fever. Yet we did not like to dissapoint them when they have so few good times so we invited them to what they call a "ra ra now" which interpreted literally is "hot time". They entered into the spirit of the occasion just like children. You should have seen them jostling around the chairs in Marching thro Jerusalem, heard them laugh at the comic laughter in some of the ten cent records, and with them enjoyed the tea, cakes, candies and nuts - what they did not eat they tied up in their handkerchiefs and carried home! One of the women told me that night of a custom I had <u>not</u> heard of before - that sometimes when a woman has only one child he wears <u>one</u> earring as a good-luck charm until his marriage day. In connection with the theatre fire one of the women reminded me of this and said they certainly were thankful that they had not been allowed to go to the theatre for what might have happened to them this Sunday night.

The next day we had a picnic on the city wall for a departing guest and weekly station meeting in the evening. One day had a protege ofours for dinner, one evening had a foreign dinner party, Dr. Ma and his wife had dinner with us another evening, and one afternoon I spent calling on some of the teachers' wives. This call proved to be rather an opportune one for I found that there was a case of virulent smallpox in their court and that two of their babies had never been vaccinated. They were persuaded to come

to the dispensary the next day and have it done. One afternoon this same week I entertained the teachers' wives, about a dozen, and the foreign ladies at an afternoon tea. We played some games, the bride and groom sang several kindergarten songs, there was music on the phonograph, and we had refreshments.

The most interesting day of all was the Sunday of this week when I went with Dr. Ma and Dr. Watson as chaperone to the nurse who also accompanied us, to the home of Mr. Ching one of the prominent men of this county and very influential. He entertains with a charming hospitality and simplicity and you feel that you have been in a home and not to a feast. The occasion for going, as you may imagine from our retinue, was professional - an operation on the sixteen year old niece for ingrowing toe-nails. It was a beautiful Sunday morning and here in our compound all was so quiet and peaceful that the bustle of everyday existence on the street came as a blunt surprise. After a couple of hours ride we reached Mr. Ching's village and were met at the gate by our host who took us to their rooms -the men to his and us two women to his sister's. Here we were invited to climb up on the kang where we were served tea and cakes and given a perfectly clean, steaming hot towel with which to wipe away the traces of our dusty ride. These wealthy families with their complex relationships are not easy to straghten out and I had quite a fascinating time trying to get them all clear in my mind without asking any questions that I should not. The various mothers-in-law, daughters-in-law, aunts and nieces came in to make their manners and I imbibed considerable family history. Our hostess was called the second lady" as her husband was a younger brother of Mr. Ching. In a terrible scarlet fever epidemic years ago she had lost her husband and son while Mr. Ching lost his two sons. A few years later as he had no other children he married a young woman and the young son and heir of about seven years was proudly introduced to us. The second lady has for some years since the death of Mr. Ching's first wife been first lady in rank in their courts and is a most efficient

manager of their very complex life. She superintends workmen, the servants, the buying, and on such occasions as weddings, birthdays, celebrations, or funerals she looks after all the details. Mr. Ching told Dr. Watson that she was quite indispensable to him, while she confided to me that she had so much to do that her heart was never at rest. The girl whom Dr. Watson operated on is her daughter and to be married very soon. I asked if it was not hard to let her go away so soon but she could not quite understand that point of view and told me that she would not be wanted if she were too old, that the man to whom she was betrothed was educated, of good family and not old. She was even friendly enough to show me some of the pretty garments and jewelry in the trousseau. There were rings, bracelets, the daintiest of earrings, hair ornaments, necklace; a pink silk napkin embroidered in the corner and with a clasp with which to fasten it at the neck so as to protect her elegant wedding clothes at the marriage feast. Most interesting perhaps was the small embroidered purse which was to contain the speaking silver. This she explained would be three pieces and would be sent to the mother-in-law who would also prepare a purse containing two pieces of silver. These would both be given to the bridegroom and at the marriage feast he would give it all to his bride after which ceremony she would be allowed to speak.

After the operation was done we had dinner, the men together and we women together, and after looking over their extensive establishment we rode home in the pleasant late afternoon. Such true friends as Mr. Ching are surely a pleasure and Dr. Watson was very glad of this opportunity of doing him a favor for his help in this difficult matter of buying the hospital land has been invaluable.

I will have to leave out hospital news this time except that I cannot refrain from adding one choice bit to what I wrote last time about Dr. Ma's successful Caesarean Section case - which I did not know at that time. It being his first case and with Dr. Watson absent he felt he must have some special preparation so in the middle of the night before (for no one must see him commit such a crime) he secured a dog, chloroformed it, and performed the identical operation. Do you wonder that he is succeeding?

Very sincerely yours,

Clara F. Watson

Apr. 16, 1917

Teachworth,

ager of their very complex life. The superintendent workmen, the servants, the buying, on such occasions as weddings, birthdays, celebrations, or funerals she looks after all the details. Mr. Ching told Dr. Watson that she was quite indispensable to him, while she confided to me that she had so much to do that her heart was never at rest. The girl whom Dr. Watson operated on is her daughter and to be married very soon. I asked if it was not hard to let her go away so soon but she could not quite understand that point of view and told me that she would not be wanted if she were too old. That the man to whom she was betrothed was educated, of good family and not old. He was even friendly enough to show me some of the pretty garments and jewelry in the trousseau. There are rings, bracelets, the daintiest of marriage hair ornaments, necklace; a pink silk napkin embroidered in the corner and with a clasp with which to fasten it at the neck so as to protect her elegant wedding clothes at the marriage feast. Most interesting perhaps was the small embroidered purse which was to contain the speaking silver. This she explained would be three pieces and would be sent to the mother-in-law who would also prepare a purse containing two pieces of silver. These would both be given to the bridegroom and at the marriage feast he would give it all to his bride after which ceremony she would be allowed to speak.

After the operation was done we had dinner, the men together and we women together, and after looking over their extensive establishment we rode home in the pleasant late afternoon. Such true friends as Mr. Ching are surely a pleasure and Dr. Watson was very glad of this opportunity of doing him a favor for his help in this difficult matter of buying the hospital land has been invaluable.

I will have to leave out hospital news this time except that I cannot refrain from adding one choice bit to what I wrote last time about Dr. Ma's successful Caesarean section case - which I did not know at that time. It being his first case with Dr. Watson absent he felt he must have some special preparation so in the middle of the night before (for no one must see him commit such a crime) he secured a dog, chloroformed it, and performed the identical operation. Do you wonder that he is succeeding?

Very sincerely yours,

Clara A. Nelson

LETTER from CHINA

Mrs. Clara B. Watson Writes an Interesting Letter from the Flowery Kingdom About What They Are Doing.

Mrs. Clara B. (French) Watson writes the following letter from China giving a glimpse of some of the work they are doing and sketching briefly some of their difficulties:

Fenchowfu, Shansi, China,
December 4th 1916.

Dear Friends.

This letter should properly be begun with the one word 'telegraph' written in letters of red, for not many days ago the wires and apparatus reached us while for about a week we could have sent a cable to you direct from our own city. Hitherto when it was necessary to telegraph we had to send a messenger to Pingyao, a full day's journey away. A day is often invaluable. I have personal reasons for being glad since if anything should happen to the doctor we could now get Dr. Hemmingway to our aid in a day and part of a night.

The days follow each other much as usual—I often think of the old adage of history—' Happy are the people whose annals are brief.'' When one has the least to write about he is often the happiest and doing the most of the ordinary things that count. Perhaps you would be interested in knowing some thing of the cases that have come to the hospital the last week or ten days.

There is the little boy of nine or ten, who ran about the streets like any healthy boy untill one day without anv warning he was stricken with paralysis from his sholders down. He is in a plaster cast which includes his head and keeps it in a position almost at right angles to his body. I think the doctor said that this was in order to avoid any weight coming on the spine. At any rate he can now move his hands a little and his feet. In spite of what must be great discomfort for anyone and especially for a lively boy, they say he is very patient. The children have been quite interested in him so that various pictures, paper, and colored pencils have been collected for him.

This little boy shares the distinction of being in a cast, with another little fellow of about the same age. This one, however, is afflicted with tuberculosis of the spine and has been in a plaster of paris jacket since he came. He is showing good inprovement.

Another little boy whom the doctor describes as frightened but patient, became a long distance of some days journey with an obstruction of the throat which makes breathing almost impossible. Nothing has yet been done for him as it is a rather obscure case and needs special observation and study.

One might suppose that all our patients were boys for the next case I think of is also a boy, a lad of fourteen or fifteen. He had a bone cyst of the face which had to come out through the mouth in order not to disfigure the poor little fellow for life.

And so it goes. I'll not weary you with the scarlet fever case, the several operations including cataract done to cure blindness, and all the many other diseases to which man is heir to, but I must tell you of the abdominal tumor patient for happily enough they are not every day occurrences. This patient was a woman of about thirty, a small woman too but with a waist measure of fifty-six inches. They operated on her the day before Thanksgiving and the tumor they removed weighed eighty-five and one third pounds while the woman, Dr. Watson thinks, probably weighs about seventy pounds. He was very thankful to have Dr. Ma with his training in asepsis and his knowledge of what the operator needed, but a trained nurse would have been of wonderful assistance not only at the time but afterwards. Dr. Watson said that when the enormous pressure of the tumor was removed her heart fluttered like a bird. She has needed very close attention but is doing very well and is as grateful a patient as often rewards a doctor.

The hospital really seems in sight now and we look with hope towards that great day. In the meantime, aside from preparations for building, Dr. Watson is trying to lay the foundations for the larger work which the erection of the plant will make possible. Dr. Ma, a graduate of Peking Medical College and with a year's interneship, is already here getting experience besides assisting greatly in the work now to be done. Mr. An has another year of training before he will be a full fledged doctor. Two young men from Fenchow preparing to enter medical school, one is completing his course in pharmacy, and two others are studying nursing. The reason for two more doctors is that

(Continued on page 4)

A LETTER FROM CHINA

(Continued from page 3)

the two we had, were of [illegible] sen from other preparatory schools than our own, for our Fenchow [illegible] new four years ago when these [illegible] started training, that we had no graduates of our own to send. As Chinese naturally gravitate back towards native province or city, we cannot be at all sure that Dr. Ma and Dr. An will stay with us for more than their contract of five years. Even should they do so Dr. Watson's plan for the [illegible] includes branch dispensaries in all the important outstations with trained men so you see we may even have to [illegible] some more.

The lack that it seems impossible for us here to supply is of a sufficient foreign staff. Another male physician, a woman physician, and at least a trained nurse are absolutely [illegible] to the running of a men's and a [illegible] and children's hospital. Such [illegible] warding the efforts of the Chinese in raising the Kate Whitman [illegible] Hospital for woman and the [illegible] must be here to run it. Moreover the doctor is fearfully handicapped [illegible] a nurse to assist in difficult [illegible] and to do the nursing afterwards a trained nurse is necessary too in the training of Chinese girls as [illegible] What would any doctor or [illegible] home thank of turning over a case like the tumor case I described above for instance, to amateur nursing? I never intended to turn my letter into an "appeal" but that is what I have done!

Mrs. Leete and I have started an Industrial School for women which closed the year I went home. We found a young woman to open an Industrial School at Chefoo [illegible] lace-making which will be a work later. At present we are [illegible] Hem-stitched luncheon sets, table covers and fancy articles of linen, handkerchiefs, aprons [illegible] (like frogs used at home) and Chinese doll's clothes.

I would like to tell you about those who are making these things but my letter is long enough. Much time is spent in teaching the girls to read and write which seems to be as important as the [illegible] America. Miss Horn has been a valuant part of our family since [illegible] and we look forward to Miss [illegible] coming in a few weeks. Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you all from us both. Very sincerely yours

Clary F. Watson.

LETTER from CHINA

Interesting Correspondence From Mrs. Clara French Watson to Home Friends

Fenchowfu, Shansi, China
January 14th, 1917

Dear Friends at Home,

Always Plenty to Do

We have always maintained since we first arrived in China that there is always something doing—good or bad—in Fenchow and the current week seems to be no exception to the rule. A new baby, a new missionary, and an epidemic of scarlet fever and diptheria are enough for one week, are they not? The baby is claimed by the Hummel's who call her Caroline Emily and who have a right to be proud of her model behavior. The new missionary is Miss Tolman whom we have been so eagerly looking for since her arrival in Pekin last September. She has made a brilliant success in her language work there and will reach Fenchow day after tomorrow well started in that most important preparation for efficient work. Miss Munger of Taikn comes with her and we are planning a regular round of gayety in their honor. But of that I will write in my next letter. With them came from Peking, Miss Atzel, a nurse for Dr. Hemmingway's hospital, just arrived from America. With the coldest weather that we have known in China I imagine they will have a tale to tell. The coldest we had recorded hitherto was two degrees above zero and we are just recovering from two weeks of zero and five below zero weather. A good many Chinese people froze to death and there has been much suffering for prices are so very high that they are even more poorly clothed and fed than usual.

A Serious Situation

It is also more difficult for us to help than usual for exchange from gold into local currency is so very poor. All money for our work, our salaries included are one third less than formerly. I do not need to say that it is a serious situation which we do not yet know just how to meet. At the meeting of the Evangelistic committee (both Chinese and foreign) yesterday, the whole time was devoted to planning how to carry on work and pay salaries without money. The medical work is in the same predicament and is not aided by the very serious epidemic of diptheria and scarlet fever. A necessary dose of antitoxin given today cost ten dollars gold. An expensive epidemic is it not? The schools have been closed and everything possible done to prevent its getting onto the compound. Of course the doctors do whatever they can outside but there their authority is limited. They have called on the magistrate to get his co-operation and telegraphed to the Board of Health in Pekin for their backing in case of

A Plague Suit

need. I have had plague suits made for the doctors to use when they see cases. In case some one may not be enlightened on the subject of plague suits, I will explain that a plague suit is a garment which possesses neither [illegible] not style, but has cap, coat, trousers, shoes all in one and so arranged that there are no cracks through which the germs might march. They also wear pads of sixteen layers of gauze over their mouths and noses. These measures protect themselves and others whom they see, fairly well.

One of our Problems

I think you would be interested in knowing something about the case I referred to above who had so much antitoxin today. His father was an employee in the girls' school, a very faithful and trusted one, until three days ago he was taken sick with eryisipelas. The case was a virulent one and he died this morning. In the meantime his wife has been in her room in town with the eight year old boy who is sick with scarlet fever and diptheria. She came up this morning and the two are quarantined in a room in the hospital. They were very poor and when Dr. Watson went thru his box to find clothes for his burial, he could find nothing suitable. I presume that when they are out of quarantine she will support herself in the Industrial School which is meant especially for just such women as she.

Christmas Celebrations

I had intended this letter should tell you all about the foreign side of Christmas celebrations but I seem not to have arrived to that point. We had a splendid time all day long. Our house was the rendevouz and Mrs. Wolf and I served the Christmas dinner. The first thing on our family program was the opening of the children's stockings—books, blocks, dolls clothes, candy and so forth brought unalloyed joy. After breakfast we decorated the house with bells, evergreens and garlands and Mrs. Wolf and I made ready the festive table. We had esquimaux snow huts (cotton with Christmas snow) covering the fruit cocktail at each place and with a red flag in the top bearing the name of each person. Santa Clauses' larger hut as a centerpiece concealed the favors which were connected with each place by two strands of crepe paper, one green and one red—simple but quite effective. The dinner was like wise simple with nothing on the menu that the children could not eat. At five we had a little program of music, lighted the pine Chrismas tree and distributed the children's gifts. The grown ups had a quiet time in the evening after the kiddies were all in bed.

I have told nothing about the Chinese Christmas festivities because I did not attend any of them. I did not want to keep any of the servants home to look after the children. But they celebrated all day Saturday and Sunday and Monday morning with plays, programs and good things to eat and religious services. They feel more of the real Christmas spirit every year,

Ground Bedbugs as a Medicine

I must add a note to what I said above about getting the official to help us in the scarlet fever and diptheria epidemic The health board at Pekin sent word to the capitol, Taiyuanfu, and they sent to the magistrate here telling him to help the doctors all he could. He responded immediately and the city is placarded with posters telling the people to use Bamboo Pith, Women's toenails, and bed-bugs ground to a powder—sprinkle in the throat and ward off trouble. I am glad to say that there is a new China to whom such a procedure is as foolish as to us.

A Place for Nurses

Nurses are expensive—almost as much a month as an ordinary man's wages. I think a fund for feeding these babies who first open their eyes in the hospital would give as much joy as a small fund could possibly give. Last spring there was a case who had been grossly maltreated by the midwife for three or four days before they finally brought her to us. She only lived a few days leaving the baby to a father who longed to rear him but whose poverty made a nurse out of the question. His gratitude when we helped him was surely satisfying but it can readily be seen that we cannot have a whole asylum of babies to care for personally. Of course it is only necessary to hire a nurse for ten or twelve months—after that they are given a rather extensive diet. Fifteen dollars would take a baby through his first year of life.

We still look for another physician and a nurse. A nurse to help in these operations would add many times to his efficiency while proper nursing afterwards in critical cases might often save a life.

Some of you will rejoice with us that the very last vestige of the "court in-between" has now been torn down so that we can see all around the compound and Dr. Watson's office is no more shaded by it in the afternoon. That unsightly mass of bricks no longer defaces the landscape.

The women at the Industrial school seem as happy as the day is long. Mrs. Yien the wife of a preacher away out in Shensi, is a pretty rosy cheeked young women who by hard work has learned to do fairly fine embroidery and who is doing very well with her reading. I do hope she will develop into a real Bible woman for she has good stuff in her. Another woman is supporting herself and baby who sits there on the brick bed from morning to nignt, never disturbing the busy mother. Another one wears huge goggle-like spectacles resting half way down her nose and sometimes hides a pipe when she sees me coming, but she is the most expert of all. They are all reading and are anxiously waiting to show their knowledge which I will give them a chance to do this week.

Altogether the days slip away with wonderful rapidity, full as they are of work, pleasures, friends and children.

Wishing for you the best of things in this year just begun, I am very sincerely yours.

Clara B. Watson.

RECD MAY 28 1917

BOWMAN BOND HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

Fenchowfu, Shansi, China,

April 21, 1917.

Dr. William E. Strong

14 Beacon St.,

Boston Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:- Thank you for your letter of February twenty-fourth. The magistrate's poster I hope soon to get possession of and will send it on to you as soon as I do.

I am enclosing a copy of one of my general home letters as well as copies of two earlier ones. Pardon their printed form - it is the only copy available. It is a rather heavy dose of miscellaneous dope to thrust upon you all at once. I hope you will forgive it! I have marked what I thought you might care to see.

We are in the midst of the celebrations in honor of the Pyes' return to America. They are leaving here the twenty-seventh.

A great sorrow has just come to the station and to Mr. and Mrs. Wolf in the death of their only child, Walter. two and one half years old. He was a darling little fellow and the picture of health but in three days pneumonia had taken him from us. His parents are a wonderful example to us all of faith and courage.

Our own family is well. Dr. Watson will be writing you before long. The land difficulties we hope, are clearing up.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Percy T. Clara F. Watson

With cordial regards from Dr. Watson, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Clara F. Watson

MAY 25 1917

Fenchowfu, Shansi, China,

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Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Geo. L. Watson

Acknowledged May 21, 1917

REC'D MAY 28 1917

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

477

April 27th, 1917.

Dr. William E. Strong,
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:- Enclosed is a poster you asked us to send to you. Let me tell you confidentially that it is not genuine! When ~~he~~ the magistrate heard of the officials' contemplated trip to Fenchow to assist in checking the epidemic he was considerably perturbed and I suppose it was then that these posters were taken down. At any rate my teacher searched the city in vain but finally heard that one of our teachers had a copy and made the copy which I enclose. The gist of its advice I think I have already written you - Take bamboo pith, women's toe-nails and bed-bugs - grind to a powder, sprinkle in the throat and never fear that the plague(diptheria) will touch you.

This morning several hundred schoolboys, schoolgirls, church people and friends escorted Mr. and Mrs. Pye some distance out of the city walls as they started for their furlough in America. They will be at Los Angeles. Dr. Watson is now hoping that he will be able to get away for the meeting of the North China Council in Peking which opens May the tenth, but a doctors movements are uncertain and he will not be sure that he is there until the ricksha coolies surround him at the Peking station!

With cordial regards from Dr. Watson, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Clara F. Watson

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

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This morning several hundred schoolboys, schoolgirls, church people and others escorted Mr. and Mrs. Pye some distance out of the city walls as they started for their furlough in America. They will be at the Conference of the North China Council in Peking which opens May the tenth, but a doctor's movements are uncertain and he will not be sure that he is there until rickshas coolies surround him at the Peking station!

With cordial regards from Dr. Watson, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Fenchow,

Apr. 27, 1917

REC'D MAY 28 1917

Fenchow, Shansi China,
April 29th, 1917.

478

Dr. William S. Strong,
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass

My dear Dr. Strong:- Enclosed are a few pictures Dr. Watson took the day after the fire in the Temples. A recent home letter tells something of the details. I am sorry that our printing paper was old which interfered with the clearness of the pictures.

Sincerely yours
Claro F. Watson

Clara F. Watson

Fenchow, Apr. 29, 1917

REC'D OCT 22 1917

Fenchowfu, Shansi, China

September 22nd, 1917.

Dear People at Home,

It has been a long time since I wrote anything - if not writing letters constitutes a vacation I am afraid I have had one. I studied Chinese all morning during the summer and the afternoon slipped away in various ways ending up with tennis and afternoon tea!

At last Miss McConnaughey an Miss Horn have arrived after a journey of exactly two weeks from Peking. There have been excessive rains since the first of August and the Peking-Hankow railroad has suffered the worst washouts in its history. Every inn except one at Shih Chia Chwang, the junction between the Shansi line and the Peking line, was washed away. Thousands of people have lost everything and it is said many are throwing themselves into the floods that have destroyed their homes, thinking that the easiest fate. At some points along the railroad many people were drowned. In Shansi too we have had our share. Not only have thousands had their entire crop destroyed but in many, many villages the water has entered the houses and ruined the little all that these people - always poor - possessed. A little village just outside the North suburb of the city was thus inundated and the inhabitants left with nothing but broken walls of their homes. Two people were drowned. The church people here cooked food and took it to them for four days. Poor China seems to have a succession of droughts and floods. A year ago they were praying desperately for rain and tis year too much rain has left them with starvation to face.

Perhaps the above will give you some idea of the condition of the road over which our Shansi party of six including Miss Munger of Taiku, two Chinese girls, and most fortunately Miss Bergamini who was returning from a hasty trip to Peking. They covered the places where the trains could not run in sedan chairs, Chinese carts, on mule and donkey, on foot, on construction trains, crossed rivers on men's backs, slept in freight cars. ate what they could find - and were right good sports even to the extent of writing poetry on the theme of their travels. The Fenchow division

was detained thirty miles from home for three days by a pouring rain which left the roads in such condition that it took two days instead of one to finish the journey. They received a compensating welcome and are now at work as if they had always been here

Miss Tolman was detained by illness but has now left Peking and will doubtless arrive in good time. Her engagement to Mr. Helde, a Y.M.C.A. secretary has just been announced. Although we wish her only joy we cannot help being sorry for ourselves and most especially for the girls' school where Miss Horn will be left all alone until some one else can be found and learn the language.

Mr. Bergamini, the longawated architect, arrived the last of August enthusiastic over the planning and building of the hospital. He expects to spend two years at it and felt he would like the independence of living in his own place so several rooms have been very attractively fitted up as library, drafting room and so forth. They are just finished and we are to give him a house warming this evening as a surprise. It is to take the form of a shower of jellies, utensils and so forth.

Sunday evening we were surprised by a call from the Chief of Police who brought up the medals for the doctors, which had just arrived from Peking. Dr. Watson ~~always~~ had received a letter from the governor last May telling him of the "decorations" which were to follow soon. Almost immediately the country became unsettled, the ten days monarchy was set up. the Republic restored and we supposed that very naturally amid such absorbing events, such affairs as decorations would be lost sight of. But everything seems to have been picked up where it was dropped and so also these medals to the Fenchow Hospital. They come from the Central government at Peking - the Ministry of the Interior issues them and are given, so the accompanyletter said, in recognition of the services rendered by the hospital during the epidemic of scarlet fever and diptheria last winter. Dr. Watson's decoration is second class, first degree, and the Chinese seemed to find pleasure in telling that it is the only one of that order in Shansi. Its

Very sincerely yours,

equivalent in military terms is a commander of five thousand men. Dr. Ma's is second class, third degree and is the same as commander of five hundred men. They can be taken away if the owner allows anyone else to wear them or does anything unworthy and if lost can be replaced for five dollars! Etiquette demanded that they call upon the local magistrate to express their thanks which they did the next day. The magistrate however was not able to receive them and accordingly with extreme courtesy called upon them the next day giving them the opportunity they wished.

You may be interested also in knowing that the leading men of the neighboring counties have for some time been preparing to present two banners, one to be hung in the new hospital, and one to be sent to the American Board as a token of their appreciation of their having established medical work here. We certainly appreciate their friendliness. We have been told that when the hospital building is actually started there are men not a few who will wish to contribute towards it. Certain it is that they will all rejoice in the attainment of their hopes.

Possibly you do not all know that all of the land needed has been in our possession some months, that some of it was given us by the government. It seems almost incredible that we could have secured without even more trouble than we had, a site containing so many of the sweet water wells of the city.

The two new dwellinghouses are nearly finished as well as the new dormitories for the high-school. It will be a relief to have them for the boys have had most inadequate quarters and the missionaries have been living two families to a house except ourselves. We have had the very agreeable share of having with us Miss Horn and Miss Tolman while Miss McConnaughey has now joined us. They hope however soon to keep house for themselves.

My duties as school-ma'am have begun with September, Edith in the third grade and William in the second. Janet will wait until she is six - her little mind seems almost too busy as it is.

Very sincerely yours, Clara F. Watson

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Very sincerely yours,

Sept 22 1917

Encl. Bonfu.

Clara M. Walter

Fenchowfu, Shansi, China

RECD DEC 21 1917

Nov. 13th, 1917. 480

Rev. William E. Strong D.D.
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:- The people of this region have so much appreciated the American Board's giving them medical aid and especially the fact that we are about to build a hospital which will serve them more adequately, that they have prepared a banner to send to the American Board in token of that appreciation. I am enclosing a copy of a general letter telling about the occasion, marking the part you would care to read. We are writing Mr. Harwood as being one of the principal givers of the money to the American Board.

It seems quite natural to be building again here in Fenchowfu and the buildings are the more appreciated because so long needed. The dormitory and the building with kitchen and dining-room for the boys' school are very artistic buildings as are also the two new residences. Dr. Watson has spent a good deal of time on general planning of the compound and on trees and shrubs. He wants to give the Chinese a really beautiful place which they may come and see any time . This not only helps to cultivate a love of the beautiful in them but helps to win us friends.

Every one in the station is busy - of course - but the strain is extra heavy because of both Mr. Pye's and Mr. Warner's being away. The numerous babies are all well and thriving.

This will reach you in time to bring best wishes for the Christmas season in which Dr. Watson joins me. It will not be a light-hearted Christ- such as America is familiar with, but it will be celebrated with a deeper thoughtfulness.

Very sincerely yours,

Clara F. Watson,

Fenchowfu, Shansi, China

Nov. 12th, 1917.

REC'D DEC 31 1917

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Very sincerely yours,

Jane E. Watson

Jane E. Watson

RECD DEC 21 1917

Fenchowfu, Shansi, China
Nov.11, 1917.

Dear Friends at Home.

"So many times while making my trips out to the hospital I have wished that some ~~of you~~ friends at home could ~~go too and~~ see some of these women and children - some cheerful, some sad; some poor, some well-to-do; all interesting and all sick. They are practically all surgical cases and a great many are tubercular. The daily dressings take a great deal of time so that Miss Ma (nurse) is very busy. But like most people she is happier when busy and finds time to show them pictures of life in America to make a baby's jacket, and do her sewing. She and I have this fall been finishing the bedding and clothing for the women patients in an effort to put the ward on a more sanitary basis. We can't make a modern hospital out of these present quarters - that will be the joy of the new hospital - but with our trained Chinese nurse to superintend things and new clothes and bedding conditions are certainly much better. Do not picture to yourselves spotless white linen sheets and nightclothes but clean jackets and trowsers of the native blue cloth with white for cases just operated upon, warm quilted jackets and trowsers, blue mattresses stuffed with straw and thick and warm to atone for the absence of brick beds heated with stoves; white comforters but with removable blue covers which can be washed after each user leaves, and sheets both blue and white. That completes our present equipment but it enables us to sterilize and store away their own clothing which can scarcely be considered sanitary to say the least

It has been hard to turn away so many applicants, but Dr. Watson has to do it every day, sometimes turning away four or five in a day among them nearly always someone from one two or three days journey - a longer journey than New York people make to get to the Mayo's in Minnesota. Most of the time lately we have had a patient in the bathroom which at least has the advantage of being a private room for a critical case. I am now planning on two hanging beds for babies which will leave that much floor space for others - on the principle of sky-scrapers you see. ~~There are different rates for the patients according to the class of food which is furnished, the cheapest being two hundred cash a day which is about the same as two dollars a day~~

at home so we feel that the charge at present is too high yet do not see how we can change just yet.

Would you care to hear about some of the individual patients? One pathetic little woman went sadly home yesterday. Hers was an advanced case of tuberculosis with many tubercular abscesses which will not heal, and with a finger which was amputated to save the arm. That was all healed but she did want to stay until a l well. However her mother-in-law was unwilling longer to pay her expenses and we could not urge a hopeless case to stay when so many who could be cured were waiting their opportunity for admission.

Another case is a young daughter-in-law of fourteen years with a tubercular leg which required extensive excising of the bone. Her pulse did not always want to beat the first two days but now she is doing well and is happy as can be. Her husband would not care for her if she were useless.

A poor little starved baby came about two we ks ago not for starvation but because of trouble with its eyes. That was easily cured though without a hospital he would probably have spent his days in darkness. When I first saw him he was a shocking sight. like an old man of eighty in looks, and literally a skeleton with a great sore on his hips from inadequate nourishment. Miss took interest in him, the hospital Bible woman carried him to the home of our cook's wife twice a day and she nursed him, while condensed milk helped out. He is not fat or chubby but a wonderfully differeht baby which delighted his father on a recent visit here so that he has secured a wet nurse to feed him when they go home.

Most attractive perhaps of all the recent patients was a little girl of eight years with a tubercular leg which was in a plaster cast. She was a veritable sunbeam in the women's ward. The missionary children prepared a book of blank paper and some crayons which they took out to her(of course they only saw her outdoors in th sunny court) and she spent hours drawing pictures which we think are very clever. I am sending the book which she gave me to the girls' club in Oberlin which sustains a bed in the hospital, to help them get acquaited with one of the children they have helped.

~~Some who see this letter have asked for a list of useful things which would be sent to the hospital. Perhaps some others would be interested in such a list or who have friends who would so I am venturing to enclose it with this letter.~~

My letter should be nearly finished and I have not yet written a word of this week's special event when the banners I have ~~I think mentioned were formally presented~~. Thirty-one of the leading men of seven neighboring counties were the donors, not a large number for they felt that it would mean more if only a few and they of the highest standing were included. Among the thirty-one are several ex-magistrates, the head of our city Board of Trade, a leading banker, one of the wealthiest men of the city, and the Chief of Police, a much more important official position than at home. They have been waiting ~~since last spring~~ for a time convenient to us when they could present these banners, one of which is to hang in the new hospital ~~and~~ while one is to be sent ~~home~~ in Berlin to the American Board in token of the~~ir~~ givers' appreciation of the Board's making it possible for their city to have a hospital. The latter is a very costly and beautiful banner of red satin with the artistic Chinese characters done in black velvet. ~~There are~~ On it four large characters which signify that the doctrine of Christianity is universal and available for all whether rich or poor. and below, in tiny characters, are the names of the givers. The one to be hung in the hospital is identical in lettering but of wood which makes it possible to hang it over the entrance door. The sentiment expressed in the motto it seems to me is very wonderful for only one of these men is a professed believer in Christianity. Mr Ching in his speech of presentation dwelt on how the work done by the hospital exemplified Christianity and on how much the hospital had already done for them.

Of course we had to make fitting preparations to receive these distinguished guests, ~~and~~ our Chinese advisers all agreed that we ought to entertain them with a feast, so it was arranged that they should be met at the front gate, escorted to certainn rooms where they should be served the inevitable tea and cakes, and that they should then be taken to the church where the [illegible], and Dr. Ma (Dr. [illegible] Chinese assistant) who were facing them bowed. The bowing was repeated, and [illegible] over a

program would be given and then to our house for the feast. ~~How~~ Here, as in America, giving a banquet is not such a feat if you have plenty of money - but that we did not have. Yet this must be done properly. Various hospital committees were put in charge of various details of the occasion and the hospital preacher became manager of the feast. First, where make the food? Our cellar where we have a Chinese stove with two holes was decided upon as the most convenient place. Next, who should make it? Three caterers were engaged but the manager did the planning and the buying. And last what should we have to eat? Bird's nest soup would be nice, but that costs twenty dollars an ounce so they discarded that. Ducks and fish were necessary but hard to get and expensive. But Mr. Lay soon planned a menu and by sending our servants reconnoitering in the country we procured the ducks and the fish as well as many other things. Before daylight the odors from the cellar began to ascend, right savory to my acclimated nose they were too. ~~They did~~ Everybody worked far into the night, indeed I suspected they worked all night. The next morning we began turning the house upside now. The Chinese insisted that the rugs must be removed; I demurred but the floor after the feast fully justified them. Two tables were prepared in the living room, two in the dining-room(we took the stove down to make room), and one in Dr. Watson's office. Each table seated ten making just fifty plates in all. Each table had a bouquet of chrysanthemums and there were a profusion of potted chrysanthemums about the rooms. We borrowed quantities of dishes from patient neighbors, and my tableboy with a hospital assistant kept the account and returned everyone without a slip.

Things were just nicely ready when we had sauntered outside for a breath when we heard the pop of firecrackers and scrambled to the front gate to see our guests arrive. The banners were in front borne on a chair and the men all rode carts from which they had alighted outside in courtesy. Well, the program as ~~I have~~ outlined it was carried out. After the tea every one went to the church where the guests were shown to the front seats. And then what a bowing there was. These thirty men all bowed, then Dr. Watson, Mr. Leete, and Dr. Ma (Dr Watson's Chinese associate) who were facing them bowed. The bowing was repeated, and

[illegible] but I had not talked over a

again and again but was finally over and the program begun. There was some singing including China's national song; some special music, the address by Mr. Ching who represented the donors of the banners and whose theme I have already spoken of, and responses by Dr. Ma and Dr. Watson. The former spoke in appreciation of what they had done and our lack of merit, and Dr. Watson made his chief thought the feeling that this was their hospital, the Fenchow hospital and that the best would be obtained by closest co-operation between them and us.

The feast followed and lasted two hours or more. The table in the office was a ladies table and we had a jolly time. I can't ~~on this, my fifth page,~~ attempt to describe what we had to eat. There were eight dishes of nuts, fruits and made-up cold dishes on the table to begin with. Then the hot dishes began to come, to the number of sixtyfour in all. Meat, chicken, duck, fish, vegetables in all imaginable forms, sweet soups and meat soups, several kind of biscuits and cakes served at suitable intervals, and lastly rice which is always eaten with the last soups served and is a very nice ending to a rich meal. Everyone seemed to think that our friends had been properly treated and we wereglad that things seemed to have moved off smoothly. ~~This week also witnessed another event I would like to describe, the wedding of the former Chief of Police at which Mr. Leete officiated. We all rejoiced that a man in his position was not afraid to come boldly to the church and have a Christian wedding. The bridal party and all the police who came wore huge paper roses pink - in their buttonholes and it seemed strange to see the bridegroom pass out apparently oblivious of his bride, but after all what did it matter?~~

~~Monday was our oldest little girl's eighth birthday so she invited the rest of the foreign circle including the babies to come for tea. She had a birthday cake with pink candles(our first real cake in about three months) and sherbet so they all three thought it a graat occasion.~~

The Industrial School is doing nicely. I have recently received two new women and they have done so well in every way. One woman who has been here

again and again but was finally over and the program began. There was some singing including China's national song; some special music; the address by Mr. Ching who represented the donors of the banners and whose theme I have already spoken of; and responses by Dr. Wu and Dr. Watson. The former spoke in appreciation of what they had done and our lack of merit, and Dr. Watson made his chief thought the feeling that this was their hospital, the Kenlow hospital and that the best would be obtained by closest operation between them and us.

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Sincerely yours
Clara F. Watson

a great guess promise of becoming an efficient Bible woman.

Fenchowfu, Shansi 482

January 14th, 1918

Dear People at Home,

Just a page to tell some of you at least who are readin g of "plague-swept Shansi" etc. in the papers what little we ourselves know about the situation. In the first place the plague referred to is of the pneumonic type i.e. it affects th lungs and the patient usually dies in two days. No one who gets it recovers. It is the same disease that ravaged Mongolia five years ago and carried off thirty or forty thousand people before it was checked. I believe it started in Mongolia this year. It has been devastating the part of Shansi north of the Great Wall and now has entered Shansi proper where it is so far confined to the northern part tho I have just heard that it is now near Taiyuanfu the capital of the Province. The train in northen Shansi is not running and telephone from Taiyuanfu today says that theline to Peking may soon stop also - the aim of course being to check the plague by stopping travel. I would hold this letter over for more definite word as to conditions north of Taiyuanfu were it not that the mail might thus be suddenly cut off.

We had heard nothing of the appearance of plague in Shansi until less than two weeks ago and a week ago today Dr. Watson received a telegram from the capital asking if he could help. Well even hospitals you have waited nine years for, your annual accounts, and various other urgent demands must give the preference to such an emergency and three days later he was off with our efficient and entusiastic Dr. Ma, two hospital assistants, a young man of position and intelligence as a sort of secretary to help in the transactingof business with officials and last but not least our faithful old cook who has served us since the day we landed in Fenchow and who leaves an extraordinary gap in the household. They were to get to Taiyuanfu on Saturday a d confer there as to the best measures to take.

Jan 16 th.

I wa interrupted by a call to the telephone! Now I suppose that sounds very commonplace to all you sophisticated people but I had not talked over a

elephone for two years and moreover this was the telephone sacred to the military. January 18th

Interrupted again and having had another talk with Dr. Watson on the phone I will skip intervening days and try to tell you what the situation is now. When he first telephoned he was expecting to leave with his party for Taichow, four days from Taiyuanfu, the next morning. General Chao, a young and efficient military man and a church member was to go with them and manage the several hundred soldiers necessary to such an expedition. But further difficulties arose about the necessary government support. So far the plague is apparently almost entirely confined to the part of the Province north of the Great Wall. Now there are five passes through this wall. If all but one were closed to travel and that one carefully guarded with a medical station, people held there for a certain length of time until it was certain they had no disease, the problem of keeping the plague out of Shansi and the rest of China would be solved. Unfortunately no guarantee that this will be done has been given as yet. The second factor in the change of plans was the arrival in Taiyuanfu of a suspicious case. Two soldiers riding toward Taiyuanfu saw a corpse beside the road and one of them dismounted to investigate. He died before he reached Taiyuanfu. His companion was being held in quarantine to await developments but of the outcome I have not heard.

A great many men from Fenchow do business in various cities in the plague district and are now coming home for New Year's. At Dr. Watson's suggestion we have asked the magistrate and the Chief of Police to keep record of the homes to which these men come and to report any sudden and suspicious deaths With the telegraph and telephone at our disposal Dr. Watson can easily be kept informed of affairs here and hurry back if necessary.

The Chinese did not seem particularly afraid of diptheria and scarlet fever last winter when hundreds died of those diseases but they are afraid of the plague and that fact may help some. A rumor was brought to me yesterday that two men had been on the street the night before and died the next morning. The informant said that I must send at once for the doctor. I had the hospi-

Clara F. Watson

al assistant trace down the cases both of whom had been ill some time which proved that it was not the plague.

The measures to be taken if a disease like this is prevented from spreading must necessarily be strenuous and it is not surprising that in an ignorant community there should be difficulty in forcing the people to do what must be done. Mr. Wu Lien Te and Dr. Lewis of Paotingfu were surrounded by a mob in the city where they are working to combat the plague and have altogether had a very unpleasant time.. The officials they had to work with were ~~not those of Shansi~~ under the control of Peking and not of Taiyuanfu.

Every one had a fine Christmas each department, boys' school, girls' school the women etc. had their own good times. One of the nicest things I thought was a serenade of Christmas songs which sounded very sweet in the clear air of early morning. The first singers who were heard about three were some of our servants while along about five a young men's quartet took up the carols. Coming down stairs early I found them warming themselves in the kitchen and drinking hot water. It was great fun to have them come into the toasty dining room and have cakes and candies.

There are now ten women in the Industrial School embroidering linens and making Chinese dolls men, women and children, farmers, scholars, and brides with small feet and big. They seem to think it is quite a lark to make dolls and pull out their own hair that their creations may be complete. There are some very nice women working and I feel, sure that some of them will be of great help to us in our work some day. I know of no other industrial work for women of this sort where they live on the compound and it does of course add to the running expenses. There are of course many women wanting work who cannot leave home but but since I have to refuse admission to so many as it is, that is scarcely an objection. The advantages of the plan are obvious. We become thoroly acquainted with the women and they live here in the church atmosphere surrounded with good influences, have their sociable times evenings with prayers and regular instruction in the Bible and learning to read, and their children have the great advantage of the kindergarten.

My "just a page" seems to be at an end! Very sincerely yours,

Clara F. Watson

Dec. 14, 1918

Fairchild

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Clara E. Wilcox

A. B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
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MAUDE B. WARNER, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

1183

January 19th, 1918.

Dr. William E. Strong
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:- In Dr. Watson's absence may I acknowledge your letter of December 15th which came two days ago? I know he will appreciate your words of encouragment. At present he is at Taiyuanfu trying to assist in plague prevention work as the letter I enclose will explain. Dr. Edwards of Taiyuan-fu left on his bicycle Monday for Taichow, fifteen miles from one of the main passes through the Great Wall, Dr. Watson, Dr. Ma and party were to complete the equipment and leave the next day, but there was some difficulty in the arrangements for carts and before they got away they disvovered that the agreement to close all but this one pass through the wall was not to be carried out. This seemed essential to the success of prevention work. As no doctor was left in Taiyuanfu and as the plague is now on this side of the wall Dr. Watson is still there organizing a quarantine station and trying to work in cooperation with officials, but when he telephoned last night he thought it likely that it might still be possible for him to go north as he had planned. There was to be an important plague conference (Minister of Interior etc) at Peking yesterday after which Dr. Young was to see him in Taiyuanfu. A clearer course of action will then be possible. As one of the main roads from the plague district to Fenchow runs through Chi Kou on the Yellow River and not through Taiyuanfu where there is a quaratine station it may be that he will have to return to Fenchow and protect things here.

Fenchow
Rec'd Feb 1918

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JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

I have had plague suits, masks and such equipment made and Mr. Leete has directions for the proper disposal of the bodies in case need arises. The magistrate has promised to report arrivals from these northern cities and it may be possible to arrange a special inn where they may stop when they first arrive.

Dr. Watson may already have written you of this much more explicitly than I have done but I know his every minute is full and have written accordingly.

You have of course long since been informed of the appointment of Dr. Clara Nutting to Fenchow. She is very much pleased - of our own satisfaction I do not need to speak. A woman's hospital without the woman doctor seemed an impossibility.

Wishing you a glad New Year, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Clara F. Watson

Fenchow

Feb. 4th.

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REC'D OCT 14 1918

A. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
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MAUDE B. WARNER, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

484

August 17th, 1918,

Rev. William E. Strong,
42, Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:- Enclosed is a letter (copy) that Dr. Watson thought might be of interest to you, I enclose also a few pages relating to the plague - as a matter of ancient history! These bulletins were sent out daily after the workers in the field had telephoned their reports to Taiyuanfu where Mrs. Wampler of the Church of the Brethren Mission put them into form. They were a great satisfaction to those of us who had husbands working two weeks' journey away from home.

Dr. Watson will soon be answering your recent letter. It brought the first news we have thus far had of Miss Mapes' little romance in Boston. It is the fourth experience of that sort for us!

Doubtless you have had considerable correspondence regarding Mr. Warner though no definite word has been sent because there was nothing definite to say until Mr. Warner actually went to Taiku. This we continued to hope until the last minute he would not do but that hope is ended now by his final packing of furniture preparatory to leaving within the week. The station unanimously felt most strongly that he should wait a year or until ~~until~~ his successor in Fenchow and the salary for a normal school man were found. When we could not persuade him to that course the station sent a formal letter to him urging that he at least wait until Mr. Pye and Mr. Fairfild arrive, and pointing out that in thus leaving the work to which he was appointed, without the authorization of station or district, and before the American Board had authorized the opening of

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

a new department ~~involving~~ involving the appointment and salary of a new missionary he was taking the responsibility upon himself. In other words the station still adheres to its own and the policy of the Board that there should be a missionary solely in charge of our primary and out-station schools. We are wasting no time in trying to find his successor but in these times that is not easy. In the meantime this most important part of our work must continue its unstandardized course. The men have held on these four years hoping that when this year came Mr. Warner would be able to assume control.

Mr. Warner's theory is that he can run the Fenchow schools from Taiku. The folly of this has been pointed out to him clearly, the Chinese say it would be impossible, and at District meeting last April Mr. Corbin also stated that it could not be done. It would be about as sensible as trying to run a hospital in Fenchow with the doctor residing in Taiku.

This is a bare outline of this difficult situation. Dr. Watson will write more if he has time but I have tried to help him out to this extent. He came out here to the mills hoping to spend this last week of our stay. Yesterday however was spent in the city doind a Caesarean section. The summer has been busy because of Dr. ma's absence in Tunghsien. Dr. An arrived a few days ago and is taking hold well.

Percy Theodore Junior is doing fine. When we celebrate his first birthday we shall put another candle on the cake for you.

Very sincerely yours,

Clara F. Watson

Shanni

REC'D NOV 15 1919

Fenchow, Shansi, China,

485

October 8th, 1919.

Rev. William E. Strong,

14 Beacon St.,

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr.Strong:-When Mrs. Wolfe returned from furlough last May she told us that you did not understand about the banner that they took to you from here. In a letter to you dated Nov. 13th, 1917 and enclosing a home letter of Nov.11th, I told about the presentation of this banner and the feast we gave in accepting it for the American Board. Of course the letter and the banner were some months apart and doubtless you are over supplied with such things. It is a large red silk one with four large characters in blackvelvet which mean that the Christian idea of helping mankind makes Christianity a universal religion. The small characters are the names of the people who presented the banner. It is interesting to note that the givers who composed this sentiment are not Christians.

About a month ago I mailed you a copy of the first number of our station paper. Our idea is to issue it every two months and make it small enough so that busy people will have time to look it through. The next number is now in the hands of the printer. It is a rather fat number but it is a special hospital issue and Dr. Watson wantd to send it to such a large number of people that he took up a rather wide range of topics thinking some would appeal especially to doctors and so on.

Dr. Patton was appealed to not to permit the Boaed to pay too much attention to the "boosters", by an old Peking missionary. In America however the slogan has always appeared to be "Be a booster" and I don't see how missionary work can be run unless the missionaries who are on the field boost their work. Within limits it is natural to tell of the work which one knows in detail and for which he is especially responsible. It does not seem to me that any mission station should sit down and say "Its not the missionaries business to raise funds and find workers - that's up to the Board", and then complain that things don't come their way fast enough.

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I just returned last Saturday from a visit to the dentist in Peking to find that Dr. Watson had left the preceding Monday to investigate rumors of plague at LinHsien five days northwest of Fenchow. The telegram came from Taiyuanfu Saturday night, and Monday morning Dr. Watson with two hospital assistants who have done plague service twice before started for the infected district. The six days since their arrival at LinHsien have been spent investigating in the villages stopping traffic and business and so on. So far ten towns were infected and there had been 215 deaths. This time it is the bubonic plague, for variety, which is less fatal than the pneumonic which so far as known out here has a mortality of 100%, but it is less easily eradicated than the pnemonic because of the difficulty of killing off the rats which carry the disease.

In the three years and a half since our return from furlough we have had a violent epidemic of scarlet fever and diptheria which devastated most of the homes of the city, the victims often living only a couple of days; the pneumonic plague of 1917-18; the Spanish Influenza in this same Lin Hsien region from which there was not one known recovery so that it was practically a plague; and this present epidemic of the bubonic plague. The widespread epidemic of cholera has not come to our Province.

I was able in Peking to meet Miss Kellogg, the new nurse for Fenchow, when she arrived at the station. She is a splendid addition to our group and we are so glad to have a nurse getting ready to take up work in the new hospital.

I think Dr. Watson did not get the photographs of the new building mailed to you. I will enclose a few in this letter.

Hoping you were able to get some good vacation from the office I am

Very sincerely yours,

Clara H. Watson

Feuchow

Oct. 3, 1910

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A. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
JAMES L. BARTON, LL. D., Foreign Secretary.
CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D. D., Home Secretary.
FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer.
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MRS. S. E. HURLBUT, Treasurer.
TIENTSIN, CHINA, 38 Rue de L'Amirante
Union Missionary Business Agency, A. C. GRIMES.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

REC'D MAR 17 1919

FENCHOW STAFF:—
WATTS O. PYE, B. D.
PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.
CLARA F. WATSON, B. L.
GERTRUDE CHANEY, B. A.
GRACE McCONNAUGHEY, B. A.
WILLIAM R. LEETE, M. A.
ANNA K. LEETE, B. A.
MAUDE BOWMAN, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.
ARTHUR W. HUMMEL, M. A.
RUTH B. HUMMEL, B. A.
FRANK B. WARNER, B. A.

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Fenchow, Shansi, China

Feb. 7th, 1919.

Rev. William E. Strong,

14 Beacon St.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Strong:- Enclosed in this letter are a few pictures of the new hospital and of the plague work in Northern Shansi last year along with a general home letter of mine telling a little about the plague expedition of this year. The pictures were never sent last year because Dr. Watson always continued to hope that he would have time to write a story of his trip which as you might imagine was full of most interesting incidents and stories .

In another month, perhaps less, work on the new hospital can be resumed. Mr. Bergamini is now in Tungchow helping with plans for the boys' school there and planning also to buy building materials in Tientsin for the work here.

The regular hospital work was stopped by the absence of practically the whole staff on plague work but will be taken up again after next week when China settles down again after settling accounts and enjoying the festivities of the Chinese New Year. The rest of the workers investigating plague returned last evening including Dr. Chin who was sent out to the infected district by the Nei Wu Pu at Peking. We entertained them to the number of ten at a foreign dinner party last night. Entertaining seems to be quite a feature of Chinese life.

This letter brings with it our best wishes for the New Year which is not entirely over.

Very sincerely yours, Clara F. Watson .

Fenchow

Feb. 7, 1918.

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REC'D MAR 17 1919

Fenchow, Shansi, China

January, 1919 -the 27th.

Dear People at Home,

Ever since Dr. Watson left about two weeks ago I have wanted to tell you something about the situation as regards the plague, but have been waiting for as definite information as possible On January sixth, exactly one year from the day he received similar word from Taiyuanfu when the plague broke out last year, Dr. Watson received a telegram from Yien Tutu, the governor of the province saying that he had heard there was plague west of here and requesting him to investigate. Two hospital assistants who worked for two months in the anti-plague campaign last year were outfitted and sent to the place to investigate. They telephoned soon after arrival that it was plague and the next morning the Watson household was some busy place getting the doctor ready. As is always the case everyone of low and high degree had some minute business that could not possibly wait until his return, so that he did well to get ~~put~~ his microscope packed and sign a couple of checks!

It is a four days trip over the mountains to Lin hsien and the villages reported to have the disease are all about a day's ride from there. It has been an unusually cold winter and on the snow covered mountains the cold is piercing so quantities of warm clothing, fur coat, fur lined shoes and gloves were essential. Those who worked last year were all given furlined coats so Dr. Watson was fortunately equipped with that. Personally I think he had earned it. Bedding also has to be taken on these trips and food also for although Dr. Watson is fond of Chinese food he could not be sure of always being able to get that. So a large food box filled with tins of milk, cocoa jams, cookies, and bread was packed.

Dr. An of our hospital staff, another hospital assistant, a servant, and a few policemen sent by the local official, made quite an array with the mule litters and horses.

Upon arriving at Lin hsien they found that the magistrate there had closed

the roads very effectually and that apparently the disease was very limited in its spread. The way this magistrate upon hearing the first rumors of an epidemic disease used the measures adopted in stopping it last year and telegraphed the governor who immediately set about to investigate, has been a shining example of what they can do when convinced. If the plague last year had been at once reported how many lives might have been saved.

I do not yet know whether they discovered where the first case came from but the first man in that vicinity to have the disease was one of nine brothers and all the cases can be traced back to him. Of the twenty-nine members of their families all caught the disease except two, one a child of eleven the other a baby, and all died. One of the pitiable features of a scourge like this is that naturally the adults of the family who care for the sick are the first to die and the little children are left with no one to care for them. A week ago there had been in all eighty-three deaths in these little villages.

As to whether it is the plague or ~~the spanish influ~~ some other disease nza no absolutely definite statements can yet be made. Dr. Watson has now returned and made further microscopical examinations of the cultures he took and has found no plague bacillus, only other organisms which can be identified only by bacteriological culture methods. The flu went through this same diartict in October and December causing a rather high mortality but was nowhere near as fatal as this. Dr. Chin of the Department of the Interior at Peking unearthed the last child who died and has taken out a piece of tissue to take back to the laboratories in Peking for bacteriological culture. This proceeding caused no disturbance but a foreigner would not have done such a thing with equal immunity probably.

Whether pneumonic plague or not is not of somuch practical importance for the methods used to stop it and to protect the workers are the same. Everyone exposed to the disease got it except a few children who did not come in close contact with it, and everyone who got it died. The progress of the disease is rapid death ensuing in one to three days. Fatal as the influenza has

been at home it is nothing like a hundred per cent which is the record of the plague and of this disease whatever is. This recent outbreak was confined to isolated mountain districts which made its control much easier.

The greatest event in our recent annals is the arrival at Christmas time of three ladies to supervise the women's work. Miss Walton comes to help in the women's school and touring, Miss McClure comes to develop our great western field where there has been no work at all done for women farther away than Liu Lin Chen. Her support is "new money" and the people who send her are helping to develop her field by building a girls'school, rooms for women's work and a room for missionaries to stay when passing through Liu Lin Chen. Miss Mc'Clure is large of person and large of heart with a poise and reserve that will make her a power in this great new undertaking. The third new member of the station is Dr. Nutting who has thought of Fenchow for seven years and upon whom our hopes have been pinned all that time. It was a great day for the medical work when she arrived and the hospital staff showed their satisfaction in no unmistakable way by going a long distance outside the city on a snowy day to meet her and later by giving a feast in her honor. I do not see how it would be possible for a person to fit into a place more perfectly than she has done and she is already making friends by her sypathetic attitude towards the Chinese. As a woman physician homes will be opened to her that would never otherwise be given us to enter.

Another real event for ~~us who live in~~ the Interior and cannot often prevail upon upon folk to come to the wilds separated from Peking by five days of travel(ten days travelling added to the time spent here often makes the undertaking impossible from the standpoint of time consumed alone) was the visit of Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith. It is not an easy trip for one used to the comforts of travel in America and we certainly appreciated his coming! Most unfortunately the influenza epidemic was at its height. Servants, school-boys and girls, teachers, preachers everyone was down so that everything planned for him had to be given up. Even the ordinary Sunday service was mostly a matter of empty seats. But his visit was a stiulus to us and I hope you will hear him if you have opportunity. Sincerely yours Clara L. Watson

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Teng Shih K'ou, Peking, China, Nov. 12th 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, Secretary
A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

By this the first mail due to reach you from here I report my arrival with Mrs. Wickes, that is, our arrival, in Peking yesterday, Nov. 11th, and thereby, I judge, at our mission, though we have been in its field since last Thursday. We were with the Chandlers in Tientsin from Thursday night till Monday morning and thus gained a fine introduction to new and old in North China, Mr Ewing, Miss Davis, and Miss Paxson of the Y.W.C.A. assisting. We reached Peking at eleven o'clock yesterday, and are comfortably installed for the present with the Martins. We hear very good things of the language school, and attended our first session this morning. Our private teacher comes to-morrow morning. We are very glad to be here at last, though we enjoyed our trip too. Mr. Wiggin should hear from me soon.

Yours cordially, Dean R. Wickes.

Peking - Nov. 12 - 1912

FEB 13 1913

Peking, January 16th 1913.

My dear people:-

This is my first attempt to write the same things to different people at the same time; so "please excuse mistakes and a bad pen".

On Monday of this week we had a privilege which I am told has not been granted to foreigners since 1900. The doctors of the China Medical Missionary Association had opened to them by Government order the grounds of the "Winter Palace", an extensive park occupying about half the western side of the Imperial City, and they were allowed to take with them their hosts and hostesses, among whom ~~Fanny~~ Mrs. Wicker and I and the Martins were counted,

In rickshas we went through the eastern gate of the Imperial City, north along the side of the Forbidden City, where the Imperial family are still permitted to reside, west through a roadway between it and the "Coal Hill", beautiful and forbidden, and were soon at the first gate of the park. Thence by official requirement we went about half a mile south to a gate through which it is said the high officials passed to audience when the sovereign was in residence at the Lake Palace. Inside we found, after getting out of the walled courts about the gate, that we were in a large open place. The park is about a mile and a half long, from north to south, and about a quarter of a mile wide. Perhaps half of its area is included in a chain of three artificial lakes connected by short channels over which there are long bridges. There was thick ice on these lakes, and our party struck off across one of them on a track where the light covering of snow had been swept off. We came in near the southern end of the middle lake, and our chief objective point was made a group of structures on a high island in the northern one.

On the west side of the lake we first came to a very handsome building with elaborate carved and painted decorations and with a large white marble porch or platform with a number of flights of steps and a large number of carved marble posts in front of it, the white marble making a beautiful contrast to the dark reds and other color of the building behind. At the side a door was open, and we stepped through into a courtyard surrounded by buildings, along the walls of which were square, slate-colored tablets, like black-boards, covered with inscriptions in Chinese characters. We didn't stop to read them, but I have since found a picture of the building where it is called a temple to the memory of virtuous emperors of previous dynasties. There is no dynasty now; so we must say,"dynasties before the last". As with perhaps all the temples I have seen tall grass was growing on parts of the tiled roof, but wire nettings kept birds away from the most elaborate carvings, and otherwise it appeared in good condition, which many structures about the grounds did not.

A little farther along were two long one-story buildings in which were elegant though rather small railroad cars, and a good many sections of very narrow gauge track were piled near by, all evidently an Imperial toy and suggestive of the beginnings of the great economic and intellectual changes in China, where the Western "fire-cart" has now become very popular.

Crossing again to the eastern side by a beautiful great marble bridge we next ascended a high terrace or mound supported by a wall, on which in a grove of ancient pines stood a temple containing an image, the flesh parts of very pale green jade, hands and crossed feet showing, and the garments bordered with brilliant jewels, or perhaps imitations. It was called and seemed to be

a Buddha, and that worship is still carried on there was indicated by the presence in front of it of a row of five or six small plates each with a similar pile of slices of what might have been bread or light colored cheese with something red like a cherry on top. The room looked pretty bare, but the wrinkled attendant spoke of gold and silver that there used to be. In the court before the temple is a remarkable jade bowl, made of a single piece and beautifully carved with forms of monsters.

We next crossed to the island, and began to ascend through structures appropriately termed a "pile of clouds". The whole height was perhaps not more than a hundred feet from the water, but the ascents were steep, by flights of steps some of which had marble balustrades carved in cloud patterns, as I remember it, and there were a number of terraces and buildings. At the top was a large bell-shaped brick dagoba, whose top I suspect to be the highest point in Peking, its only rival being the pavilions on the Coal Hill a little to the east. In the shelter of this, on its south side, raised on a base of about a fifteen foot cube, was a cubical shrine, its outside of greenish tiles each bearing an identical figure of a cross-legged personage suggesting a Buddha. Through xs rents in a screen inside a heavy grating we could see a bronze-colored image, with many feet resting on prostrate animal and human forms, many hands, two holding the ends of a long string of human heads, and with a sort of diadem of white human skulls. All x were considerably under life size, and the whole was less realistic and repulsive than some Indian idols I have seen though very similar to them.

But the view from the platform about this shrine, to which stairways led up from the dagoba platform, was magnificent. To the

west at a little distance were the mountains with large patches of snow, and nearer, the western part of the city with the Catholic cathedral that stood siege in 1900 and a high Buddhist structure near by. In all directions but to the north, hidden by the dagoba, we could see the broad gable-roofed towers at the corners and gates of the city, and inside, the city itself, largely an expanse of low buildings, in which the Catholic churches stood out distinctly. Near by, to the southwest, lay the Forbidden City within its moat and high wall. I was surprised to see it an almost solid mass of great gabled roofs, evidently covering large buildings. These were all tiled with the Imperial yellow, such tiles being also much used in the park where we were. That should make a wonderful civic as well as national center some day, and the park should be a great boon to the people of Peking. At some distance to the east we could see the flag of the Republic floating over the buildings where the President lives. He must be a remarkable man, for while they say that less than two years ago he was the most generally hated man in China it appears as though he will be the general choice of the people for President at the coming election. It was with reluctance that we left our point of vantage.

On our way back to the gate where we had entered we went aside to see some of the "foreign" buildings erected by the late Empress Dowager. Though the doors were sealed as well as locked we could see inside some very elaborate and handsome combinations of Chinese and European decorations and furnishings, including the throne on which she used to receive foreign ladies of distinction. Though some have called the buildings "monstrosities" they are prehaps more attractive than most of the foreign style buildings one sees in Peking at least, though much less graceful than the pure Chinese buildings in the park, of which we had time to see only a part.

Dean R. Wickes.

to Friends ✓

Peking - Jan. 16-1913

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FEB 13 1913

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Teng shih k'ou, Peking, Jan. 21, 1913.

Rev. James L. Barton, Sec'y. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I was much pleased to receive your letter of Dec. 20th a few days ago, and will give you soon a report on the language school as you request. To-day I am sending home a brief account of our visit last week to the Western Park, and as I have an extra copy thought I would send it to you.

We have now two weeks of vacation from the language school after having passed, I hope successfully, the examinations at the end of the first term. As we arrived three weeks after the opening of the school and both Mrs.Wickes and myself have been incapacitated part of the time, I by a bilious attack and she by stys, we feel rather pleased with our progress, though the class probably went a little more slowly than it would have done otherwise on our account. We are glad to report that we are now in good health and hope to be ready for better work next term, though Mrs. Wickes doubtless worked too hard for a while, and I likewise for a shorter time.

As the Martins left last evening for some weeks in Shansi we are for the first time in charge of a house. All has gone smoothly so far. China is surely a wonderful place to be now, and we are enjoying our life here very much.

Mrs. Wickes joins me in kindest regards to yourself and the others in Boston.

Very sincerely yours,

Dean R. Wickes.

Peking -

Jan. 21-1913

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Mrs. Wickes joins me in kindest regards to yourself and the others in Boston.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank R. Wickes

MAR 7 1913

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American Board Mission, Peking, January 20th 1913.

Dear People

We have been in China nearly three months now, and are beginning to feel a little at home here despite the immense number of things that are still strange to us and not understood. We probably worked too hard just at first in trying to get a little foothold in the strange language and other strange sights, sounds, and experiences that pressed upon us. Each of us was kept from active study for a time, but in spite of this and our starting three weeks after some of our class in the language school the reports we have just received for the work of the first term give us each a mark of 92%, each of us having on the stiff examination a mark of 91. We are having a two-weeks vacation from the school now, though our personal teacher comes again this week for work in the mornings. We are better adjusted to conditions here now, and the work of next term should press on us less heavily.

The attitude of the Chinese here toward the United States seems, so far as I have observed, to be very friendly. It is suggested by the words used for "American" and "United States", which literally mean "beautiful," or "admirable, country." Government officials express a new sympathy with the patriotic feelings of Americans now that China is also freed from despotic rule and become a republic. Along with this they are impatient at America's long delay in formally recognizing the existing government. Both these feelings were strongly brought out at the dinner of the American College Club held on the 17th of last month, at which some two hundred former students in American colleges and universities, Chinese and Americans together, had an enthusiastic evening. The banners and pennants of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Oberlin, and the rest, together with the successive strains of "Old Nassau", the Yale "Boola", and "Fair Harvard", and the

vigorously given cheers and yells made it hard to realize that one was not actually in the United States. The speeches were on a high plane, including an extended message sent by the Premier, Hon. Chao Ping Chun. In the closing address C. T. Wang, who is associated with Sun Yat Sen in his work of railroad development and also gives much time to the general administration of the Young Men's Christian Associations of China, gave an admirable presentation of what China might expect from those who had studied in America, closing by saying that they should work for the good of the nation and "for the honor of God." This speech was given the heartiest applause of the evening. The Chinese who have studied in America must be of exceedingly great significance in the future relations of the two countries. That America will thus have an increasing influence is indicated by the fact that there are now in the Ching Hwa College just outside Peking 300 students, from all but one of the eighteen provinces, being prepared to go to America at government expense for advanced study. The school is headed by two Yale men, Chinese, and has ten Chinese and eighteen American teachers, the latter a splendid set, earnestly and outspokenly Christian. There has recently been organized in Peking a Chinese and American Alliance Association by Chinese men of influence together with some of the American missionaries. Its meetings have so far been held in our American Board chapel and parish house. It includes a number of members of the National Assembly, and the President of that Assembly is its Chinese President. Its aim is to foster helpful relations between the two republics.

During the triennial convention of the China Medical Missionary Associationk held recently in Peking, at which men from many Missions and many parts of China came together, the missionary doctors were recognized by the government authorities to a remarkable extent. On Monday the Western Park, for many years closed to foreigners and mostly to Chinese as the private grounds of the Imperial family, was

opened by government order to them and their families and their hosts and hostesses, and guides were furnished to conduct them about its temples and palaces. Later in the week the delegates themselves were invited to a special reception by the President, Yuan Shih Kai, who made a very cordial address to them in which he expressed his high appreciation of the work of the medical missionaries both in connection with the plague two years ago and during the revolution a year ago, and spoke favorably of their education of the people along sanitary lines. For Friday evening the President of the Board of Foreign Affairs invited them to a reception in its beautiful modern building. There there were band music and elaborate refreshments, and the delegates met and mingled informally with high government and educational officers. Such attention from the government would be remarkable even in America.

The recent General Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of China was given notable recognition by the heads of the Government, having, ~~I believe,~~ an address of welcome from the Premier, and being given a special reception by the President, at which he spoke most cordially of their work. F. S. Brockman, their General Secretary for China and Korea, told us at a meeting of the Peking Missionary Association that the Provincial Assembly of Kirin Province, Manchuria, had voted requesting the Association to open work in every Hsien or district town in the Province. He said also that he and Mr. Wang had been up till nearly one o'clock the night before receiving delegation after delegation from different provinces, each urging that its city be the next in which work should be taken up, and naming in almost every case the Governor of the Province as one of those who particularly urged the taking up of the work. He said that the foundation of the Associations ~~in~~ is being laid in groups for Bible study; and their relation with other missionary bodies and

the churches is very close.

In other ways a changed attitude toward Christianity and the Bible is to be noted. Requests are coming from Government schools for men to teach Bible classes. In the Government University at Tientsin, where formerly it would have been impossible to have such a thing, there are this year three Bible classes, one taught by a regular member of the faculty (an American) and one by R. E. Chandler of our own Mission. A similar request has been met by our missionaries in Tungchou from the Government Normal School there. A (Chinese) Doctor of Philosophy from Shanghai has recently said that men of intelligence in China are now beginning to look to the Bible for knowledge of the secret of national permanence and strength. I am eager to help them find it there.

We rejoice that you there and we here are bound together at such a time in the task of helping on God's kingdom in this great part of the world.

Yours sincerely,

Dean R. Wickes

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Yours sincerely,

Henry F. Wishart

Jan. 26-1913

Friends

Peking.

OCT 27 1913

Tungchou near Peking, Sept. 24th 1913.

Dear People:-

Our first summer in China was spent quietly and pleasantly at Pei Tai Ho, the chief resort of North China Missionaries, where the sea breezes helped us to carry on some hours daily of language study. Its chief event for us was the annual "Mission Meeting", lasting for over a week in the early part of last month and bringing together a goodly company of our missionaries from the six "North China" stations and one representing Shansi, now becoming part of the same Mission. It gave us a welcome opportunity for better acquaintance with the people who are carrying on the work here, and as we listened to the reports and discussions day by day we became more and more convinced that they are a group of men and women of wonderfully fine Christian spirit and of unusual ability. The reports from the different stations showed not only considerable accessions to the churches but almost everywhere greater activity and the assumption of more responsibility on the part of Chinese Christians and also, on the part of non-Christians, a new interest in Christianity and openness to its message. The eagerness with which students in the large Government schools in Paotingfu welcomed the beginning of work for them along the lines of the Young Men's Christian Association led to the conviction of workers there that in such work we could render our greatest service in that city. It is accordingly planned that Mr. Hubbard, a new recruit for that Station, after a period of language study should give most of his time to that work, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The need for reinforcements was impressed upon us very strongly.

It was brought out that with all the efforts that have been put forth to secure more workers from America the force is no larger than it was many years ago. Yet the demands of the work are far greater. Moreover in view of general conditions in America we are told from the home end that there is little hope that the Board can undertake to send out any considerable reinforcements for some time. Yet it would seem that such are imperatively needed, if the work already opened up is not to suffer for lack of trained men and women to guide and direct it. This outlook at home led the Mission seriously to consider whether some one of the six stations ought not to be given up in order that the work still carried on might have something like an adequate supply of men and means. It was decided that this question should be discussed with President Capen when he visits us next January. Faith however was renewed on another day, and requests were finally made for new workers for each of the stations, with even more definiteness than in former years. May the means and men be offered that will permit the granting of them!

The close of Dr. Sheffield's forty years of faithful and efficient service in North China, on July first, seemed like a triumph. The college at Tungchou is a notable monument, and his face as we saw it on that day showed a peace such as the world can not give or take away.

Political conditions seem to be becoming more settled. The rebellion appears to have mainly spent its force, though its trail of disorder still persists in certain regions. Work on the Constitution is proceeding, and it is proposed to hold the Presidential election on October tenth. As the coalition party, which favors Yuan Shih Kai, now has a working majority in both houses of the

Assembly it appears certain that he will be chosen as the permanent President (permanent as opposed to provisional). A new Cabinet has been formed, of the character and ability of whose members very good things are said.

When we returned to Peking we found the work progressing enthusiastically. The Chinese church that meets in our compound had voted to increase its pastor's salary and to call an assistant pastor, the funds for both salaries having been entirely pledged by their own number, almost all poor people. They had also elected a board of trustees, a step forward in self-direction. We found the boys' school starting up with more pupils than at any time last year, the fees charged being also considerably higher, sons of high officials also coming in increased numbers. The classes for women were also being eagerly sought by numbers of those from upper-class families. Dr. Young, just returned from furlough, said that things looked as much changed in China after a year of absence as they did in America after seven years, one striking thing being the appearance of the young women, many now doing up the hair, somewhat in foreign style, whereas when he left all let it hang down the back.

We have now moved to our station in Tungchou, twelve miles east of Peking with good railroad connection, two trains a day each way, and are getting pretty well settled in our new home. We have very pleasant quarters in three rooms, two attached to and one in the house of Mr. Galt, Principal of the College, whom with Mrs. Galt we find the best of neighbors. We have begun keeping house for ourselves, and find it so far a very enjoyable experience. Our immediate surroundings are beautiful, the mission premises, which include much open ground besides the buildings of the college and girls' school, being nearly a mile in circumference, I should say, with

many trees and about the houses considerable grass, shrubs, and flowers. The "Tungchou circle" of missionaries has a wide reputation, and we are very glad to come into its fellowship, having become much attached to our Peking people before. We are glad to find that there is a good spirit of cooperation in civic matters here between missionaries and prominent men in the city, ~~men~~ who are not themselves Christians and who once "would have been ashamed to be seen dead with us," in the words of one missionary.

The College, the number of whose students passed the hundred mark last year, this year has about a hundred and fifty, and the opening of the year's work seems tox show a very good spirit among them. The first evening after our arrival they had a reception to the new students and new faculty members. After the old students and other guests had gathered the new students were brought up in a body to the sound of a fusillade of ~~21~~ large fire-crackers, being received with loud hand-clapping. Following them the recent accessions to the faculty, two Chinese teachers, Mr. Frame, just transferred to the college work, and myself, a member by anticipation, were similarly introduced. After we were seated in places of honor Mrs. Wickes was brought and seated beside us. There were a number of speeches, by representatives of the students and faculty, old and new, which seemed much enjoyed, and they accepted two songs in place of a speech and song from me which were down on the mimeographed program. The plates piled with nuts, candies, and dried fruits were passed, and various games and stunts, including a potato race by faculty men, and more music, from a quartet, the whole company, and three gramophones, brought the program ~~down~~ up to the benediction.

The next day, Sunday, I went to morning service in the Chinese church, where the students are required to attend, and heard Pres-

Dean R. Wickes

ident Galt preach a fine sermon on "Sincerity". In the afternoon I was asked to speak to the students at their Bible school hour in preparation for their enrolling in classes for Bible study. Mr. Galt interpreted for me, and I found them a very interesting and attentive audience.

One of the faculty returned the other day from assisting in a two days "Bible Institute" conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association in Tientsin for pushing forward Bible study among the students in the Government schools. As many as 1,000 picked students attended a single meeting, mostly men not Christians or previously in Bible classes, invited through the five hundred that have been in such classes since Mr. Eddy's visit last winter. During these seven months as many as fifty of the Government students there have united with the church. A straw indicating which way the wind is blowing may be found in an incident of these meetings. When Dr. Arthur Smith in concluding his address held up before the audience a copy of the Bible the students broke into hearty applause. That this was meant for the Bible rather than his address was seen when on his sitting down immediately afterwards they gave another round of applause.

It is planned to give us another year at the study of the language with only a very little other work, that I may be ready for some Bible teaching next year. Two years free for the language is the aim with all new workers. We seem to be making good progress, but the mastery of Chinese is a very long road, much of which, it seems, must be traveled if one is to be very useful in showing Chinese the way of life.

Yours with aloha,

Dean R. Wickes.

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Yours with aims,

Frank Williams

Tsingtau

To Friends

Sep. 24 1913

Rec'd OCT 27 1913

Dean A. Vickers

Jungchow, Oct. 3d 1913.

492

Dear Dr. Barton:—

I have been very remiss about writing you, but do not find it easy to get writing done. The people here are being good about letting us have full time for language, though it is strongly suggested that I take two or four half-hours a week with the college students for music, with some work of getting music ready for them; and a Sunday school class is also suggested. I haven't fully decided what I shall do about these attractive calls. I want to lay the best foundations I can for the future, & I must conserve my strength in general as well as time for language study. I caught a cold at Pei tai ho, & am not yet fully

To Friends

over it, tho improving with care. Its progress towards recovery will have much to do with my decision as to extra work, I think.

We are enjoying Tungchow life much, with our own establishment amid the fine people here.

I was delighted with Mr. Kung, of the church here, who preached last Sunday; and also with Dr. John Chüen who visited here the week before.

I must close if this is to get the next Siberian mail.

With kindest regards to you and all our Boston force, in which Mrs. Wickes joins,

Yours sincerely,

Dean R. Wickes.

P.S. I write enclosing a copy of my last letter to Central Union Church, sent also to Oak Park First.

D.R.W.

D MAR 19 1914

493

Tungchou, near Peking, Feb. 22d 1914.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I enclose a copy of a letter I am sending to Honolulu, telling something of our life in the past months. I have found Chinese fascinating, and a consumer of strength, as its study means not only work during ones hours with a teacher, but the partly subconscious working over of ones ideas & its phrases so as to get oneself adjusted to a largely Chinese world. I am ready heartily to second the suggestion you made to me about using Chinese in talking with Chinese, with the modification that in the case of certain Chinese who know English much better than I do Chinese one feels constrained to confine his dealings to English. Mrs. Wickes & I are also holding out against the temptation to use Chinese words & phrases in talking English, a practice very general among those who have been some time here and which we ~~feel~~ believe is detrimental to their English & their Chinese as well (to the Chinese on account of the natural obscuring of the tones and modification of the mouth positions incident to using a Chinese word in an English sentence.

We have both been pretty well this winter except that I have been bothered with colds and Mrs. Wickes' eyes have seemed to feel the strain of the new language & perhaps the infectious dust a little.

Summer is coming, and I hope to get some rest besides preparing for teaching in the fall.

We much enjoyed the visit from the Halls, Dr. Strong, and the ladies with them. Dr. Capen is a great loss to us all, but we rejoice in the good work he has done. We had a number of important matters to discuss with him.

Yours very sincerely, Dean R. Wickes.

Tsingtao, Feb. 22nd 1914.

Dear Dr. Porter:-

Enclosed is copy of a letter I am sending to Provolube, telling something of our life in the past months. I have found Chinese coaching and a consumer of strength, as the study means not only work during one hour with teacher, but the quietly subversive working over of one's ideas & its effects so as to get oneself fitted to a largely Chinese world. I am ready to assist to second the suggestion you made to me about writing Chinese in letting with Chinese, with the modification that in the case of Chinese we have English words rather than I do Chinese one book contains to confine his remarks to single. Mrs. Mitchell & I are also translating out the temperation to use Chinese words & phrases in teaching English, & practice very general among these we have been some time here and which we hope to introduce to their English & their Chinese as well (to the Chinese account of the natural arranging of terms and modification of the work of writing in English to making a Chinese word in an English sentence.

We have both been pretty well this winter except that I have been troubled with colds and Mrs. Mitchell says she seemed to feel the strain of the new language & perhaps the infectious dust a little.

Summer is coming, and I hope to get some rest besides preparing for teaching in the fall.

We would enjoy the visit from the Hollis, Dr. Stone, and the ladies with them. Dr. Gulin is a great help to all, but we rejoice in the good work he does. We had a number of important matters to discuss with him

Yours very sincerely, Dean R. Mitchell.

Feb. 22, 1914

I am in hopes that he will be led to accept it. Fortunately the Bible is pretty well translated into the spoken language of this part of China, that used in fully three fourths of the country, so that it can be read without a familiarity with literary Chinese, and what is more important, understood, when read aloud, by the people who have never been to school at all, which is the great majority. It is this Mandarin version therefore, in various revisions, that is universally used in churches and schools in North China. In it I have now read the four Gospels, and expect to be examined on three of them this week. I have incidentally read a few chapters in other parts of the Bible, but the Gospels are all of it that our missionaries are in general expected to study in the first two years. Our main work is to learn to talk, to understand when Chinese talk, and to make a beginning in reading and writing. I think these things are best carried on together to some extent, pronouncing and discussing with the teacher the characters one meets in reading, and then learning to write them. Heretofore I have given much attention to getting as correct a pronounciation as possible, in order that I may be easily understood and may avoid what might easily be a decided barrier between me and those I would help. I am encouraged by the compliments on my pronounciation and ability to talk that I get occasionally from Chinese and foreigners, as the latter at least intend I should be. As I have mentioned before, the Chinese like to say pleasant things, and it is more or less of a stock remark to a foreigner who can speak a little of the language to say that he speaks Mandarin well.

I am trying all the time to get to understand better these people, so like us in many ways, and in others so very different. Books and articles written by missionaries and other students of the Chinese are of course a great help, and so is talking with other missionaries here, notably Dr. Arthur H. Smith. For views of the general situation in the Far East I found Bishop Bashford most stimulating and suggestive. I have been indebted to his library and that of Dr. Smith for valuable books.

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The political situation is certainly obscure in these days, and it is hard to tell what the next developments are to be. The keeping of things together seems a very difficult task, one that would tax the powers of the wisest. Patriotism has selfishness to fight on every hand. China surely is in great need of the Spirit of Christ for the solution of her many problems.

We are very glad to hear from you, and rejoice in the news of progress in the Church. In addressing us please say "Tungchou, via Peking" or "-near Peking" to avoid delays from confusion with the Tungchou in Central China. We find that some letters from you have even been lost in transit. Brethren, pray for us!

Yours with aloha,

Dean R. Wickes.

To Central Union Church
Honolulu -

Tungchow
Feb. 22-1914

4.

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Yours with aloha,

Henry R. Wilder

MAR 22 1915

Duplicate Copy

Tungchou near Peking, February 10th, 1915.

Dear Friends of Central Union Church:-

It is some time since you have all had a letter from me, but somehow it seems very hard for me to find the time for letter writing. By a course of vigorous outdoor exercise in the fall, nearly two hours each afternoon, as recommended by the doctor, I got into better physical condition than I had been in since before coming to China; and then had a crooked bone in my nose removed by a skillful missionary surgeon in Peking. Another bone may need to be removed before a chief source of my colds is gotten rid of. The infected dust of North China is hard on noses and throats even of the Chinese. But with the good doctors we have here I hope to get the better of it.

My teaching at the college has been going on as planned, except for a brief absence at the time of my operation. I find it very interesting, and enjoyable on the whole, though my having to listen so hard to understand what the boys are saying and to grope at times for the right words to use and often not find them keeps me from doing as much as I should like for them. One must make a start, however, and I am very glad to be really started in the work. Besides, I find that the seeking for words to say what I want to is becoming less of a strain than it was in the first few weeks. As the speech of the boys from different places has many local peculiarities it is still quite a puzzle sometimes to make out just what some of them mean when they throw out a long and rapid string of curious sounds. Some of the fine points are probably lost on me, but I manage to make out the general drift at least, by getting them to repeat if necessary. About three days a week I study the language, reading Chinese books aloud and discussing them with a young Chinese we employ for that and similar purposes. A new word or phrase is the occasion for dictionaries and explanations.

To Central Union Church

Any great language is a wonderful thing, and the study of this one seems to have especial fascinations as well as peculiar difficulties.

A while ago I led college chapel for three mornings, speaking for about five minutes the first morning and fifteen minutes the second. I wrote out the talks in Chinese character beforehand and had our teacher correct them, and so they came out pretty accurate, I was told. I am also a sort of counsellor to the new Academy class or lower preparatory, and so divide with Mr. Frame the attendance on their prayer meeting every other Wednesday evening. I have begun a little extemporaneous speaking there. Every five weeks I divide with Mr. Porter the taking of the college roll at seven P.M., looking after the preparatory boys in study hall for an hour, and seeing that the rules for quiet and lights out are obeyed, from nine-thirty to ten and after. The students here have more liberty than in most schools in China, and in general use it well, but they require more paternal care than college boys in America would stand.

Mrs. Wickes also is still working at the language, and has four hours a week of English teaching in the boys' school besides looking after the housekeeping of the "ladies' house", in which we are living this year along with Miss Leavens, the only single lady now left in Tungchou. Mrs. Wickes conducts most of the time the morning prayers in Chinese for the benefit of the three servants, though I help out occasionally. She is also secretary of the Station, and has been spending considerable time recently in collecting its statistics. Just after Christmas she gave a talk to a group of students in Peking, members of the Social Service Club of the Y.M.C.A., on "The Wider Meaning of Social Service", and she expects to repeat it soon at the Union Woman's College. My small Bible class on Sunday afternoon has so far taken the place of preaching in Chinese on my part except for one Sunday when I spoke to a congregation mostly not yet Christians

in a town near Tientsin. I am down to preach in the church here, which is the college church, the last of May.

The movement toward greater cooperation between Chinese and foreigners in the mission work begun last summer has been going forward well, and a new spirit of interest in and responsibility for the work on the part of the Chinese is already noticeable. In each of the 8 four Stations in this Province, at least, a Station Association has now been formed for general promotion of the work, including as members all ministers and licensed preachers, principals of the higher and larger schools, Physicians, lady missionaries, Chinese women evangelists of a certain experience and education, and in addition delegates of the churches on a liberal scale of representation. Foreigners must have passed the second year examinations in the language to become members. Here in Tungchou we have already had several meetings, in which the best of spirit has been manifested, a constitution has been prepared and revised, and committees with representative membership have gotten to work on educational, evangelistic, and medical work problems. At the January meeting the committees presented the budgets for those departments of work for the coming year and they were passed by the Association.

Though delayed somewhat by the war the movement toward the Peking Christian University has moved further on, and though the funds for the required land and buildings are not yet in sight except for a small proportion, there is some talk of the Freshman classes being united next fall in space provided by the Methodists, and the Theological schools likewise. The Medical College rejoices in the assurance of aid from the Rockefeller Foundation on the basis of the studies of its Medical Commission in China last year. Some of our hospitals may also receive assistance through them. The Union Woman's College has just secured a new site not far from its present one, to which it hopes soon to be able to move to secure more room for itself and

the Bridgman Academy, with which it is now housed.

Gain // Considerable gains in church membership are reported from many parts of our field. One of our little country churches, seeming barely alive since Boxer times, has within a few months added a hundred on probation besides baptizing a considerable number who have completed the reading of the whole Bible, required by the Chinese pastor there. Following the meetings led by Mr. Eddy the Bible class work has flourished, many having come into classes later who did not sign cards at the meetings. Here in Tungchou about fifty soldiers are coming every Saturday evening to the college for classes in the Bible and some in Mathematics. Some have already joined the Church on probation.

On general political conditions a good deal might be said. The ability of the Government to weather the world storm financially has been most encouraging. With the help of some new taxes, as on deeds to property, an internal loan, and the reorganized salt tax, the country has been able to meet all its obligations for funded debts and to carry on its work, even with the stopping of payments from foreign loans. Fears for an unpaid and revolting soldiery have not been realised.

Preparations for the election of the new legislative assembly are reported as going forward in all the Provinces, and it is set to occur within a few weeks. Complete religious liberty seems assured for the present, and a (Roman Catholic) Christian has recently been again appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Besides worshipping in the Confucian Temple and making offerings to Heaven as representative of the people at the winter solstice the President has recently made a considerable contribution to the Young Men's Christian Association of Peking and sent a congratulatory message for the dedication services of the Y M.C.A. building in Tientsin. Of course this was done with the full understanding that they are Christian and intended to

APR 22 1915

Tungchou near Peking, Feb. 17th 1915.

promote Christianity.))

What can I say of the Japanese demands? As they are secret, it is hard to know how much they involve, but the knowledge that they have been presented, together with the comments of the Japanese press have made a great stir here, as one might expect. There is enough pride and patriotism in China to resent keenly the general attitude that seems to have been taken by the Japanese. It seems that war is one of the last things either country should now desire, and yet it is proposed by one of China's most influential men that she may have to play a part similar to that of Belgium. All sorts of rumors are of course current; among them comes one to-day (Feb. 12th) that the negotiations are suspended and that "other steps" are to be taken by Japan. At any rate the demands are not being granted at once; and we must believe that God will control the outcome. China surely needs our prayers at this time! We pray for you also.

Yours with aloha,

Dean R. Wickes.

learn to work together for the good of the world. Perhaps a good many in high position in China now know Japan fairly well, much better of course than I do or hope to find though I am told that many of the people are eager for war with Japan. It looks as though the leaders were going to avoid that pitfall. I don't know whether Japan wants a war or not, but I believe they will not get it, for some years anyway if at all. What else she will get remains to be seen. But I do not expect to see the Japanese language made the universal means of communication in China nor to see it follow in the footsteps of Korea, as was proposed in the Japanese Colonial Journal of Tokio last fall. Yet I believe it will be well worth the world's while to keep an eye on what is going on in this part of it. It will be greatly to the interest of the world as well as China.

In the mean while it is well with us & with the work.

With kind regards from us both to all of you in Boston

Yours cordially,

Dean R. Wickes.

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YOURS WITH SIGNS,

Henry Winter.

Feb. 10-1915

Central Union
Ch. Honolulu

To friends of
Dr. Winter

MAR 22 1915

Copy of Annual Report of Dean Wickes, Peking, for 1914.

Tungchow near Peking, Feb. 17th 1915. 495

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I enclose herewith a copy of letter I have just sent to the Central Union Church of Honolulu, which contains something of a report of our doings since last fall. These are certainly stirring times. I think I have never devoured the news so eagerly as since this war broke out. And now comes the mysterious crisis for China! One hardly knows what to believe. And yet we have understood all along that Japan greatly coveted a preponderating influence in the development of China, an ambition surely justifiable in itself. I am sorry that the Okuma Government is having such a hard time, as I understand him to be a man of high principle. I trust that in the years to come China & Japan may come to understand each other better and learn to work together for the good of both & of the world. Even now there are a good many in high position in China who know Japan fairly well, much better of course than I do or can hope to. And though I am told that many of the people are eager for war with Japan it looks as though the leaders were going to avoid that pitfall. I don't know whether Japan would like a war or not, but I believe they will not get it, for some years anyway if at all. What else she will get remains to be seen. But I do not expect to see the Japanese language made the universal means of communication in China nor to see her, need to, follow in the footsteps of Korea, as was proposed in the Japanese Colonial Journal of Tokio last fall. Yet I believe it will be well worth the world's while to keep an eye on what is going on in this part of it. It will be greatly to the interest of the world as well as of China. In the mean while it is well with us & with the work.

With kind regards from us both to all of you in Boston.

Yours cordially,

Dean R. Wickes.

MAR 22 1915

Tsingtau near Peking, Feb. 17th 1915.

My dear Dr. Porter:-

Enclosed herewith a letter I have just sent to the Central China Church of Honolulu, which contains something of a report of our doings since last fall. These are certainly stirring times. I think I have never observed the news so eagerly as since this war broke out. And war comes the negotiations for China! One hardly knows what to believe. And yet we have understood all along that Japan greatly overrated her influence in the development of China, an evaluation which is justified in itself. I am sorry that the Chinese government is having such a hard time, as I understand him to be a man of high principle. I trust that in the years to come Chinese & Japan may come to understand each other better & learn to work together for the good of both & of the world. Perhaps there are a good many in high position in China who are Japan friends, would better if I were there than I do or hope to. And though I am told that many of the people are sore with Japan it looks as though the leaders were going to avoid that pitfall. I don't know whether Japan would like a war, but I believe they will not get it, for I don't expect China ever will at all. What else she will get remains to be seen. But I do not expect to see the Japanese language made the universal means of communication in China nor to see Japan follow in the footsteps of Rome, as was proposed in the Japanese Parliament of this last fall. But I believe it will be well in the mean while to keep on here or return a young man in Japan that it will be greatly to the interest of the world as well as China. In the mean while it is hard with us & with the work. With kind regards from us both to all you in Porter

Yours cordially

Frank R. Wilson.

Mr. Frank R. Porter

REC'D JAN 20 1916

Copy of Annual Report of D.R. Wickes + F.S. Wickes.

Tungchou, Peking, China, Dec. 15th 1915.

To Central Union Church, Honolulu.

Dear Friends:-

The year 1915 is naturally divided for us by the school years, of which it contains parts of two. During the first of these systematic study of the language occupied about half of our time. The other half I gave to my first regular teaching at the college, a course in New Testament with the highest Academy class three hours a week, and the necessary preparation. I also took my half turn at leading college chapel, and full turn attending study hours and other college duties. Mrs. Wickes taught a class in English at the boys' school and kept house for ourselves and Miss Leavens. In April we had language examinations, and Mrs. Wickes passed the last requirements for the second year, which end the required course for married women. I was examined and passed on most of the work for the third year. The examiners seemed to consider our progress quite satisfactory.

In July I spent eight days at the Student Conference in the Western Hills, leading a discussion group and a Bible class for non-Christian students. From July 9th to September 2d we were at the sea shore in our own cottage, Mrs. Wickes somewhat longer. She had charge of a very successful conference on women's work, which, however, took much of her strength. While there I made a small beginning at the study of the literary language, but most of the time was given to recuperation.

On our return in September we moved to our present house, which we share with Dr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Smith, Mrs. Wickes being the housekeeper. In addition to the course taught last year I have another New Testament course with the college freshmen, my first in the college proper. This brings me into tuoch with a still wider variety of dialects, and is a joy in other ways. I lead college chapel for a week in turn with the other teachers. In June, when Mr. Porter went on furlough,

JAN 20 1916

Annual Report of A. H. Wieber - F.S. Wieber -

Tungchow, Peking, China, Dec. 15th 1915.

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RECD JAN 20 1916

I was put in charge of the boys' school and made chairman of the Educational Committee in his place. This has taken considerable time and energy, including the teaching of an English class four hours a week, leading chapel exercises, the keeping of accounts, and frequent meetings with the faculty. Friction between teachers and between pupils and teachers led up to a condition that made it seem wise to the Educational Committee (Chinese and foreign) to close the school for a time to give opportunity for a long-looked-for change in the teaching staff and a new start. We hope that good to the school will ultimately come out of these difficulties. Down to the present our joint Chinese-foreign organization has seemed to be working most excellently, and it holds large promise for the future.

The pressure of work has made my time for language study very small since summer, but I have done a little with both the colloquial and literary languages. I now take my turn once in three months in preaching in Chinese in the Tungchou church, about a third of the audience being the college and academy students.

Mrs. Wickes has continued to help in the boys' school by teaching a class in English, beginners this year. She is also teaching a small class in beginning French at the newly opened American School (for missionaries' children). These classes, with moving to the new house (new for us) and having less reserve strength than we might wish, have made her study of the language also very little for the past three months. Twice during the year she has been on a trip into the country for from two to four days on evangelistic work, which she has enjoyed very much. She has also given talks on Christainity and Social Service in Chinese to various groups during the year.

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Dan C. Nicholson
Reporting for
Tungchow
Church
Dec 5-1915

REC'D JAN 20 1916

Tungchou near Peking, Dec. 17th, 1915

Rev. Wm E. Strong D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

As I saw from your letter to Mr. Galt that you are now handling the China correspondence I am sending to you, enclosed, a copy of our report to Central Union Church sent to be read at their annual meeting in January. It is of necessity only a skeleton, only three minutes being allowed for its presentation, as we are informed.

All is calm hereabouts in the face of the "urgent popular demand" now yielded to for the President to become Emperor. I was told to-day that the first day of January is now set as the day for ascending the throne. Also that it is reported ~~that~~ $2,000,000 (Mex, doubtless) are to be spent on the various ceremonies. Much has already been spent in furbishing up the ornamental pailous or memorial arches ~~about~~ over the Peking streets, which now look wonderfully gay and brilliant in their many colors.

With kindest regards, in which Mrs. Wickes joins,
Yours faithfully, Dean R. Wickes.

Dean R. Wickes
Tungchou
Presbyterian Church

Tungchow. Dec. 17-1915

REC'D MAY 3 1916

Tsingchou, Mar. 24th 1916.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Thinking no one else might do so, I am sending enclosed a copy of a translation of the mandate issued Wed. evening Mar 22d by Yüan Shih Kai. Both it & the translation were printed in the "Peking Gazette" Thursday morning.

I have corrected a misinterpreted date near the beginning, & translated a few terms which were merely transliterated, but otherwise this is, I think, just as it appeared in the Gazette, which is usually very good in its translations, I should say. Of course the English is less polished than the Chinese original, & it is also less concise.

While it is too much to expect that any Chinese official document should tell the exact truth, I believe there is a great deal of truth in his résumé of the past. I hope this will prove to be the right thing for the peace & progress of the country.

Simultaneously it is announced that the strong Hsü Shih Chang is appointed Secretary of State (as he was before) and Lu Cheng Hsiang, (the R.C. Xn) left at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. An extraordinary session of the

Tsingtau, Nov. 3rd 1916.

My dear Mr. Storey:-

Thinking you may be also willing to see, I am sending enclosed a copy of the translation of the manifesto issued this morning Nov 2nd by Chinese Shih Kai. Both it & the translation were printed in the "Peking Gazette" Thursday morning.

I have corrected a misinterpreted date near the beginning, & translated a few terms which were wrongly translated, but otherwise this is I think, just as it appeared in the Gazette, which is usually very good in its translations, I should say. Of course the English is less polished than the Chinese, & it is also less concise.

While it is too much to expect that any Chinese official document should tell the exact truth, I believe there is a great deal of truth in his resume of the past. I hope this will prove to be the right thing for the peace & prosperity of the country.

Simultaneously it is announced that the Army Vice Shih Chang is appointed Secretary of State (as he was before) and Tu Chang Hsiang (the R.C. Xn) left at the head of the ministry of Foreign Affairs. The extraordinary session of the

acting Li Fa Yüan (Legislature) was also called for yesterday.

Preparations have been under way for some time for the election of a permanent legislature to meet very soon. We hope it may be more representative than the present acting one, & more business-like than the one of a few years ago.

Yours sincerely,
Dean R. Wickes.

P.S. Yours of Jan. 27th received & thank you for it. After inquiry I much doubt if Mr. Ballou's address for next fall can be definitely stated with any certainty. If he is to be in Tientsin later, as seems very possible, it may seem best to have him there next year, I am told by Mr. Galt. The best guess would be ~~Tsung Li~~ "American Board Mission, Peking", I should say.

Yours DRW

Later.

In mandates issued by the State Dept. last night the "Hung Hsien" (Imperial) calendar is abolished & this year is "again called the 5th year of Cheng Hua Min Kuo". Tuan Chi Jui is also again appointed Chief of General Staff. (A strong man).

DRW

Tungchow

Mar. 24. 1916

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NOV 20 1916

Jungchow, Oct. 16th 1916.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I enclose a reprint that I think should be of interest to you in Boston. To me it has been illuminating in its revelation of the identity & position of some who have been making trouble for China during recent years. You may take his (editorial) estimate of Japanese aims for what it is worth. It certainly looks possible, as a dream at least. That Japan intends to dominate China if possible is the belief of many here. The result of her success seems suggested by her action in Korea. Will we be allowed to adjust ourselves to the new controlling power? That is a question that must occur to us. We may not mix in political affairs here. But we can not help being keenly interested in this matter of such great importance to the people among whom we work.

The college year has begun well, with large entering classes, and my own work is increasing in interest with increasing grasp of the language. I have three classes, each three hours a week, in the Bible, besides a class of boys in beginning English & two voluntary Bible classes meeting once a week outside, one of non-Xn students, & one in the church Sunday-school.

With kindest regards to you all

Yours sincerely, Dean R. Wickes.

Tungchow

Oct. 16, 1916.

REC'D JUN 9 1916

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Tungchou Peking China May 6 1916

Dear Dr. Strong.

On the 27th of the third moon (Apr. 29) the annual three-day fair at Yen Chiao began. The previous day I went out with three of the Bible-women to do what I could to help in talking to the women who come into the chaple-court to sit a while about the small tables and rest their feet, drink a cup of tea and see what they can see. Last year I went out with Miss Leavens so it was not at all like going to a strange place. And any way Mrs Kao (Gow) the wife of the resident preacher, would make you feel at home at once, she is so thoughtful and cheery - one of the kind whose Christian character shines out in her face and in everything she does.

We got there Friday noon, and as the fair did not begin till the next day, we walked over to a neighboring village about a mile away to call on the families of two of the church members. Most of the family in each case has not yet come in to the church. Mrs Kao and I walked ahead at what was a fair pace for her with her natural-sized feet and a saunter-ing gait for me with my more than natural sized feet, as judged by Chi-nese standards, and we got so far ahead of the Bible women that we could not tell who they were nor if they were coming or going. Their slow progress was easily explained, I thought, by the fact that they had bound feet so I was surprised when I later heard them advising a Yen-Chiao church member to unbind her feet as they had done. They then showed that they wear stockings instead of bandages so there is no unnatural pressure on the foot and that their shoes have flat soles (wedge-shaped pieces about an inch and a half wide at the heel and some five inches long) while her shoes, following the fashion of these parts, touch the ground in only two places - a space of about 1 inch by 3/4 at the heel and a spot the size of your thumb-nail at the toe, and so are much less steady. The women and girls readily agree that natural feet are better than bound and think it must be lovely not to have them ache much of the time as theirs do, but there is a general fear that a girl with unbound feet cannot find a mother-in-law, and there are cases known where an engagement has been broken (a very serious thing in China) because the prospective bride unbound her feet. Evidently education to that end must include the men as well as the women. They also say that large feet look badly with trousers and short garments, and that if they did not bind their feet they would need skirts or long garments; this would use more cloth and that they are too poor to afford. Every place has its standards of beauty and fashion, so we cannot blame them if they have come to feel that the tiny feet in pretty embroidered shoes are to be admired. It will need education to convince them otherwise; and if I remember rightly there are those at home who still need education in not letting fashion interfere with health and comfort.

Suppose that during this digression on feet we have arrived at the village. Just before we got to the Chang (Jang) house Mrs. Kao stopped the rest of us, saying that their dog was dangerous, while she went on ahead, pulled-to the high reed gate and shouted thru it "Tie up the dog," the dog responding by furious barking and and leapings against the other side of the gate. Soon he was led off and a call from within "He's in the back court" was followed by the opening of the gate by a smiling young daughter-in-law who led us across the bare yard and into the little room at the right of the entry. Here we sat on the kang or on benches

with the mother, two daughters-in-law, three sons (two of them half grown boys) and a baby, and talked a while. The father of the family is the church member I think. While Mrs. Hu preached to them the younger daughter-in-law put a high stool up on the kang and climbed up to get the tea bowls from the shelf over the window, and we were served to hot water which we politely did not drink. Then Mrs Li told them the story of the prodigal son while I worked up courage and thought up words to put in my say, as Mrs. Hu's climax of shaking unbelievers over the mouth of hell moved me to do. This may be an effective method, even a necessary one, - I do not know the workings of the Chinese mind well enough to Judge. Unquestionably that method of presentation has made its impression and won its converts in the past, but I felt there was another side. I used the figure of a good teacher, anxious that all his pupils should learn, desirous of helping all to become intelligent and useful, pointing out that only those who would listen and try to learn could be kept from final failure; so Jesus, our teacher, loves all, believers and unbelievers alike, but it is only those who will receive his teaching that he can help. After this Mrs. Chang led in prayer and we took our leave, the whole family escorting us to the gate. At the second place we did not stay long as we found them at their afternoon meal. They politely hurried it out of sight and urged us to stay but it was thot best not to attempt more than a little informal conversation.

The next morning before the women had begun to gather in the chapel-court, we went to a couple of homes on the "back street". In the first we were expected and four or five neighbors were called in to meet us. Here again we took turns in making little preachments as well as chatting with the women. At the second place we made only a brief stay as it drawing on to the time when ought to be back at the chapel, and the woman was not one to whom much direct talking on religous subjects could be done, she makes the life of her Christian son a misery, we were told.

We found a fair number of women and girls gathered in the court and we took turns in talking to them. The three Bible women, Mrs. Kao and myself made five there all the time; one of the Yen Chiao church members was there to help most of the time, and another Mrs Kao, of the Tungchou church, came out that noon so there were seven of us to talk to those who gathered about the four tables in the matting-shaded court, and occasionally to a select few in the house. Thus no one person had to talk all the time, and when the theatre was in progress the number of listeners diminished perceptibly.

On Sunday the court was crowded all day. The morning service was held in the court because it was more roomy than the chapel. The men came in from there (the chapel) and all available benches and chairs were arranged in orderly rows., with an aisle between the men's and women's sections. Every seat was filled and not a few stood at the back or sat along the projecting foundation or on the steps of the house, in front. With so many strangers (the Yenchiao church members number about 30 all told) the service was somewhat lacking in reverent silence and Sunday decorum, we might say, but with occasional hushings up and pushings down they behaved very well on the whole. This was the only formal meeting and it was not long.

On Monday the court was full again, until three o'clock when a shower frightened everyone away just as the second Mrs. Kao and I were leaving for home.

As last year there must have been several hundred of all ages to whom we talked. Not a few came several times. Most acquiesed all too readily to anything you said and at the first opportunity turned the topic to myself;

my hair and hands, my short finger-nails and absence of ear-rings all came under discussion. I was questioned as to where I lived and who all composed the family etc. Always I was an object of interest and curiosity. Even when I went in to rest the girls would poke their fingers thru the paper on the window-lattice and peer in at me or even climb up on the sill and look in where the upper half was swung up and propped open. (This arrangement, by the way, is a marked advance over the usual "hermetically sealed" windows of Chinese houses.) And the door was opened every few minutes and a curious head thrust in past the blue curtain. I suggested that if they would lock me up and charge a copper a look they might make money for the church but they did not take up with my offer to afford an entertaining side-show. But in spite of the generally divided interest now and then there was one who seemed really interested in what we had to tell them, and several came back two or three times to hear more. On the whole it seems discouraging work until you look at one of the Bible-women or some church member and note the contrast in cleanliness, brightness and general atmosphere and then it seems worth while to keep on trying in the hope that one or two will not forget but be helped in the end from drudgery and hopelessness to find a new joy and value and a wider outlook in life.

Every evening before bed time a little group gathered in the "chat doctrine room" (or the preachers study it might be called) for a short service: the reading of a passage of scripture, a few hymns and a prayer. Those of us who were staying on the premesis went, and two or three of the church members from the neighborhood, and the tone of earnestness that marked the little service impressed me deeply - there was no question as to the sincerity of the religion of the people or of its value to them in their daily lives, however circumscribed those lives may be.

During the three days of my stay I did not talk as continuously as I might have. I seemed to come soon to the end of my vocabulary and my present ingenuity or inspiration, as you prefer to put it,,in the matter of subjects. One cannot hold the attention of the same group indefinately with a continuous performance unless he can give them a good bit of variety. In the matter of progress in the language I feel both encouraged and discouraged. Some said that I talked just as they do and, making all due allowance for the usual flattery, must have meant it in part because they evidently understood readily. Others could not seem to get my meaning even after several repetitions in my best and clearest Chinese but turned to another asking her to interpret; and when she repeated what I had said, sometimes in the same words, seemed to grasp it at once. Chinese has many ambiguities even when the Chinese talk among themselves. I suppose I can never get exactly a Chinese pronunciation or voice quality that seems needful for the ready comprehension of some, but if I can make myself intelligible to the most of those with whom I have ocassion to talk that will be enough. To this end continued study is necessary as the fitting of ones diction to the nature of his audience is often half the battle. Language that would be eminently suited to a group of educated men or even women might be nearly incomprehensible to the uneducated, and uneducated women often talk a more or less localized patois that would be the worst of taste to use to educated men, if indeed they would understand it.

Several times every day we were asked for medical advice or help. The need for doctoring in all these places is great and often all to all too visible to even the layman's eye. We can tell them that we come to heal sick hearts and not sick bodies and that the heart is more important than the body. But in spite of their ready assent to this, one

longs to able to able to provide the help their bodies need. For who of us does not know a sick and pain-filled body or even a weak and tired one drags down ones aspirations and makes the soul's struggle harder? It is Tungchou's hope to sometime have a physician, perhaps a Chinese with a western medical education, who can devote the greater part of his time to going about among these places where we have branch churches and holding clinics a certain stated intervals. Such a man could do much to better the physical condition of the people and, if he were the right sort, to show them Christian love in action in a way that even the simplest could understand.and value.

Speaking of the understanding of the simplest brings to my mind again our talks with the women. I may say in this connection that I am coming to feel more and more the need of teaching in the spirit of the Bible at first rather than the letter. This may shock some who feel that anything taken from the Bible has unique and peculiar value by very reason of its coming from the Bible. I feel strongly that there is nothing better than the Bible itself for those who are able to understand it, but I think that those who know nothing of the conditions and customs existing in Judea at the time of Christ and from which he drew so much of his illustrative material, who know nothing,in fact,outside the range of their daily round of life in field and village,it would be of great value if we could learn,and teach the Bible women,to find material for illustration in the common things with which they are daily surrounded, instead of those with which Jesus and those to whom he talked were surrounded. To be sure there are many facts and figures that would need little or no changing as customs or conditions are sufficiently similar in China today, but there are others where it seems to me that much might be gained by following Jesus' example in using the common, homely things to make plain and drive home great truths, instead of simply using Jesus' words. I know that there are thoughtful Chinese who also feel this need, or feel that this would be of value in making the Chinese feel that Christianity is not a foreign religion in any sense as some are prone to think it. One has suggested that a Bible with full foot-notes explaining some of the customs etc. of Judea at that time and some of the traditions or facts referred to,would be be of great use in helping the Chinese to get the real significence of many things in the Bible. For example many of the beautiful figures of the Good Shepherd can mean little to people who have no connection with sheep except to see an occasional dozen lashed and scolded past along the dusty road on the way to market. What does the "cup of cold water" mean to those whose universal drink is boiling water or tea? "Paul an apostle **** unto Timothy my true child in faith" (or "son" as the Chinese reads) has questionable power to stir the heart in a land where to call another your son, unless he actually be so, is one of the worst insults you can offer him. I feel that it would be wholly in line with Jesus' spirit and teachings to study them to find their central truth and then to present this truth in any language or figure that can make it plain to the hearers, using the actual words and figures that he used only where the hearers are in a position to fully understand them. Like Paul we try to become all things to all men, and adapt our message to each group of hearers until they know of a truth that the Good News we bring is nothing foreign and strange but a power to make over the inner life, the heart,of each man exactly where he stands and neccessitates no outward change except where the old outer life conflicts with the new life within.

Fanny S. Webber

July 13th. I wish I could tell you something of value about the political situation. There seems increasing demand for Yuan's retirement. The government banks yesterday stopped paying silver on their notes & threaten to punish any who refuse to take them at their face value. Time only can tell the rest. F.S.W.

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Tungchow

Mary 6 Jones
Dec 13-1946

REC'D JUL 30 1917

Peitaiho, Chihli, China, July 3d 1917.

Rev. W.E. Strong,
Boston .
My dear Dr.Strong:-

I am sending you a translation of the first new Imperial edict, which may prove of interest, We have no fears for ourselves, though it is hard to see how civil war can be avoided.

I learned only day before yesterday that Dean Hobart and the Theological faculty of Peking University have asked for me on that faculty, to teach next year Beginning Greek(N.T.), Church History, and New Testament Introduction, all with the first year men. I shall probably also have one Bible course with the college men that according to the decision of the Trustees are to be left in Tung-chou next year. That decision, if not revised, will leave two very peculiar institutions from the point of view of the systems under which we have been working. Others will doubtless write you about it more in detail.

The plan to have my work largely in Peking, makes it seem desirable to move there in the fall, and we are therefore planning to do so. We can probably find accommodations at Têng Shih Kou or else at Chao Kung Fu near the Goodriches. The removal of the Stelles from Peking, and the Martins' also having left for a year at any rate, leave holes to be occupied by others at Têng Shih Kou. The Frames and Wilders, Mrs. Sheffield and Miss Andrews, expect to live there next year, I believe.

Mrs. Wickes and I are both in very good health, I am glad to report. I may also prepare you to receive news of an addition to our family in about a month. With best wishes to you all, in which Mrs. Wickes joins, I remain, always yours,

Dean R. Wickes.

Peitaiho, Chihli, China, July 30 1917.

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Henry R. Hicks

Peitaiho
July 30, 1917

Tungchou, Dec. 17, 1917, 502

Rev. W.E.Strong,
Boston, Mass.

RECD JAN 22 1918

Dear Dr. Strong:-

As we have just sent on our annual report to Central Union Church for their annual meeting, I am sending you a copy, and will send a line with it. In your letter of July 27th you asked some questions regarding Japan in China. I can not speak for China as a whole, and my impression may be in error, but I fail to note any decided change of feeling or estimate of Japan's aims among the Chinese. The "Peking Gazette," which was especially bold in opposing Japanese plans for advancement in China, and which vigorously attacked the Premier, as he then was, Tuan Chi-Jui, and the then Minister of Communications T'sao Ju-Lin, for assisting in such schemes, has now been suppressed, and it is reported that high officials have now decided it shall not be allowed to resume. A crop of more cautious sheets, whose material is largely copied from other papers, is now springing up in its place. We shall miss the "Gazette" with its fearlessness, though its editor, Eugene Chen, was driven from it some months ago by a term of imprisonment, said to have been without legal warrant. I never heard any suggestion here that Japan had anything to do with the attempted restoration of last summer. China and Russia offer a good many points of similarity now, do they not? But our many-times Foreign Minister, Lu Cheng-Hsiang, is even now talking of sending troops to Europe. The Government has established a system of selling grain at cost through the flooded areas, which is a most important help to the people. Work on the road from Peking to Tungchou is also under way with several hundred men at work and others to be added later.

I am truly enjoying my work this year more than ever before. Our new Middle School seems to be starting out with an admirable spirit. I do enjoy the work in it, and the association

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I am truly enjoying my work this year more than ever before. Our new middle school seems to be starting out with an admirable spirit. I do enjoy the work in it, and the association

with the younger fellows. I also enjoy the work in the Theological College in Peking, where I have two hours a week in the Life of Christ. Having ten hours a week of regular classes here in Tungchow and going back and forth keeps me pretty busy. I am also preaching frequently, and as Librarian am giving some time to trying to make our library more useful to the students.

Our baby keeps pretty well, and so does Mrs. Wickes.

With kindest regards to you all,

Yours faithfully,

Dean R. Wickes.

Henry R. Wickes

JUL 30 1917.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

Issued the 13th day of the 5th Moon of the 9th year of Hsuan Tung.

While yet in Our boyhood the inheritance of the great domain was unfortunately placed in Our possession; and since We were then all alone We were unable to weather the numerous difficulties. Upon the outbreak of the uprising in the year of Hsin Hai [1911], Our Empress, Hsiao Ting Chin, owing to her Most High Virtue and Most Deep Benevolence was unwilling to allow the people to suffer, and courageously placed in the hands of the late Imperial Councillor, Yuan Shih-kai, the great dominion which our forefathers had built up, and with it the lives of the millions of Our people, with orders to establish a provisional government.

The power of state was thus voluntarily given to the whole country with the hope that disputes might disappear, disturbances might stop and the people be enabled to live in peace. But ever since the form of state was changed into a Republic, continuous strife has prevailed and several wars have taken place. Forcible seizure, excessive taxation and bribery have been of every day occurrence. Although the annual revenue has increased to 400 millions this amount is still insufficient to meet the needs. The total amount of foreign obligations has reached a figure of more than ten* thousand millions yet more loans sre being contracted. The people within the seas are shocked by this state of affairs and interest in life has forsaken them. The step reluctantly taken by Our Empress Hsiao Ting Chin for the purpose of giving respite to the people has resulted untowardly in increasing the burdens of Our people. This indeed Our Empress Hsiao Ting Chin was unable to foresee, and the result must have made her Spirit in Heaven to weep sorely. And it is owing to this that We have been praying to Heaven day and night in hte close confines of the palace, meditating and weeping in silent suffering.

Recently party strife has resulted in war and the country has remained too long in an unsettled condition. The Republic has fallen to pieces and means of remedy have been exhausted.

Chang Hsun, Feng Kuo-chang and Lu Yung-ting have jointly memorialised the Throne stating that the minds of people are disturbed and they are longing to see the old regime restored, and asking that the throne be reoccupied in order to comfort the people.

Chu Hung-chi and others have also memorialised Us stating that the country is in imminent danger and that the people have lost their faith in theRepublic, and asking that We ascend the throne in obedience to the mandate of Heaven and man.

Li Yuan-hung has also memorialised the throne, returning the great power of State to Us in order to benefit the country and save the people.

A perusal of the said memorials, which are worded in earnest terms, has filled Our heart with regret and fear. On the one hand We, being yet in Our boyhood, are afraid to assume the great responsibilities for the existence of the country but on the other hand We are unwilling to turn Our head away from the welfare of the millions simply because the step might affect Our own safety.

*See note at end.

After ~~considering~~ weighing the two sides and considering the mandates of Heaven and man, We have decided reluctantly to comply with the prayers, and have again occupied the Court to attend to the affairs of state after resuming possession of the great power on the 13th day of the 5th moon of the 9th year of Hsuan Tung.

A new beginning will be made with Our people. Hereafter the principles of morality and the sacred religion shall be Our constitution in spirit; and order, righteousness, honesty and conscience will be practised to rebind the minds of the people who are now without bonds. People high and low will be uniformly treated with sincerity, and will not depend on obedience of law alone as the means of co-operation. Administration and orders will be based on conscientious realization and no one will be allowed to treat the form of State as material for experiment. At this time of exhaustion, when its vitality is being wasted to the last drop and the existence of the country is hanging in the balance, We, as if treading on thin ice oer deep waters, dare not in the slightest degree to indulge in licence on the principle that the Sovereign is entitled to enjoyment. It is our wish therefore that all officials, be they high or low, should purify their hearts and cleanse themselves of all forms of old corruption, constantly keeping in mind the real interests of the people. Every bit of vitality of the people they shall be able to preserve shall go to strengthen the life of the country for whatever it is worth. Only by doing so can the danger be averted and Heaven moved by our sincerity.

Herewith We promulgate the following principal things, which We must either introduce as reforms or abolish as undesirable, in the restoration.

1.-We shall obey the edict of Emperor Teh Tsung Chin (Kuang Hsü), namely, that the sovereign power shall be controlled by the Court (state) but the detailed administration shall be subject to public opinion. The country shall be called The Empire of Ta Ching; and the methods of other constitutional monarchies shall be carefully copied.

2.-The allowance for the Imperial House shall be the same as before, namely, $4,000,000 per year. The sum shall be paid annually and not a single cent is to be added.

3.-We shall strictly obey the instructions of our forefathers to the extent that no member of the imperial family shall be allowed to interfere with administrative affairs.

4.-The line of demarcation between Man (Manchu) and Han (Chinese) shall be positively obliterated. All Manchurian and Mongolian posts which have already been abolished, shall not be restored. As to intermarriage and change of customs the officials concerned are hereby commanded to submit their views on the points concerning them respectively.

5.-All treaties and loan agreements, money for which has already been paid, formally concluded and signed with any eastern and western countries before tis 13th day of the 5th moon of the 9th year of Hsuan Tung, shall continue to be valid.

6.-The stamp duty which was introduced by the Republic is hereby abolished so that the people may be relieved of their burdens. As to other petty taxes and contributions the Viceroys and Governors of the Provinces are hereby commanded to make investigations and report on the same for their abolition.

7.-The criminal code of the Republic is unsuited to this country.

It is hereby abolished. For the time being the provisional criminal code as adopted in the first year of Hsuan Tung shall be observed.

8.-The evil custom of political parties is hereby forbidden. Old political offenders are all pardoned. We shall, however not be able to pardon those who deliberately hold themselves aloof and disturb peace and order.

9.-All of our people and officials shall be left to decide for themselves the custom of wearing or cutting their cues as commanded in the 9th moon of the 3d year of Hsuan Tung.

We swear that We and Our people shall abide by these articles. The Great Heaven and Earth bear witness to our words. Let this be made known to all.

Countersigned by CHANG HSUN.
Member of the Imperial Privy Council.

The above translation is taken from the "Peking Gazette" of Monday, July 2, 1917, a few typographical errors having been corrected with reference to the Chinese text appearing in the same issue. By a slip of the translator the statement of the amount of China's foreign debts was multiplied by ten; the original should be translated, "more than ten hundred millions".

The news came to us at Peitaiho yesterday morning through a telegram received by Mr. Carey, that Hsuan Tung had again been placed on the throne, that Republican flags except for that over the President's house were down in Peking, and that dragon flags had been hoisted. All agree that it was an act of Chang Hsun's, an ignorant and blundering one. It seems to have been a great surprise to everyone, including the foreign Ministers, most of whom are reported to have been out of Peking with their staffs for a holiday. The "Gazette" reports that Chang Hsun has placed censors at the post offices and telegraph offices, and that they insist on reading every letter and telegram sent out from Peking. Yesterday the flag of the Republic flew all day over the Post Office. Today the pole is bare. Though the coup d'etat is of course a serious thing for China it is hard to take it very seriously. The "Gazette" says, "People simply laugh at and joke over the thing as a melodrama and believe that eventually something different from the present situation will surely develop out of all this midsummer brainstorm". The "Gazette" that prints the edict is still dated as in "the sixth year of the Chinese Republic". The date of the edict is July 1st, the day before that of the paper.

Dean R. Wickes.

Peitaiho, Chihli, China,
July 3d 1917.

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Henry R. Wicks

Peitaiho, Chihli, China
July 3-1917

July 13, 1917
Enclosure

Copy

Annual Report of Mr. and Mrs. Dean R. Wickes,
Missionaries of Central Union Church.
(Sent to the Church in Honolulu)
(Limited to three minutes.)

T'ungchou, Peking, China,
December 13, 1917.

During the year 1917 we have continued to live at T'ungchou, and to have most of our work there, though during the first part of the year Mrs. Wickes continued her class in Peking in the Union College for Women, on Social Problems of the West, once a week, and I have this fall and winter a class in the Union Theological Seminary there twice a week, studying the Life of Christ. This class of fourteen students, the entering class this year, is the first to have most of it work conducted in English.

During the first half of the year I had six hours a week of classes in the Academy here at Tungchou and three in the College, besides four periods a week of English in the Boys' School. To the third year Academy boys I taught Old Testament History, to the fourth year Academy boys, New Testament Biography, and with College Freshmen studied the New Testament Epistles. Beginning with the fall term I am now teaching three classes of the Middle School or Academy, and two of the three College classes, each two hours a week. With the first year Academy boys I am taking up the Life of Christ, with the second year class Lives of New Testament Heroes, and with the fourth year boys the continuation of last year's Old Testament History. With the College Freshmen I have again the New Testament Epistles, and with the second year men the Life of Christ. In addition I am, as Librarian, giving some attention to making the Liberary more helpful to the students of Academy and College. I continue to preach, rather frequently of late, both in Chinese and English, in Tungchou, Peking, Peitaiho and country places. I also continue to have two meetings a week with the students' Choral Society.

This summer I spent nine days at a Teachers' Institute for the Peking and Tientsin region, leading the devotional services each morning and reading a paper on Teaching the Bible in our Schools. I had previously prepared this and given it in English at the organization meeting with the Chihli and Shansi Christian Educational Association at Peitaiho.

During the whole year Mrs. Wickes has had charge of the funds and accounts for the ~~Gr~~ Girls' School and been the missionary whose counsel was chiefly sought in all matters connected with it. Until this fall she was also a member of the Tungchou Educational Committee and of the advisory student aid committee for the Girls' School. She also continues her duties as Station Secretary.

Until the middle of June each of us had a Bible class in the Sunday School of the Tungchou South Church, and I had a class on Sunday afternoons for students from the Government Middle School, studying in English the Life of Paul. Students of our school have cooperated in that, with personal work, and three of the students from the Government School have this fall been enrolled as probationers in the church.

We both have continued language study to some extent, tho Mrs. Wickes has had to stop with the summer.

The great event among us was the arrival of a third member of our missionary force, little Alice Perne, born August 7th at Peitaiho. In spite of some difficulties she has grown and thriven from the first, and is a great source of joy and inspiration to us. She has occupied Mrs. Wickes' time and strength pretty fully since her arrival.

Our health has been this year the best since our coming to China. It is good to be in the work for which we were sent and which we believe to be the greatest work in the world.

Dean R. Wickes.

A. R. Cridlebaw.

REC'D MAR 19 1918

Tsunghsien, Peking, Feb. 18th 1918.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I send enclosed my four of the seven papers sent by us to Central Union Church at their suggestion for another missionary meeting similar to the one held two years ago. They urged us to tell about ourselves, aims, hopes, encouragements, as well as actual work, & not to let modesty stand in our way.

Mr. Palmer seems to be making an auspicious beginning there, & I hope that missionary interest will move on also. We hope the Frames can stop there on their way to America. Central Union's adoption of Mr. Cross is another strong tie to North China & the Peking region.

We are just entering the "Week of Evangelism", with hopes for glorious results. Our seminary students have all their time for this work under direction of members of the faculty of their own Missions, & of the College Academy students left here during the vacation several bands are planning to go out for preaching. The spirit of personal evangelism is at work among them also.

With kindest regards and best wishes to you all in Boston, Yours sincerely, Dean R. Wicker.

D. R. Wicker.

RECEIVED MAR 19 1918

Transylvania College, Feb. 27th 1918.

Dear Dr. Storey:-

I send enclosed my form of the news paper cuts by which to contact Union Church at this suggestion for another missionary meeting similar to the one we held two years ago. They urged us to tell about our work, giving, talks, encouragements, as well as practical work, & not to let modesty stand in our way.

Mr. Palmer seems to be working on suggestions beginning there, & I hope that missionary interest will work on also. We hope the Tuesday can stop there on their way to Danville. Their address during their stay is Danville Ky.

Mr. Grace is another strong tie to North China & the Chinese region.

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Note Finished report and last receipts today all in Boston.

Yours sincerely, Geo. R. Wilson

Respectfully to Mr.

MAR 19 1918

Reading and Study.

Here in China the world looks even larger than it did at home, for here one from America sees constantly a side of the world which is exceedingly different from the part in which one was brought up, more different than Honolulu from New York. Moreover it is essential that one who is to be a missionary understand so far as possible that part of the world in which he is to work. Therefore China and the Chinese are fields that demand a large amount of study from the new missionary in this land. This study has many phases, and must be prosecuted both by first hand contact and thru the conversation and writings of others. We two have been fortunate in having with us in the same house and at the same table for two years Dr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Smith, whose long experience and wide study of China and the Chinese have been of great help to us in increasing our own knowledge of these subjects. Dr. Smith's extensive library has also been a help to us our finding books of especial value to us.

One line of reading that I have found especially helpful has been that of the biographies of leaders, American and Chinese. Dr. W. S. Ament, Dr. DeForest of Japan, Confucius, and Mencius all have their elements of helpfulness to the young missionary here. Among general works on China I have found Bishop Bashford's probably the most stimulating and suggestive. At present I am reading the works of Mencius in the original Chinese. They are not only part of our required work in the Chinese language, but most interesting from a literary point of view and as revealing the most that we know of a remarkable man. He was an ardent and powerful teacher of morality, a forerunner of democracy in an age

of absolutism and special privilege, a man who had real glimmerings also of true religion.

Last winter I made something of a study of the temples of Tungchou, visiting a considerable number of them and talking with their priests or other guardians. I also learned what I could concerning them and the gods therein worshipped from our Chinese teacher, a man who knew much of the old Chinese religion and superstitions. I presented some of my results in a paper read to our missionary group, and may pass some of them on to you some day. Mrs. Wickes studied with the teacher a considerable number of the Chinese gods as drawn on paper and sold on the streets for at New Year's time.

Another phase of my reading is especially aimed at helping me to be more effective in leading men to become earnest ,active Christians. Henry Drummond's paper on "Spiritual Diagnosis" and Harold Begbie's "The Ordinary Man and the Extraordinary Thing" I should recommend to any of you who are interested in this matter for yourselves. Parts of Coe's "Psychology of Religion", I have also found helpful, especially the chapter on "Mental Traits of Religious Leaders".

For the news of the great world at war we see the Literary Digest and "Outlook", and often read the telegrams as found in a Peking or Shanghai daily. "Religious Education", "The Biblical World", "The Chinese Recorder", "The Educational Review", "The International Review of Missions", and "The Survey" also come to us regularly, and we select from them the things that seem to us of greatest interest in so far as we find time for them.

Aside from reading in English and Chinese required by the preparation for my daily teaching I am also devoting some time to general reading on the history of early Christianity. This is the subject within the field of which most of my teaching falls, one in the study of which great progress has been made in the last few years, and one in which I must not get too far behind the times.

A TRIP ON WORK FOR FLOOD RELIEF.

You have heard of the terrible floods that devastated a large part of this Province and adjoining regions last summer, which left many hundreds of thousands without the means on which they depended for getting through the winter. Missionaries and Chinese Christians have been largely pressed into the work of relief, those engaged in regular school or hospital work being naturally the last to go. My turn to assist in a small way came about two weeks ago when a school vacation enabled me to get away for a time.

One of the means devised for the relief of stricken families has been to inaugurate work on the repair of the ancient stone-paved road between Peking and Tungchou, which had become so worn as to be practically unusable, taking the men from the flooded districts and paying half their wages, $3.00 a month, to them direct for their own support, and half to their families. About two thousand men and their families have thus been relieved. This work has been carried out under the joint auspices of the American Red Cross and the Chinese Government, but chiefly thru the agency of missionaries. It has seemed desirable to have a foreigner oversee the payments of wages to the families of the men, and I was asked to do this in the region of Paoti (pronounced Bŏwdee), the most easterly of our Tunghsien outstations, about forty-five miles away.

Travel in China is not like that in America in that one does not find hotels awaiting one with beds and other conveniences, but when going anywhere but to foreignized cities or to foreign friends he must provide his own bedding. An army cot is also desirable. Every Chinese who travels in the country must take with him a bedding roll, large in winter, smaller in summer.

As I greatly prefer riding a bicycle to traveling in a Chinese springless cart, I must needs have my bedding otherwise conveyed, and the cheapest method is to hire a man to carry it, suspended from the two ends of a pole across his shoulder. Some of my Chinese friends were concerned lest it be stolen en route, many robberies having been reported from the neighboring country, but there seemed no better way, and one must always risk something. I hired a man for the large price of seventy coppers a day, about forty cents U.S. money, to carry my things and do any other work I might require of him. He bought and cooked most of my food, looked after my things, made up my cot, and made himself generally useful during the trip. As his shoulder wasn't hard for carrying he hired a donkey to carry the things about half of each day of travel.

The first day I started at eleven A.M. and went as far as Hsiang Hê, where I stayed at our chapel premises, having spent half an hour with the assistant preacher at another of our out-stations on the way. At Hsiang Hê I was able to get acquainted with some of the Christians and enquirers and to take part in the personal work that was done in the evening with those who came in or were brought by friends to find out more about Christianity. That night my carrier expressed the desire to be a Christian, and with the local preacher and myself asked God's help to do so and God's guidance for the task of the coming day. He can not read, but seemed eager to get all the teaching he could during the rest of the trip, and to be glad in heart over what he was

experiencing. He looked after my needs with great solicitude.

Next morning was a market day in Hsiang Hô, and a group of perhaps twenty Christians and inquirers gathered for counsel and prayer together, and then several took turns in preaching to the crowd that gathered in the chapel. It was twelve o'clock when I got out of the crowded streets and on my way to Paoti. The chief incident on my way was lunch, eaten on the sunny and windless side of a temple, where I shared my Chinese bread with some hungry children and talked with curious visitors about Christianity. I had some tracts with me which I was trying out and found very useful as introductions to conversation. When I reached Paoti I found that the money had not as I had been told been properly arranged for there, but that thru a clerical error they were expecting me to bring it in bills. Owing to the near approach of Chinese New Year, when all debts must be settled, and to the unsafe condition of the roads from robbers, it proved no easy matter to get hold of 837 silver dollars in Paoti on short notice. After nearly a dozen schemes had been proposed it was finally worked out that I should go to Tientsin for the money, riding my bicycle to the nearest point on the railroad, thirty miles away, bringing the cash back to the Government Grain Office at that point, and that on presentation of their receipt the Governor of the District would furnish us the dollars in Paoti. During the two days required for my journey our preacher with a number of volunteer helpers would visit the villages involved, thirty four in number and scattered over a radius of twenty miles or more, to get the claim slips thru the village presidents into the hands of the laborers'

families.

This program was carried out withou a hitch, tho it seemed for a time that I should be delayed an extra day in Tientsin thru the money having been drawn from the bank for me in bills instead of in silver dollars as requested in my express letter. But our resourceful Mission Treasurer finally found a department store that would exchange my bills for cash, and I was thus able to get the train that would enable me to get back to Paoti that next day. Mr. Liu, our preacher, is an energetic and able executive, and with the help of his zealous young friends he had successfully accomplished his arduous part of the task by the time I got back. In two days more the money had practically all been paid out, and the signatures of the payees and their village head men as witnesses secured. Several of the young Christians there were constantly on hand to keep the people in order and otherwise assist in doing the business. They were high school boys having a vacation, and gladly contributed much time and effort to this work.*

On the Sunday which followed immediately my arrival in Paoti I had the privilege of baptizing two of these and three other promising men, all of whom passed a very good examination under questioning from all the church members in Paoti, namely Mr. Liu, his Assistant, an ancient colporter who was making Paoti his temporary headquarters, the Postmaster, and myself. As Mr. Liu said, there is now the foundation of a church there. Only a few years ago when one of our missionaries visited the place he was refused lodging in the inns, and it was found impossible to

*See bottom of next page.

secure the use of any place for Christian preaching. Now we have ample premises on the main street, and while the city is still exceedingly conservative our new preacher is already on friendly terms with numbers of the leading people as well as others, and a goodly group of young and older students gathers nightly in his room for Bible study and prayer, while on the frequent market days men from the surrounding country gather in the chapel to hear the gospel. Surely God is at work, and greater results are on the way.

I cycled home in one day, the eighth after my start, with brief stops at Hsiang Ho and Hsi Chi, in both of which places I found the work of preaching the gospel in progress and tried to encourage to the work. The trip as a whole was a most enjoyable experience and one that I shall not soon forget.

* When distributing the claim slips they braved robber-infested roads after dark, and also found time to preach in the villages

Dear Brother

MAR 19 1918

BIBLE TEACHING.

The work of teaching the Bible in our College is generally recognized to be a difficult one. Almost all our students have been made familiar with the text of the Bible from the time they first entered school, having had to learn large portions of it by heart before they understood or could understand it, after the time honored custom of dealing with their own Classics, which for centuries have been memorized first, and, if the pupil progressed so far, explained afterward. Their studies thru the grades also include much Bible instruction, often rather mechanical and little adapted to secure their interest . Thus for the most part when our students come up to college age they feel that they know the Bible pretty well, and alas in too many cases they feel that it is not especially interesting. The cure for this condition must, it seems, come largely from improvement in the Bible teaching in the lower schools, and I am glad to be able to report that this problem is now being seriously considered, and that some progress is being made toward its solution. Text books and teachers' manuals better suited to the need and interests of younger pupils are being produced and adopted, and interest in the matter is being aroused. At the organization meeting of the Christian Education Association for Chihli and Shansi Provinces last summer I was privileged to present a paper on the Teaching of the Bible in our Schools, and there was a gratifying response to my urging of the need of reform in this department of our work. I hope thru my teaching in the Middle School to be of some help in this task . During the last two years I have spent considerable time altogether

on problems connected with the matter of a suitable Bible curriculum for our lower schools. To give the pupils of each age and grade just the teaching that will be of most help to them is a matter I believe to be of very great importance, and one not easy to accomplish. It will take years of study and experiment to attain our goal.

For the Middle School and College teaching of the Bible no courses yet prepared in Chinese seem entirely satisfactory, and I am either working out new courses or adapting courses used in American schools and colleges. This necessitates much labor, and with twelve or thirteen hours of recitations a week I find my time pretty well occupied. My ten hours a week for five different classes in the College and Academy are all conducted in Chinese. We tried using English with one class, but they decided that they would get more out of the course if it were conducted in Chinese, and so at their request I went back to their mother tongue.

The course in Old Testament History which I taught last year in the third year of Academy I have this year passed over to one of our Chinese teachers, who is using the outline and questions that I prepared in Chinese on the basis of Sanders' "History of the Hebrews".

With the fourth year Academy boys I am continuing from the point they reached last year, emphasizing the work and personalities of the great prophets, and trying to help them see the bearing of this history on present day conditions and needs in China. This ia a good class, is working well, and we have many interesting discussions.

With the second year Academy class I am taking up New Testa-

ment Biography, the lives of John the Baptist, Peter, Stephen, and Paul. It is a large class, of varied age and attainments, but all at a time of widening interests to which the example of noble lives can not but make its appeal.

The first year Academy class is small, only eight in number, some not yet professing Christians. I hope that thru our study together of the life of Jesus, emphasizing its heroic and altruistic sides, they may all become his devoted followers.

Turning to the two college classes, the second year class is the one in which the difficulty I first mentioned chiefly comes out. But even in that, hard work in preparation on my part rarely fails to bring an encouraging response of interest on theirs. I trust that this year's study of the Life of Christ may prove of real value to them all as men who must soon stand more or less in the position of leaders and men of influence in the Christian Church of China.

The first year College class has been a joy from the first. They are with perhaps one exception keen intellectually and all earnest Christians, eager to get all they can out of their course as a help for their own lives and as preparation for Christian service. It is a stimulus to work with them, and the personality of Paul, whose letters we are studying, forms a glorious ideal to be considering together. I have great hopes of high usefulness for a number of these men. The service already performed by some in this class and other classes in winning Fathers and Brothers to Christ and in spreading a knowledge of the gospel in their home villages and elsewhere has not been small. It is a great privilege to be able to be of some help to such

as these.

With the official establishment of the new federated Peking University, of which our College is now a part, a Union Theological College has been formed, whose faculty includes representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Mission,(American), United Methodist Mission(British), London Missionary Society (British), American Presbyterian Mission, and American Board Mission. I was asked this year to take a course there in the Life of Christ, which I was very glad to do, tho it involved traveling back and forth by train or bicycle two or three times a week, a distance of fifteen miles or so each way. Last term I had them two hours a week, and beginning with this term I am to have them three hours a week, going down Tuesday morning and having two sessions with them that day and another on Thursday. It is the entering class, twelve in number at present, and the first that has had most of its instruction in the Seminary in thru the English language. The attainments of its members in English are not all equal, and up till now they doubtless all take things in more slowly thru English than they would thru Chinese. But they are improving in power to understand the English, and some at least are, I think, doing creditable work in the course. To help men of such prospects for leadership in Christ's Church in China to a better understanding and appreciation of Him is a very great privilege.

19 1918

PREACHING AND PERSONAL EVANGELISM.

During the last two years I have been called upon for an increasing amount of preaching. We have now two Chinese churches in the city of Tunghsien (late Tungchou), one of which regularly and the other occasionally invites outsiders to preach. There is a weekly service in Chinese during the summer at Peitaiho, and country places are always ready to hear the gospel. Moreover we have weekly services in English both in Tungchou and Peking. In all these ways I have had the opportunity of preaching, and as time goes on I find a growing satisfaction in what I do of it. The love of God fot men, revealed supremely in Jesus Christ, and the finding of fellowship with God thru complete devotion to His will, making ones every daily task His service in the service of ones fellow men are the themes I find myself repeatedly emphasizing.

You doubtless heard of our "week of evangelism" last spring, when, with thousands thruout China, some sixty or more of our Tungchou church members went out daily in bands to the surrounding villages and preached the gospel to many who had never heard it at all. While this work was followed up to some extent, its results were largely lost sight of because of its being so widely scattered. This year it is planned by the South Church on alternate days to invite those who hear to come to meetings on the following day in the church building; also to emphasize personal attention to the needs of individuals, personal invitation and bringing to meetings, personal conversation on religion, and the determination not to let anyone who is really touched slip away until he is himself actively engaged in leading others to Christ.

These plans have been worked out largely under the inspiration

and stimulus that have come from the visits to Peking and Tung-chou of Mr. Buchman and his associates, who have been working in a number of centers in China especially to promote personal evangelism. The results have already been remarkable, and they ought to go on increasing with the passage of time. His methods more nearly correspond to my ideal of evangelistic work than any I have heretofore met, and he has been a great help to me personally in leading me to a determination to make my life more effective in turning others to the service of Christ. I hope he may come among you in Honolulu some day, and that he may be as great a help to you as he has been to us here. Both missionaries and Chinese Christians have been deeply stirred on the subject of winning men to the Christian life and service, and results are already beginning to show in old differences being made up and men turning to Christ for help and salvation. Pray for us that this impetus may not be lost but that its results may go on growing till Tunghsien, Peking, China, and the world are won for our God and His Christ!

Dean Wilson

American Board Mission
Peking, China

506

REC'D MAR 10 1919

January 30, 1919.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

Thank you for your letter of last April. Since then as you doubtless know, we have moved to Peking, along with the College, and we are now living close to the Têng Shih K'ou compound in the church parsonage, from which I travel about two miles and a half each way to reach my classes at the University. But a bicycle makes this pleasant exercise.

My work is mostly in the Theological School this year, where I have three classes in the New Testament, one being in New Testament Greek. I also have the first year Junior College boys, three sections, in Paul's epistles. We are glad that at last the University has gotten together, and hope that from now on there will be steady and rapid progress towards the ideals we have been setting before us. We greatly hope that Leighton Stuart will accept the presidency, though Nanking has a very strong hold upon him, and the task that faces him here in Peking is one of considerable difficulty, one element in which is the deficit at present existing in the treasury.

You have doubtless heard of the recent meeting in Nanking at which representatives of the Presbyterian churches, London Mission, and our own churches adopted a basis of organic union. We are all greatly rejoiced at this unexpectedly rapid progress in the union movement, and plans are on foot for carrying out this plan as regards Peking, at an early date. Mr. Porter will report this to you in detail, I presume. Along with this comes an invitation form the Presbyterian Mission in Peking extended to all the missions, the Y.M.C.A., and Y.W.C.A., to consider uniting and forming a complete union as regards the work in Peking. The plan for uniting Peking and T'unghsien Stations has also made considerable progress, and we hope that this may be consummated before long.

The death of Frame, besides being a great personal loss to all of us who knew him, has made the lack of workers, already keenly felt, still more pressing. The country fields of the two uniting stations greatly need more attention, and we hope that someone may soon be found who can be put in training to assist in this work. Our District Committee has just voted to ask the Provincial Association to ask Mr. Hubbard to come to Peking for city evangelistic work, a place left vacant since Mr. Frame's death. If he comes, it will leave a big hole in Paotingfu, where the opportunities at present are very great. I am considering the possibility of taking up evangelistic work for a year myself on returning from furlough. This would be largely for the sake of experience, because I feel that my best

work will be in educational lines and that I could hardly accomplish a great deal in the first year at the other, but would hope to do something towards tiding over the time until a new man could be ready to do it. I have not yet taken the matter up with the University people, but presume that they can let me off for a year beyond my furlough.

It seems that peace must soon be established between the North and South in China, and yet it seems very difficult to bring about, as each side of the controversy wants to have its own way, and many individual interests have to be considered, as well as those of the two groups. President Hsü seems to be doing better on the whole than we had hoped. His stand on the matter of opium is very encouraging, and now there is great hope that the morphia traffic will also be stamped out. Perhaps this will be largely through the courageous efforts of Mr. Woodhead of the Peking and Tientsin Times, along with others who have been active in exposing violations of the law. Charles Stanley has recently been elected vice-president of an anti-narcotic society there in Tientsin, including influential Chinese, through which it is hoped that the fight may be carried on until a successful issue is reached. A national secretary for this society is among the possibilities for the near future.

The Academy in T'unghsien seems to be doing very well under Mr. Martin's leadership, and we have high hopes for its future. He will probably write you as to the possibility of other missions uniting with us in this and other lines of work.

We are rejoicing with you over the end of the great war, and will try to do our best towards the reconstruction work. We shall hope to see you in Boston or elsewhere some time during the coming year. Our passage is engaged on the Korea Maru from Kobe on June 26th.

Very cordially yours,

After consulting somewhat with Dr. Sanders and Secretary Smith during their visits here I have applied for a Missionary Fellowship in Union Seminary for next year, and whether I get one or not hope I may be able to do some studying there and in Columbia, as I want to study matters Chinese besides brushing up on New Testament and Theological lines. From this distance at least, New York City seems to offer the best opportunities on the whole for such study. I shall appreciate any suggestions you can give me in regard to my use of this furlough time.

Dean R. Wickes.

Rec'd MAY 7 1913

Ting Shih Kou
Peking
April 12, 1913.

Mrs. Dean A. Wickes

Dear Dr. Barton, and friends in Boston,

After an unduly long wait since we arrived in China I now aspire to send you a few scratches of the pen.

However many other letters you may receive on the same themes I am going to tell you somewhat of an end and some beginnings.

On April third the funeral of the Empress Dowager took place, as you know. From the top of the wall by Ch'ien Mên or the Front Gate we foreigners had a good though slightly remote view of the funeral procession. (Remote at least for photographic purposes). There came first twenty-four young

camels under whose yellow blankets were rolls of silks and furs they tell us. Following them, as many white horses bearing no burdens, yellow-topped two-wheeled carts and sedan cars also yellow came next, then bearers of long handled fans and long-skirted umbrellas in the five colors of the Republic. Between two lines of brown uniformed soldiers marched black robed ~~priests~~ eunuchs and white robed mourners who threw handsful of paper money into the air where it floated in the light breeze and gleamed in the sun; and the mourners walked just before the catafalque itself borne on the yellow poles of Royalty by more than an hundred red-robed men. (one hundred and thirty-two I think) It was covered by a shelter of yellow silk

beautifully embroidered in colors, an elaborate design of a strange bird (called the huan that is in some way especially connected with women).

The procession passed out of the gate to the railway station where the funeral train was waiting — the first Royal funeral to use the railroad. After libations before, it the casket was transferred to a smaller shelter similar to the first and drawn slowly up an incline into the open end of the waiting car, while a band played Chopin's Funeral March. It was dignified and impressive.

The funeral train was composed of three open cars freshly painted yellow outside and blue in — in these the bearers of fans and umbrellas sat, and last the car that bore the catafalque, the woodwork freshly varnished the metal gilded and the outside trimmed

with ropes of evergreens and delicate colored rosettes, in wreaths between the windows and a great garland at the bottom reaching from one end of the car to the other.

The crowds that thronged the streets and the few available second stories and even some roofs were quiet and orderly and did themselves as much credit as any nations crowd could.

Close upon the heels of this came the opening of the National Assembly (April 8th). Those who went came home decorated with commemorative gold (?) medals hung from the fine colored ribbon. Mr. Wickes went to that while I stayed home and entertained the teacher who perhaps would rather have gone himself, still I don't know, he is a handsome

they tell me the meeting was dignified and well behaved (they had printed orders to be that for the benefit of foreign guests) and that the opening speech was probably understandable. This last is worthy of comment since literary style is often set above any desire to convey ideas. although no business was transacted it represented the formal opening of that interesting body - China's first elected national assembly.

All them members wore foreign dress the now official costume for formal governmental functions. The fact that the Prince albert are some of them lined with fur, or that one was worn over a light brown coat does not alter the significance of the desire to look like other nations.

No more is it altered by the variety of fits of the high hats or by the combining of old an new as when one man had his silk hat carried to the door by a servant who there polished it off and put it on his head for him. Another man brought his in the hat-box on top of the carriage, and adjusted it there with the aid of a pocket mirror.

But hats or no hats, more than one person, American as well as Chinese, is disappointed that the U.S.A. deferred the expected recognition of China, instead of making it official on the 8th. Now Brazil has the honor of being first and to-day the schools were given an official holiday and met together for a celebration, and the flags of China and Brazil hang together in many places.

To-day another event took place, of less national importance, perhaps, than the first recognition of China, but of interest to us in this compound. The first wedding in our church was held. The daughter of one of the Bible women who lives in the Ming Sun T'ang, was married to a young man who is also a christian. The bride is twenty-four and the groom looks a suitable age. Pastor Li married them with a service that was very dignified, and impressive to even one with my limited knowledge of Chinese. The groom wore the proper Prince Albert, and silk hat (in his hand) and the bride chinese clothes, and a veil in foreign style. That she wore a sage green brocaded jacket with a black silk skirt, and a pink veil and white flower-wreath would probably seem

odd to those who are used to only w[illegible]
But it was becoming to her, and did [illegible]
look nearly as astonishing as it so[illegible].
Besides when we remember that white [illegible]
the Chinese mourning, we realize that
a white robed bride to them might be
as bad as a black robed bride to us.
They served tea at the bride's home after
the service, then they drove off in a carriage
gay with green and red and yellow
trimmings, with the inside curtains up
and friends went with them to the
grooms home where there will be
further feasting. The Brides mother
did not go.

They are to live by themselves and
we feel have very good prospects of
being happy. The grooms mother is
not living - otherwise they would not
be so much like foreigners in their home.

this wedding would not mean so much to those who knew only of this world, but it means a good deal by way of contrast.

Those who have been here long hardly turn aside or look around when they hear a clang of gongs, a beating of big and little drums, and the woeful moan of the huge wooden trumpet some one has dubbed a "churn": a procession comes on, gilded much lanterns on poles, red bordered banners with fish and dragons, bears and monkeys on the white centre ground, big red backed mirrors, impossible wooden fans of red and gold, all borne in double line by dark robed men with sorry-looking red plumes sticking out of the tops of their hats, beggars all, with their beggars rags and filth

showing below the misfit garments or where one, open, falls away in front. Then the drummers, under a canopy, for the most part little boys in fantastic dress. Then last the bride, jogging along at a sea-sickening gait in a windowless sedan chair, its red poles on the shoulders of four or eight men. The chair is red and beautifully embroidered on the outside, but I doubt not plain enough within. When she reaches the home of her prospective husband she is led out by her friends, groping blindly under a shawl of embroidered red crêpe, and married to the son of her mother-in-law, and sometimes he is soon sent back to school and she, after one day to show off her red wedding garments at her own

home, settles down as quietly as she can to do as she is told by the sovereign mother-in-law. Of course many marriages are not by any means unhappy, but as you know, it is as a mother and not as a wife that the women of China has looked for ~~the~~ happiness in the past.

From the Presidents' office has come a request for prayers of the christian churches for the National Assembly. To-morrow a union prayer meeting for this purpose is to be held at the methodist mission and the President has appointed a special representative, Mr Wellington Koo (called Goo) to attend. This surely is something new under the sun, but then China is full of newness of all sorts just now.

April 13 Over 42,00 attended some think as many as 1400.

men from the various missions, Chinese + foreign
led in prayer and gave brief addresses. Two hy
were sung, some Peking U. boys sang trios + q
from our school choir. The President' represent
said, Christianity means virtue and should ina

Just as a precaution we think it we
to send you the addresses of some of our
families with whom we would wish
the Board to communicate in case of
any emergency cable from here. Would
you also send them the Board's cable c
[and change it to u

Mrs. William R. Wickes 2068 West 30th St Los An
Mr. Harry C. Brown 7608 Union Ave. Chic
Mrs. Doris S. Sweeny 30 Hamersley Ave. Pough
[New
Mr. M. R. Poucher 1038 Park Ave. Plainfield N.

Before this you are probably saying "If this
a few scratches, the saints preserve us from the
she sends us nearly".

Mrs Wickes joins me in regards to all
yours sincerely Fanny S. Wickes

Rec'd JUL 19 1913

Mrs. Dean R. Wicker
Rocky Point, Peitaho,
June 27, 1913

Dear Dr. Barton, and
Dear friends of the Board,

The exciting cause of this letter is the enclosure that I shall ask you to hand on to the treasurer, Mr Wiggin, if you will please. It should have been sent sooner but in the rush of last things before getting away for the summer it got neglected, and our two weeks here have been full of new things.

We brought our teacher with us and are studying in the mornings. Mr Wicker gets in some tennis nearly every afternoon which he thoroughly enjoys. We have had some fine walks, making the best of the cool weather. Last Sunday Mr Wicker preached at the English service in the assembly hall, and he has begun, at Mrs Ancrum's

request and with her assistance (we all
staying with her) to lead the brief morning
prayers in Chinese, with the servants. The
first six chapters of Mark will last a good
while in small doses and the servants
don't know but that he can read the
whole Bible fluently - unless the teacher
has told them.

You will have probably received the report
of the language school examinations
before this reaches you, and know that
Mr. Wickes again did well in everything,
of which achievement I am very proud;
and that even I did pretty well in what
examinations I took (barring character
analysis) of which, let us say Mr. Wickes
is proud. That gives you about all the
news there is concerning the Wickes, except
that they plan to live in the country to the
Gault house in Tung Chow next September and

after, thanks to the hearty cooperation of the ever obliging and delightful Galts.

One of the interesting features of Peitaiho is the milkman. In Peking he comes down from Tungchow with his bottles in separate compartments of a dark blue bag that hangs over his shoulder, half the bottles bumping gently on his ribs and the other half on his spine as he walks. And from the relation of the train time to the delivery time you wonder if the contents of the bottles is the same as when they left the dairy. Some housekeepers have wondered for other causes and one inquiry, some time since, brought forth the assurance that only "clean water" had been used, so of course there was no just cause for complaint. But in Peitaiho it is a very different matter. (B) Morning and evening two men, a basket of bottles, a can a funnel and a cloth, three cows and as many calves bear down

upon you and encamps in your front yard – or your neighbors. And the size the invasion increases as the patrons of milkman increase. The brown cow, pe is enlisted to fill your wants and your the brown calf is freed from its mugs of crossed sticks and permitted a big lunch while the black cow and the yellow-mottled cow and the black cow and the yellow-mottled calf are allo to browse on your lawn – or your neigh and to nibble the leaves off the africa seedling to which you looked for futu breakfasts. When the men deem that t cow is quite persuaded that it is none other than the calf that milks her (she does not admit the right of men to so) the unwilling calf is towed off on rope and muzzled while one man mil the holds the can in one hand, ever ready to avoid a kick of protest agains

flies, and milks deliberately with the other. About the proper time to look for cream the calf is once more freed, this time for its dinner, and then again dragged off and its place usurped by the man who squats upon his heels nearby. If you are wise you have gone out before the calf had finished its light lunch and turned the milk can upside down and the bottle you selected for your own; and if you are more than wise you have taken with you your own little kettle of boiling water and scalded them, or provided your own vessels for the work. The ceremony over, with shooing and shouting and climbing of men on fences and rushing of cows through rose bushes they all get collected in the road again and the procession passes on.

The water supply is more abundant but, in its way, not less interesting than the milk supply in this part of China. Wells seem to abound, especially in Peking.

Here at Pekin I have watched a man standing in the little enclosure about the well, turning away at the windlass and as the rope wound up on the reel a bright and shiny standard oil tin emerged from the well. These square tins with a bar of wood nailed across form the generally accepted method of carrying water on the shoulder poles.

In Peking some wells have large and deep well-houses, so that the water can be emptied into a tub from which a trough leads it down to the waiting barrow of the water seller or tub of the street sprinkler. Other wells have only ~~well~~ much worn stones at their mouths, often with three holes, barely a foot across, worn round and smooth about the openings. Above them is a frame on which the pulleys hang, and the ropes over these raise and lower the ~~tong~~ bag-like rattan buckets, long as proportion to their diameter. A watering trough often stands nearby and by its

leaks or overflowings adds to the mud and dilapidation of the place. It costs the water seller many hands of these small bags to fill his oval tubs at each side of his barrow, before he can trundle off through the lanes to sell the wherewithal for tea and cleanliness; and he needs nothing but the shrill squeak of his wheel to announce his coming and bring his patrons to their doors. Peking is also blessed with hydrants. and it is at these that the street sprinklers usually fill their tubs, (unless the gutters are full from the last rain). It looks as if some thus could use them also with some system of dropping red and green tin checks into the slit of the contribution box that sometimes is beside them, noticed me by a soldierly policeman."

Out here we are less in touch with the news than in Peking. I don't know that there is anything special to tell of that you will not have long since read in the papers. There is, I think, somewhat less unrest than there

seemed to be when I wrote last. Dr Sun, who some feared as a possible source of further trouble between the North and South reports himself tired of politics and occupied with this railway business, and says that war or no war depends on the Government. The assembly has not done anything remarkable yet, but a committee has been formed to draught a constitution and another committee to look after that committee. Various new parties and societies are reported aiming at better order and more harmonious feeling, and most seem to be wearying of war that leads no where. Though of course it is hard for hot blooded young patriots to see so many things still standing in the way of the carrying out of their ideals, especially for those who regard President Yuan as such a stumbling block. To many, however, he seems the only man able to cope with the present situation." (E)

The northern frontier provinces seem to be quieting down, since some of my people have gone to Kalgan. Mrs Fearon a few weeks ago thought they could or should not go. I was very glad to get Dr. Bartom's letter. Mr. Wilson joins in regards to all, sincerely yours

G 1 8 1913
Oct 24

Rocky Point,
Peitai Ho-
chihli, china.

509 l.

July 23d 1913.

My dear Dr Barton, and friends of the Board,

Recently I had a letter from Dr. Strong speaking of using some of my past letters for publication in part, and sort of asking permission for what was already done. I was glad to hear from him. Please tell him and whomever it may concern that unless I expressly state the contrary anything I write to the good friends in Boston may be used in so far as it is thought worth using, and at the discretion of the Board, (provided they will correct the spelling if I have it!)

This time I am writing in compliance with a remembered request to us when at the conference in Boston to report things while they are going on and before they have happened even, instead of waiting till it is all over. So in this letter you will, I think, find little for publication, but something, perhaps to file away till greater knowledge and facts that only time can give have made it significant or amusing. I shall try to pass on to you something of the rumor and report as they come to us from the papers, from "they say" and perhaps from the air, consisting much in charges and counter charges and conflicting reports and a little in known fact.

The home papers have long since told you that fighting has broken out again in the south, perhaps a new revolution. I hope before this reaches you it may be at an end, and that you will have other and better informants to give you details. The stated cause of the outbreak is a desire to "punish Yuan." Perhaps the charges most frequently brought against him in the last few months are these: At the time of the organizing the National Assembly, it was afterwards said, Yuan expended much money and, whether directly or indirectly, gained the support of a controlling majority in the lower House of the assembly so that nothing could pass into law through approval of the two Houses contrary to his interests. Since the Senate had a majority of the Kuo Ming Tang Party, (Southern or anti-Yuan, they might be called) this would mean tying up the Assembly and making it an empty form, throwing the real powers of government into the hands of Yuan himself, which his enemies say was his object. And certainly the small accomplishments of the assembly thus far would help give color to such a charge. Also since some members of the Kuo Ming Tang ~~party~~ favor Yuan as President he would stand a chance of being elected permanent or regular President, while his control of the lower House would make it impossible to

elect any one else as President.

A second charge is implication in the assassination or murder of Sung Chiao Jen, a man of considerable influence and the one who probably could best have united the Kuo Ming Tang, and perhaps other parties unfavorable to Yuan and given them a chance to have the real controlling power. There was another rumor, though vague, of implication in the killing of another person in one of the provinces to the north. Some might say our small knowledge was due to suppression of free discussion of the subject in Peking papers - but that is a matter of conjecture.

A third charge is that Yuan rushed through the Five Power loan just before the assembly was fully organized so that they would have no opportunity to approve or disapprove it, whereas he should have waited a day or two and let it be concluded or refused by them.

Others fully believe that in the Revolution Yuan played a double game taking care that he should land on top, and while pretending to serve the Emperor purposely delayed sending troops, as reinforcements, until it was too late.

These on one side, On the other side his adherents say that the inefficiency of the Assembly is due to the strength of party feeling instead of patriotism, to unwillingness to abide

by decisions of the majority the desire for personal gain of some sort from their office and general lack of understanding of the real meaning of republican government - this not necessarily of all but of enough so that it practically ties up business. His friends disclaim any complicity in the killing of Sung Chiao Jen and say it is charged to him just to discredit him. As to the loan they say the country was in dire need of funds and that the assembly was so ridiculously long getting organized that Yuan had of necessity to take things into his own hands. In the matter of his action in the Revolution some say that if he really did delay troops longer than necessary it was to save useless blood-shed since he saw that the Manchus were doomed to go in the end.

So it resolves itself to a matter of motives that none can solve and facts that are deep hidden. We in the north naturally dislike to believe very badly of Yuan who has kept things together peacefully ~~together~~ for a considerable time under undeniably dificult circumstances.

As for as Dr Sun Yat Sen (or Sun Wen as he is called here) is concerned, it is a little clear whether he is a lofty motived patriot or something much less estimable. His enemies accuse him of using the money paid him by the government, for the purpose of building railroads, in secretly stirring up trouble, in hopes of greater gain for himself. About all the

information we have is that he spent a time in Japan; after his return he did not come north when urged to do so at a time of tension, or to take some open stand for peace and in favor of the existing government, but instead said he was tired of politics, devoting himself to his railroads, and only wanted to be let alone. And now he is reported as about to join in the fray on the side of the south or the section that wants to "punish Yuan." If people could be made to wear on their sleeves dials of some sort that registered their motives it would help much in such situations; there are so few things on which two constructions can not be put.

As to the actual progress of the trouble, I went to our bulletin-board with the best of intentions to tell you all about it, as given in the reports we have seen so far; but after reading many I decided that probably the home papers will have given you quite as varied, conflicting, confusing, and unsatisfactory reports as any I could send. Shen Chen Hsien has been appointed (?) President of the Rebels or the Revolutionaries, Gen. Huang Hsing commander in chief of their forces, (a report from Wu Chang said he had been appointed President there); Gen. Wan Hsing (may be same as above) "commander in chief of the Kiang Su Punitive Expedition"; Gen. Li Lieh Chun "Commander in Chief of the Kiang Si Punitive Expedition."

Nan King and the Hu Ko forts have each declared its independence; Kiang Su, Kiang Si, Kwang Tung, An Hui, Hu Nan, are reported as having gone over to the Revolutionaries, Yu Nan is reported as "neutral"

with the comment that probably other secessions are really neutrality but not called so to avoid molestation by the rebels. Eleven provinces are reported to have telegraphed their loyalty to Yuan and expressed the hope that the rebellion would be speedily put down. One report says that Canton's secession (Kwang Tung) was forced by the Tu-tuh and that the government received a telegram saying that "the people" still favored Yuan, and that the merchants of HongKong are protesting against the outbreak.

The fighting reported has been located chiefly between Kinkiang and and between Kinkiang & Kuling. Now Kows. The northern papers report telegrams to the government telling of northern victories in practically every case, and accuse the Kuo Ming Tang of spreading false reports of ~~great~~ southern victories with great loss to the northern troops and of exaggerating the extent of the disturbance to gain more adherents. The north reports the navy loyal and the south reports that three vessels have joined them. The north reports that General Huang Hsing has tried unsuccessfully to get the Kiangnan arsenal by bribery; and the South reports that the going over to the north of one division of the southern army was due to bribery. The charge of bribery is apparently a favorite one here, (and elsewhere?) A report of July 21 says that within a week Kwang Tung will send a division and a half, 15,000 men to Peking (to punish Yuan).

A letter to one of our neighbors reports the writer having seen over 600 men in a mission Hospital near Kinkiang. The papers say that the Southern Red Cross work is not sufficient to care for the wounded who are being shipped to Nanking for care. There is a suggestion, in a northern paper I think, that since the merchants have not afforded the movement may fail for lack of funds.

It was reported at the time of the outbreak that retired Japanese officers were helping to foment trouble, and that Revolutionaries were being given protection in the Japanese Concession, at Shanghai I think. Unverified reports say Japanese have been seen apparently doing scout work and some in one division of the southern army. There is a vague rumor of possible trouble in Manchuria, but some doubt its probability. Well, I hope you will know the final outcome of all this by the time this gets to you, and I know you will appreciate my good intentions even if this proves quite valueless.

The "Manifesto to the Powers" has probably been voiced home in full ere this. It is dated "Nunchang July 14. It is in substance that Yuan has become a disloyal seeking to ruin the Republic and has therefore forfeited all right to respect. Therefore "by wish of the people, we can not but take up arms to punish the traitor and remove the root of the trouble." Foreigners will be protected, but they must remain neutral. And that their army carries a white flag

and their soldiers wear white arm-bands so that they may be readily distinguished from the northern troops. It is not at all evident who "the people" are that have made this "request", for so far as we can see it is by no means a popular movement, yet at any rate.

The manifesto of Chang Chi, President of the Senate, of which we have a "free and abridged translation", is chiefly a violent attack on Yuan, his actions and his character. If it carries as little weight as it deserves it should hurt Yuan less than the writer. In case the papers have not given you much of it I have copied some extracts, in fact most of what we have. "Thro. the Republic has lasted over a year the country seems only going from bad to worse. Not only does the Government neglect its duty in holding together the border-provinces but within the Republic its military provocation is goading people to open rebellion. There is not a circumstance in the present situation but gives me pain etc.... I am surprised that the people have continued so long to suffer so treacherous and thoroly unscrupulous a man as Yuan to remain ruler. He has had over a year to settle affairs on a firm basis... therefore he can not plead lack of time; he has had all power, money to spend like water, an army to carry out proscription and butchery vs. his opponents. He has filled high offices with his own nominees, has invited and secured the backing of the old regime, has had advisers of all nationalities and of greatest efficiency and skill. Can it possibly be said he has not had power to enforce his will on the nation? He has promulgated an official system on his own authority alone, he increases offices at will, contracts huge loans, signs secret treaties of greatest moment, on the heads of a constitutionally elected parliament. Is he not wholly supreme & absolute in our so called Republican Government? We are not wholly blameless... our own

foolish confidence & trust [is the cause] If we do not denounce at once to the nation the crimes of this man ... more complications will set in .... our duty to the country be harder & harder to fulfil. Remember the misdeeds of Yuan ... He has set at naught justice and all humanity & gathered about him men of even less principle ... bribed both Chinese and foreigners for his own ends; has been & still is capable of stooping to any means however base to accomplish his evil designs. ... As responsible representative of Parliament I cannot remain silent at this crisis' etc ending in an appeal to the people. [I have altered & omitted a few words for brevity]

All this is very high sounding but when analysed, especially in the light of a quiet winter in Peking it has a hollow sound and does not ring true. It would come with better grace from the head of one part of the "constitutionally elected parliament" if that body had appeared to be doing anything but jumping up and down and calling names or hiding in cloak rooms lest there be a quorum. The writer, I might say, has impressed foreigners who have seen him and heard him speak (as at the celebration of American recognition and the commencement of Tsing Hua Indemnity college) unfavorably, as a grinning, palavering sort of person.

It might be interesting to add here that we are told that the Chinese seldom if ever state their true reasons for things. So one might surmise that something besides lofty patriotism lay back of this. A rather absurd case of "reasons" occurred in Peking this winter when a table boy left of his own free will & to his employer's open regret, because he & the cook were not congenial, and then he told his next employer that at his last place there had been stealing and all the servants had been discharged under suspicion, he among

tion. If one would state false reasons for so little visible cause it is hard to know what others might not do in a case like the present.

This morning (July 24th) we find notice of a manifesto issued by Sun Yat Sen. The dispatch telling of it is dated Shanghai July 22. It says that Dr Sun "issued a manifesto saying that after the revolution he recommended Yuan as President. Later, then the Sung case Pres. Yuan's wicked schemes were exposed. Now for over a week the anti-Yuan movement has gained strength. The safety or danger of the country will depend on whether Pres. Yuan retires. Sun earnestly hopes that all people will ask Pres. Yuan to retire & avert war & save the country".

You can at least compare these with the reports you got of the same manifestos, so this writing may not be time wasted.

Some of our most recent news items are of a telegram from Nanking to "one of the ministries" saying Huang Hsing (leader of the rebel troops) was shot on July 22 at the assembly building there. No details nor statement if fatal.

From Shanghai the Government has received word of a severe fight due to indignation because of Huang Hsing's massacre of members of other Tangs than his own. Also of incendiary fires raging for three days already.

Martial law proclaimed in all the province of Shantung, and in Changsha after throwing of a bomb that killed 9.

Wrong dated - July 22. Foochow military force decided to side with rebels;

Amoy declares independence of Fukien; Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has asked all other chambers of Commerce in China to refuse support to the Revolutionaries.

The southern seizure of telegraphs (at Shanghai I think) declared to violate treaty rights and the former operators reinstated.

So it goes with as yet no indication of the final outcome. If they do not succeed in putting down the uprising of course

there is no knowing yet what the outcome will be. If they do, it is a question in the minds of some whether the Kuo Ming Tang, probably the largest single party, will all go anti-Yuan and continue to cause trouble.

Some feel that there was not enough fighting in the Revolution to develop strong leadership that would make for greater unity. Let us hope that this may prove just what was needed to clear the air and make the country as a whole better ready to work out their salvation in a permanent and steady government.

As for Peitaiho news notes, on the 22d four British torpedo boat destroyers called on us and then went to Chin Wang Tao. Yesterday (the 23d) a larger white war vessel with yellow funnels appeared off shore a way from light house point, waltzed around a while & fired guns in bunches and disappeared while we were taking our afternoon nap. The line of smoke lying low along the horizon would seem to indicate that it also went to Chin Wang Tao.

This afternoon there is to be a tennis tea at which Mr. Wickes and three others are to furnish part of the entertainment by playing a match. Mr. Wickes & his partner won.

July 25. I intended to say in the earlier part of this that in the spring we were told that detectives in Peking were shadowing seventy-odd would-be assassins who were seeking to kill Yuan. Most or all were said to have come from the south.

While some openly declare that Japanese money is part of the backing of this disturbance and Japanese individuals helping to stir up trouble, it is reported that the Japanese government disclaims any connection with it.

No verification or further word of the shooting of Huang Hsing has been received. The report was probably not a true one. Though there are some, even of your own missionaries, who would not regret his

death, in battle or by some better means than assassination. Mr. C. W. Thwing of the International Reform Bureau (who through his fight against opium comes in fairly close contact with many prominent men) says that this trouble is backed by a handful of men of character not respectworthy and of shady or bad records in their public life in the past. They have, he says, been trying to stir things up for several months because they dislike Yuan. We are all sorry that Sun Yat Sen has apparently espoused their cause and so tried to give it a stamp of patriotism instead of treason or at least personal disgruntledness. If it should be true that Yuan is not as good as he might be it is a pity they cannot find a better man and make him the head in a constitutional way. But this is perhaps valueless personal opinions.

The latest reports from the papers are of an attack on the arsenal at Shanghai when the northerns helped by some of the navy held it against a much larger force of southerners for 3 or 4 hours till they retired, whether to try again or not remains to be seen. A few in the foreign settlement were wounded. The vice-president is reported confident of a speedy end of the trouble, thinks absolute control will soon be established in Kiangsi, does not fear serious trouble in Hunan for lack of arms & ammunition.

The Pres. (Yuan) has ordered the navy to police the sea in case Canton tries to carry out its threat to send troops to Peking, and deal with any captured as enemies of war.

The mildest report says there is great confusion in the ranks of the southerners at Nanking, the strongest that the northerns are in control there now.

There is a report of telegrams to the Pres. from the ~~Tuchs~~ Tutuchs of Fengtien, Shantung, Honan, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Chekiang and Hunan urging suppression & avoid dismemberment, and promising help in bearing the military expenditure.

Let us hope it will be suppressed and ended when this reaches you, & that you will find time to read it all. Sincerely yours Fanny Searing Wickes.

Pritchard

July 23, 1913.

Dear Mr. Pritchard:

I have your letter of the 21st inst. in which you say that you have decided to accept the position of Instructor in Physics in the Technical High School, and that you will be ready to begin your work on the first day of September.

I am very glad to have your decision, and I feel that we are very fortunate in having secured a man of your training and experience for the work. I shall be very much pleased to have you come to Madison for a few days before the opening of the school, if you can do so, and I shall be glad to see you at any time you may be in the city.

Yours very truly,

C. R. Mann

REC'D MAR 13 1914

Tungchow near Peking, China. Feb. 15 1914.

Oct 9

Dear Friends in Boston,

Unless I am much mistaken it is a long time since I have written to you. So it will happen that most that I can say will be in the nature of ancient history

By the end of September we were moved from Peking to Tungchow in five wheel-barrow loads, and settled in the annex at the west of the Galts' house. With a living room and a study, and a bed-room loaned by the Galts, the coal bin changed to a kitchen and hitched to the Galts' back hall by a pantry, the Galts' unused woman's-room converted into a laundry, and a servant's room borrowed from the Frame's, we constitute an independent household with the privilege of doing as we like - even to breakfasting later than anyone else in the compound. It is obvious from the above list of our possessions in the housing line that we are dependent on the Galts for no small share of our independence, but no one would suspect it from them.

Here in Tungchow we seem to be less in touch with the doings of the world than we were in Peking. We read in the papers what is going on in China or rumored to be going on or about to go on; and for the rest we live along calmly studying, eating and sleeping and walking, all within the walls and fences of this fine compound. Occasionally the quiet is enlivened by the popping of guns to scare off thieves at night, though the last month or two with the arrival

Pritchett

July 23, 1913.

of more soldiers that has given place to the popping of fire cra
to celebrate the old new year, the feast of lanterns or the abdica
Edict. We were green enough last week to wonder if the College w
celebrating Lincoln's birthday, till we discovered that the late
Empress had issued that famous Edict on February twelfth
and in the daytime we can often hear, as now, men in the barr
or boys in the army school learning to play the bugle - practic
with laudable diligence and varying degrees of incompetence. at
night, too, from our little shelf of a sleeping-porch we can hear
the drums of ~~two~~ village watchmen beating out the watches in
strange rythms or calling back and forth that each may know
where the other is. One night there was the unusual excitement
hearing nearby the gun of our silent-footed watchman who
paces up and down about the houses here, as he shot it off
frighten a man who had stolen an unprotected coal-shovel,
probably make him run off with it the faster.

Once upon a time I went to my first Chinese wedding in a
Chinese house, and had my first ride in a springless Peking cart.
One of the deacons of the church here was married. His first
wife had been an invalid and had died some months before.
Since which time, we hear, he had been seeking for another. (He
had, I think, no children). He is a man well off in this world's
goods as counted by the Chinese, and interested in civic improvement
and the like. But the mothers of the young ladies in the
church wanted a younger man for their daughters, and one wide

(so we hear) turned him down with more promptness than ceremony. It was hard to find a non-Christian willing to marry his daughter to a Christian, so it looked for a time as if this highly "eligible" man might have to remain a widower. At last however a girl was found among the last class named - one not a Christian. The wedding, of course, was at the house of the groom.

We went into the inner room before the ceremony to see the bride and found her a nice looking but much painted young woman dressed in the blue silk clothes the groom had furnished. (Among non-Christians red is the usual color I think) She was sitting on the brick kang, with her piles of gay new quilts and her large wooden chests of clothes beside her. Across the room were tables filled with large vases and ornate clocks, mirrors and bric à brac. The room was full of babbling women discussing everything in general, and in particular the bride herself who sat silent and with closed eyes. A woman remarked to one of us "What do you think of her? She looks pretty good, don't you think? The first one wasn't much good, she was sick all the time".

The ceremony was held in the courtyard (that had been roofed over with matting and decorated glass, and hung with mottoed red banners) The wedding party stood on the narrow covered porch just in front of the door, and the guests and the minister below. (Mr. Galt performed the ceremony) The groom, in brown satin and brocade with his derby on the back of his head,

beamed upon the assembled company; while the bride, with head lowered and eyes still closed stood like a statue except when told to nod and helped to kneel and rise by those who stood with her. At the end we sang a hymn, but as many of the company were friends of the bride and did not know it, and many even of the church people had no books the volume and spirit of the singing left something to be desired. So much so that I was impelled to join in on the words that I could read and cut the air with an unarticulated wail between, which added a little to the volume if not to the understandability of the whole.

Ceremony over the bride was led back to her inner room and the groom and his best men (likewise jaunttily be-hatted with derbies much too big) went off to make merry with the guests. As we had an idea, whose origin could not be certainly located that it was proper to go in again and look at the bride before leaving we all filed in, seven ladies of us, we were cordially greeted by her friends and as cordially told to "walk" or "move" (a term equally applicable to people, animals, boats and trains), the suggestion being accompanied by a shove from behind that made its meaning clear even to those who did not know Chinese. So we moved out to the court again and prepared to depart. However that did not prove so simple as we hoped. Miss Andrews, being small and spry, slipped through the lines, but the rest of us were hedged about by beseeching hosts and hostesses, including

the groom himself. We had brought no money to cover the cost of our entertainment as we planned not to stay, but we finally succumbed as there seemed no polite way of escape. Three or four of our menfolks had likewise been corralled. So we ~~were~~ sat down, the men at one little square table, the ladies at another while the chinese guests stood around to see how awkwardly we could handle ~~chop~~ sticks and how queerly we were dressed. One chinese lady sat with us as hostess and served us but did not herself eat. (for which we were not sorry since she had but one pair of chop slicks for both, in true chinese style, the hostess eating & serving her guests with same pair. For the guests of honor at each Table the back and seat of the chairs were covered with red cloth, and they were placed facing the courtyard and backing the house. Fourteen little bowls of fourteen miscellaneous viands were put on the table at once and our hostess began to pile up our shallow bowls with a chop-slick-full of each kind all at once until they were piled high and running over. The fried fish was good, the chicken stew was good, the scrambled egg affair, and the dish of pork if we had dared to eat it when we knew what it was. The bean sprouts were good, and the tiny bits of crisp and salty pickled turnip were good, very good, especially for blotting out the taste of unfortunate ventures among the other viands. Of these suffice it to say that they combined in various proportions and degrees: toughness, sliminess, tastelessness and ultra-oriental flavoring. On the whole I had little cause to regret that my chopsticks would part company and prevent me from getting more than a taste at a time. I was relieved to be told by those with more experience in chinese feasts that this was an uncommonly

poor one strongly suggesting that we had not really been expected to stay. When it began to rain and drip through the mat roof so that we must flee to cover I think none of us regretted the excuse to leave the loaded table and the kind hostess who urged us to "eat" whenever we laid down our chopsticks and heaped more dripping dainties on our ~~still~~ still full plates.

We were taken into a room at one side of the court where the groom and his friends and relatives were – a room furnished in a barren sort of way with empty tables, stiff chairs and a gaunt black iron bedstead proclaiming that the furnishing was "foreign style". Here we were entertained with inexhaustable tea and Chinese music on a Victor talking machine, until carts could be gotten to take us home. When they came we ran out through the various courts – making the most of our few umbrellas – and scrambled in two to a cart. My companion and I were both new at cart travel and enjoyed ourselves hugely in consequence. Part of the way lay over the old stone road whose ruts and holes between the blocks of stone were not filled in with yellow earth (as for the passing over it of Emperors alive or dead) nor earth of any other kind. Sitting on the bottom of a two wheeled springless cart and trying to make ones self small to keep ones travelling companion and the drizzle out of the rain, and trying to keep ones self ones travelling companion or the drizzle from getting impaled on ones hatpin (for the lowness of the roof did not allow tall people to keep tall hats) and trying, with poor success, to keep from bumping everything that could be bumped – all while travelling in a way that made us glad we were not glass or eggs, I am sure can outdo in sensations anything that Coney Island could offer for a dime. Yours very sincerely Fanny S. Wicker

Mrs. Dear Mr. Wicker
Feb 15 1904
Thursday

RECD NOV 12 1914

Till mid-September. Rocky Point
Pei Tai Ho. China.
July 27 1914.

(Tungchou near Peking)
Permanent address.

Dear Friends in Boston,

It seems a long time since I have written to you. Time slips thru our fingers here as fast as it does thru yours at home, sometimes it seems faster. Ever since my trip to Shantung in the spring I have had in mind to write you something of it, but until now have not gotten beyond the thinking. Fortunately it is the sort of news that keeps well. Anyone making the same trip now would have much the same experience and see the country much the same, but greener. And anyone making the trip next spring will see it as I saw it. So you may consider this three and a half months late, or eight and a half months early as you prefer.

The trip from Peking to Tientsin was my first experience at third class travel. (Previously we had used second class between Tungchow and Peking. Since my return from Shantung I have frequently gone third class. So you need fear no tragic ending to my first experience.) The friend who put me on the train, with a rapidity that forestalled intervention, cleared a place for me at the far end of the "ladies" compartment. The furthermost lady had her baggage piled on the seat so that it occupied the space of two people. Half of it was piled on the floor by my escort, and I ensconced beside the owner, on part of her fur rug before she was well aware what had occurred. I found myself in a long narrow coop, seating about eight people, and so narrow that my suitcase in front of me filled up all the space between my knees and the dingy bird's-eye maple partition that separates the ladies' compartment from the rest of the car. The door at the end

dressed) left as the only possible ventilation, the windows against which we leaned.

My neighbor was a woman slightly below middle age. She had a garment of ~~handsome~~ brocaded black satin, and her hair was rather greasy and rough looking - an unusual thing here, where hair is usually brushed down to the smoothest & shiniest by anyone at all well dressed. Her hands and nails showed a scarcity of water where she came from. Being dispossessed of a third of her space for me she decided to be on her dignity and received my halting apology and thanks with a scowl. However her gray and wrinkled lady-in-waiting and the pretty young girl of the next party and several others further down the line smiled engagingly at me around the edge of the thunder cloud and made me feel less of a culprit.

The offended or very coldly dignified shoulder she turned to me, almost a back in fact, did

not conduce to conversation, nor did my limited vocabulary. I feared that if I tried to make an opening with "set the table for six," or "meat balls and scalloped potatoes", that serve well in the kitchen, or "a fat man can not wear a thin man's trousers", and "alas! the stable is on fire, what shall I do?" that I have learned from my book, or even a verse or two from Mark, it would hardly serve my purpose or desires, so I contented my self with trying to give no further offence, and observing what fell in my way to observe.

Her ladyship smoked several cigarettes in her celluloid (or some would-be amber stuff) mouth-piece. After three or four she suddenly turned and offered one to me. Although I did not feel I could accept it, I assure you I felt flattered indeed, at this indication of relenting - the only one, for she still scowled. Then she offered it to the pretty young girl, who, I am glad to say also refused, saying she did

not smoke. So very many do.
after a an interval of ten or fifteen minutes from the last cigarette, she turned to her satin pipe & tobacco pouch, and scooping the tiny bowl full, drew out the plain pipe and presented it to her serving woman, lighting it for her with her own hands. She was not without her good points. Her own pipe, silver mounted, she then filled and smoked. Others in the coop were smoking too, so the air was rather blue & choky before I left. As I left, struggling up the narrow passage with suitcase in front of me and coat & pillow in the other hand my pillow brushed across my neighbor's face and, I fear, brushed away any feeling of relenting that she may have had toward me when she offered me the cigarette, if she had any then. It was probably mere manners - for Chinese etiquette demands that one eating anything, or drinking tea, and so on, should offer it first to those about, whether total strangers or not, it being understood that

the offer is for manners and not to be accepted.

From Tientsin to Tehchow I was with Mrs A. H. Smith - In fact all the way to Peitsing. Her going made it possible for me to go. Mrs. Smith had with her a boy whom she and Dr. S. found neglected and maltreated in a villiage some years ago, and made themselves responsible for. They have given him such education and made such use of him as his mentality allowed. His parents both were opium smokers. His mother died when he was quite a baby and his step mother and step-brother hated him, and treated him badly, especially after his father's death. The boy himself knows that he is mentally weak and thinks it due to the way his step brother (possibly it was an own older brother, I have forgotten) used to jump out at him from behind and strike him on the head. He says that one day something in his head gave way and after that he could not remember his lessons any more in School. Mrs. S was taking him to Tehchow where Mr.

lamel, overseeing the building of the hospital, had consented to give the boy what work he could and let him thus, in part at least, support himself. He is near thirty, but still only a boy.

In this train the third class cars are like freight cars. Many have no seats, the people sitting on their rolls of bedding. Our car, however, had seats along each side and we were fortunate enough to be able to sit down. We were next to the end door, and by keeping this open we had good ventilation. The day was warm for mid-~~April~~ March.

Before lunch we made bold to walk thru the first class car to wash up, as the third class has no washing facilities. This trip was quite an achievement with the train going at full speed. The three other ~~first~~ third class cars were seatless, the people and their bedding-rolls and great unwieldy baskets spread thickly on all the floor space. There were not even shelves for baggage as in some cars. With arms extended above the heads of the sitters, for balance, we

staggered along gingerly, now stepping on the prostrate body of a sleeper (or at least the prostrate legs), now up on a roll of bedding and down into a small space so filled with tiny bound feet and the emaciated ankles that always go with them, that there seemed scarcely room for our big natural ones, now seeking a safe footing among slippery fruit peelings, now trying to avoid bumping into someone's head as the car lurched. All eyes, except those of the sleepers, followed our progress, and however queer they thought us I feel sure they could but admire our skill at balancing, and we will hope they saw therein at least one advantage in natural feet.

During the journey Mrs. S. distributed a little printed tract from one end of the train to another. (It consists of half a dozen or so selected sentences from the Bible, which may or may not mean something to those who know nothing of Christianity. However they might serve

make people wonder what it was all about, and perhaps lead to inquiry that would be fruitful.) I stayed and guarded our baggage – "hand baggage" consisting of a huge bedding-roll, two suitcases, a small hand-satchel, two cloth shawl-rolls, two hand-bags and a pig-skin chest. – and watched the effect of the tract on my fellow-passengers. Most received it with eager curiosity, a chance to get something for nothing, many grinned and looked as if they felt foolish, some received it indifferently and a few unwillingly. (But there was only one man on the whole train who refused to take one). Most looked it over and then sat holding it as if they did not know what to do with it, several crumpled it up and dropped it. The good looking, well to do man who was stretched out on his ~~[illegible]~~ bedding-roll spread on the seat opposite, grinned foolishly, & looked visibly embarrassed as he read it, toyed with it, and finally stuck it between his roll and the seat. The silk-clad, pleasant-faced gentleman

who sat on his bedding at our feet, read it thru thoughtfully and held it long, looking at it now and then, and finally folded it carefully, removed his foreign soft cloth cap, and tucked it down into the fold about the crown. Perhaps the sixty odd were not distributed in vain in our car, if it meant something of real value to this one man.

We arrived at Tehchow about four, where Dr. Tucker and Mr Cornell (whose name I spell by sound & not by knowledge) met us. A two-mule cart had come for Mrs. S. and a one mule cart was hired for me. And with the help of these two friends we were started by five, for our four hour trip to P'angkia chuang (the P'ang family village). After I was in my cart, & waiting for Mrs. S. to be ready an old beggar man came along and tried to induce me to give him something. And when I would pay no attention to him he would rap me on the shins with his unwashed knuckles, and motion to his mouth to show that he was hungry. Afterwards, I was sorry I had not thought to open my lunch box and

offer him a sandwich. That might have been a bit heartless, tho, as professional beggars do not always enjoy jokes on themselves. I suppose some of them are really hungry, but I think their friends and neighbors more competent to judge than I, and I do not feel that I would be "laying up merit" for myself by encouraging professional beggary.

Once on the road, I found travel in a two wheeled, springless, seatless cart quite a different thing from what my little taste after the wedding I wrote you of, had led me to fear. That was a case of unpadded cart, two people, a rainy day and a stone road. This time I had a cart to myself, a mattress under me, a roll of bedding behind me and pillows on either side, and an ordinary dirt road to travel on - albeit with occassional deep ruts to add interest, especially when they came suddenly. I mentally removed any bones and played I was a sack of meal, and then sat back among my pillows and gazed out over my toes and under the arch of the cart roof at the country passing by.

Before we had travelled an hour we were halted to readjust baggage. The carters said too much was on the back of the carts, and tipped them up so that the shaft mules were half choked and could hardly keep their front feet on the ground. So some was taken off the back and put inside, or on top. I was glad to have Mrs. S's white canvas roll on top of her cart, for she travelled ahead and I could see that white band thru the dusk, leading the way, after her cart had disappeared into the evening shadows.

It was picturesque travelling after dark so. The bells on our mules seemed to ring out more clearly in the hush of evening, the candle-lantern swinging from the shaft cast weird flickering shadows of our turning wheels and the moving legs of the mules, the leisurely rate at which we went gave us time to take in something of what we passed. The roads were worn deep thru the villages so that in many places the houses were built on a level with the cart-tops; Brown mud walls about them, rising from the

brown mud bank with but a narrow foot path between them and the bank's steep side. Up on this path a half-seen beggar wailed outside some gate; a yellow square of light showed from a window where the wall was lower. Here a small dog barked nearby behind some courtyard wall, there at a distance a donkey brayed. Looking ahead, the trees that grew upon the bank, tho scalled, seemed to meet overhead, forming an arch above us, while countless brilliant stars gleamed in their leafless branches.

Finally a long straight stretch of road with a bright lantern ahead swinging on to meet us, a friendly voice of greeting in the dark, then we drove thru the arched gate and thru the stable yard and halted at last to climb out a little stiff and weary, and somewhat dishevelled, into the group of friends waiting to receive us with open arms and open homes, eager to minister to our comfort and make us at home until we must start on the next and last stage of our journey.

The following day we started on again at two in the afternoon, still with the luxury of a cart apiece. This time I also had two mules, one in the shafts and one hitched by long ropes, that let him walk ahead, now on one side of the road, now on the other, wherever the narrow track was best. By half past five we reached Chion Ch'eng, where we spent the night in the pretty little room back of the chapel. By six-thirty next morning we were starting again, and with an hour and a half's stop for feeding the mules at noon, we reached Lintsing, our destination, by six thirty in the evening.

Between Lintsing & P'ang Chuang the way lies thru part of China's great coastal plain. Near P'ang Chuang one sees the remains of the great dikes built to keep the yellow river from overflowing the low lands, before it made its great change of course that carried it miles away. We started out over flat country, but higher than that a little way off, tho not much higher, and soon dropped down into a sunken road. Here the red-brown

banks rose steeply on either side of the narrow road, cutting off all view except the road a little way ahead, and the marks of short slapping on the sides, or little walls along the top of the banks, made of the bank's clay, to keep the rains from washing down the neighboring fields into the gully. Coming thru a gap in the old dike we found a flat country spread before us, a country of cultivated fields. Such irregular fields and such small ones I never saw except in China. Some were long strips of moderate width, and others in shape and dimensions suggesting a large piece of pie, several were but six furrows wide.

About half the land was planted with winter wheat, now up and striping the brown fields with vivid green. The other fields were still bare earth. I hardly know whether to call it yellow brown, or gray tinged with pink, but where the furrows were freshly turned it showed a darker, redder brown. The fields are separated, to the eye at least, only as the furrows run at

different angles or as one is green with wheat + the surrounding ones still bare. One wonders how the owners know their fields and their delimitations.

Along the way we saw the preparation of the fields in all its stages, and all were picturesque: the men, half naked or wearing China's blues, with cloths bound about their heads, many of them suggested Millet's pictures. Here a fine, strong young man rode a harrow, rocking it along its plated path, behind his three brown mules, harnessed abreast; there a black or and a little gray donkey drew a plow, the dust they raised floating low about their legs + those of the man who guided the plow in its furrow. Behind some plows there followed half grown boys with baskets, dropping the seed, but others used a mule drawn seed-drill that planted three furrows at a time, primitive in its construction but doing its work. In other fields plodded donkeys drawing after them small stone rollers that wobbled about on their longer wooden axles to which the drawing-ropes

were fastened, so covering the seed. Besides these workers, children wandered about in many fields, not playing, Chinese children have little time for that, but each pair with their basket, and rake, or long handled spoon according as they were seeking fuel or fertilizer. as they saw us coming they picked up their tools and ran to the roadside to see the strangers passing in the carts. One is struck often by the old and care worn look on their brown little faces.

Now and again we saw groups of men working at a clay pit, digging out the brown earth, pounding it into wooden frames, sometimes without mixing it with water, and setting up in a circular wall about them the big thin brick-cakes for the sun to dry. In several places on the plain we sees brick kilns, many deserted & falling, that stand out from the flat country like little fortresses each on its hill. One place was sandy, blown by the wind into rippling dunes where the Chinese have discovered that

they can grow fruit, if not wheat and millet.
As one lets his eye wander out over the plain he sees what seem to be countless small groves near and far. But on approach they prove to be all villages. The one-story flat-roofed houses, the walls shutting in the court of each, and the wall about the village are all of sun dried brick, mud-plastered, the same gray brown as the fields about them. The trees that from a distance give the grove-like look, are mostly willows, fast-growing and so useful for needed shade in summer and to trim continually for fuel. Every village has its little temple, or at least a shrine and bell. This is the one place of more elaborate architecture, the one spot of color.

In one place thru which we passed a religious celebration was being held, a band of priests marched ahead bearing banners and beating drums & cymbals. Four carried a green covered Table with little bowls and

plates upon it, suggesting a Trickster at a fair. Following the priests and ranged along the road ahead were the people, women and children mostly. Each was dressed in her gayest clothes, pink, purple, scarlet, orange, green and yellow, and blue of course, combined in startling ways almost barbaric. A gay scene it was indeed and picturesque, but it does not represent the daily life in Chinese country villages. The color of the walls, and their unbroken blankness, the color of the fields where no scrap is too small to cultivate to see if it will yield its few spears of grain, these represent their lives more truly. The passing of two foreigners in carts is a thing to run and see, to call out all the family to behold. To trudge along rough roads on small bound feet to the nearest market-town, often many li away, and carry back great baskets heavy with greens or other food, this is another break in dull lives. But usually it is the safely elderly women who do this, tho sometimes youngones go along and see the sights and exchange

news items with those of other villages. Occassionally a cloth peddler comes with his wares swinging in the two flat baskets hanging from his shoulder-pole. But for the most part their lives, men and women, are taken up with labor in the fields or in the homes to keep body and soul together, and when the work lets up awhile they stand or sit about their door ways tired and listless-looking.

It is not without significance that in ~~the centre~~ each village we passed thru the scene of most life ~~stood that the~~ was the central open space, flat and smooth, where manure was being spread to dry or rolled fine and heaped in little piles – the all-important fertilizer that makes it possible to wring from the soil year after year the crops to keep so many souls. A boy of six or eight caught up the droppings from our mules before they reached the ground so giving no one else a chance to get them from him. It is this pressure on the soil that makes this plain, one of China's thickly populated districts, present an appearance of vast open spaces with scattered tiny villages. The villages are small, but who can count

the numbers crowded into them? They fear less to crowd themselves than to crowd the land for farming.

But the land between the villages is not all cultivated. One can always see, near and far, clusters of brown earth mounds, like little cone-shaped tents, whole towns of them; and trees, a single fine one or a little grove. Towns they may be truly called, towns of the dead, the dead who are more honored than the living. Such trees as those are luxuries that none save the dead and the temples can afford, fine spreading pines and stately white-barked poplars. All those gorgeously dressed people in the village back a way were going to the cemetary. In one place we passed thru, a woman with dishevelled hair, in blue coat and white shoes and trousers, walked alone thru the street sobbing and moaning loudly and lifting her voice in a heart-rending wail; a wife or daughter-in-law showing her devotion to some one who has gone to sleep beneath the trees.

Of course there were the market towns bustling with life ~~two or three times~~ two or three times in the week; towns with rows of little shops; small walled cities

with their little bustling ~~back and forth~~ life going in and out. But it was the brown earth villages and the earth brown lives that must be lived in them, that most impressed me. And after all it is the village that still most truly represents the life of China's common people.

There are other things I might describe. The inn, the tall pagoda, the old stone figures by the roadside, the gray walls of Sintsing in the distance as the sun was setting; and after my arrival there, the winding river or canal with its clumsy junks with gray, ribbed sails, its lines of straining, singing men along the bank towing the boats, the narrow, cobbled streets of tiny shops, the temple with its countless figures once gorgeous with gold and color, now thick with dust and falling in decay. But I will spare you more. This is already long enough for two or three letters. You may read it one part a month if you prefer. But when I once get started I find it hard to stop.

I recall now that Miss Bridgman and Miss Bodman travelled on this same ground

and may have told you all, in word and picture, better than I can. At least you can compare their impressions with mine and see how far they are alike.

As to the great facts of China's condition and what is realling happening, we are as interested as you, and perhaps as ignorant. My mother writes of many articles in the home papers and magazines saying that Yuan is ruthlessly killing or imprisoning all who differ in opinion from him, and showing himself a despot or near it. Dr. Morrison, an official advisor to the Government, recently made a speech before London's Chamber of Commerce. (He is home on furlough, not officially) This you may have seen as well as we. He tells of steady progress in making the Constitution, and believes Yuan intends to abide by it. He believes that a National assembly will in time exist again. He tells of good progress in railroad building, of taxes and salt revenues coming in well, and believes that China's general state is far from bad.

Yuan has lately promised sums of money ~~for~~ to help on an efficient school for girls, and for the national museum that Mr. Gilbert Reed is

sponsor for, a museum that shows the progress of other nations in industrial lines. The legislating body seems sincerely trying to draft suitable laws eliminating official "squeeze" and to find ways to enforce them. Some may regret the closing of a newspaper that published news of the Kalgan uprising and looting by the soldiers on the grounds that it was "betraying military secrets;" and also regret the numbers of executions that needful to put down the trouble. But all must feel gratified that it was stopped so quickly and that such prompt punishment was meted out to those responsible, and equally prompt rewards given to those who stayed its spread.

Banishment has been restored to the statute books "to relieve the overcrowding in the prisons", and many executions have taken place perhaps for similar reasons or as the safest way of keeping people out of mischief in the future. Unquestionably it is regrettable that those "whose opinions differ from Yuan's" are thus killed off with seeming despotism, But when we consider that a free expression of their "opinions" would probably

lead to putting bombs under Yuan's chair or cutting off his head if they could reach it, or stirring up rebellions and civil war, robbing and looting broadcast, and feel less ready to condemn the methods used to keep Yuan in power. His enemies, so far as we can learn, have no more constructive program than "Down with Yuan, and the country is saved from despotism". Moreover execution and banishment have always been the reward of disobedient officials and inefficient generals, in China's history. We can not alter everything at once.

While wolf and others still ravage here and there, but the Government seems trying to get the better of them, tho the soldiers sometimes seem less interested. Engineers have started from America, as you know, to help chain up the rivers that, by their floods, cause more suffering and desolation than all the robbers. Taking all in all the hopeful things seem to out weigh the saddening, at least so far as the Government is concerned. Ignorance, poverty and suffering there still is in plenty, but even the Government seems trying to lessen these. Yours truly Fanny S. Wickes.

Mrs. Dean P. Nichols

Tientsin - July 29-1914

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[illegible]

[illegible]

FEB 11 1915

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Tungchou near Peking, China
January 8th 1915.

Dear Dr.Barton and otherr friends in Boston,

Last July I wrote you a long letter telling of my trip to Tsing in the spring. The letter got started just in time to be d up by the war. Possibly it may have filtered thru before now, it may arrive later , in time to tell how the Shantung plain looks this spring instead of last. It will probably be much the same.

The exciting cause of this letter , however , is not a long trip by cart nor anything remarkable on the face of it, but a visit to Tientsin during the Christmas holidays. We were visiting the Chandlers and in the visiting necessarily made some observations that I feel moved to pass on to you. You may be entirely aware of the probability if not the facts of anything I can tell you, but if I can not inform you I can prehaps give you some material that you can throw at someone else and help to make them "sit up and take notice." After all that preamble I don't know where to begin, for it is just an account of what they are doing that I have to give.

After their return ot Tientsin this fall Mrs . Chandler was sick with bowel-trouble for several weeks, about a month in all. She has never been really strong as you must know. The baby who had not gained so rapidly in the summer as they had hoped, began to pick up and was getting on finely when he came down with dissentery. For two months he was a very sick child, at times desperately sick. He is much better now and should gain fast if he has no more setbacks. While we were there he had a cold with croupy tendencies, which meant

return to the program of his longer illness, Mrs. Chandler sitting up with him one night and Mr,Chandler the next. As I said, he was about well when we left. But somehow every other night's sleep for seven or eight weeks does not leave people with a vigor equal to their ambitions or opportunities.

The Chandlers are not alone in the station, for Miss Davis and Miss Sewall are there also. (They were both away for a vacation when we were there.) But Miss Davis has her hands full with the evangelistic work for women, especially the many women-students in Tientsin, and Miss Sewall is still hard at the language and learning the ropes at the Girl's school. That leaves Mr. Chandler with the general supervision of the Boy's school; the final responsibility for the planning and carrying out of the evangelistic work of the Station, that has undivided opportunity and responsibility as a missionary agency for a large and thickly populated suburb of the important city of Tientsin, and for a large country field; incidentally he is Station Secretary and Station Treasurer which involves about as much work in a small as in a large station. He is keeping up the work that he found, no small task that/either, and planning for new work to cover the field of opportunities a little more adequately - rather a little less inadequately - when?, when it shall be possible. He is training in and training up some strong Chinese to help, and some he hopes will be strong to help when trained. But that means added labor for the present and for some time to come, because in the end the burden rests almost wholly on "the foreigner". And it must be so until more of the Chinese have more nearly the same background of training, conscious and unconscious, that shall give them the vision, the initiative, the ingenuity that the "foreigner" has, and more of

patient and hopeful perseverence in the face of endless obstacles and discouragements, and his ability to keep his own religious powers strong and growing stronger thru prayer and the reading of the Bible and other helpful books. The Chinese are not necessarily lacking in any of these qualities. But when we consider how many centuries of Christian opportunity and education lie back of say the people of the United States and look at the proportion of strong, active Christian workers to the total of church members (not to say merely missionaries) it seems too much to expect that with our present equipment or even a much better one, the time will soon come when 100% of those turned out by our colleges and seminaries shall be ready and eager to take up the task of evangelizing China. But if there were no problem of support for them, probably 200% could be put to work at once. This has wandered rather far afield in some respects, but it aims to indicate that in training up Chinese to help bear the responsibilities of the work Mr. Chandler is not working himself, nor any one else of this generation it would seem, out of a job.

Incidentally Mr. Chandler is the only one to represent our Mission in any inter-Mission work, such as the Eddy Campaign, or union meetings for the week of prayer. And also incidentally Hsi Ku where our Mission is located, is about an hour from anywhere-(more if the bridge of boats is open.)

Mrs. Chandler helps where she can - teaches an English class to save her husband, does such of the secretarial work as she may, listens to the tales of woe or joy that the women bring to her, inspects the faces of babies whose mothers are alarmed by some eruption, telephones down town to a Physician for advice where she does not feel competent

to prescribe herself, and so on endlessly. While we were there a Chinese neighbor and prominent Church-member burst a blood vessel in his lung at three A.M. and some one came post haste for the Chandlers. They telephoned three Doctors before they got one to get out of bed that cold night, then Mr. Chandler went over to see the man and see that instructions were carried out so he could safely wait till a Doctor could come out next morning. When he did come of course Mrs. Chandler went over with him to get instructions as to future care and especially care in case of sudden need. After that she went to see him several times a day and telephoned the Dr. three or four times a day often having to try twice before she got an answer; the next night they got as much sleep as the baby premitted before they were summoned hastily at six A.M. and rushed over half dressed with the hypodermic to be used in case of another hemorrhage to find it a case of undue alarm on the part of the watchers. However that evening Mrs. Chandler had the honor of giving him an injection of morphia, so she had a chance to use the hypodermic after all. And the next day she superintended the giving of an enema. This of course was an emergency and not part of the "regular work." True, but Mrs. Chandler says that they now realize that they must expect and be prepared for emergencies as a part of the work, as they occur constantly. To be sure they do not always come at night, but those that come in the day push the doing of "regular work " often late into the night.

It is often and often that Mr. Chandler does not get to bed till twelve and one and sometimes later. He has tried locking the door to get time to finish up some work in his study in the evening. But the Chinese coming to see him see his light and go to the back door and send

in a servant to announce their arrival. He has tried putting out the down-stairs lights and finishing his work up stairs. That will serve fof one night and then someone will send word at dinner-time "Tell Mr. Chandler not to go up stairs so early to-night, I must see him at nine o'clock."

They offer no complaints, oh dear no; if you think they complain you do not know the Chandlers. Each is anxious only for the other, and tries to take as large a share of burden as possible to spare the other. When I said that I should think she would want to sit down in her tracks and give up for very weariness Mrs. Chandler said this was not unusually busy, she had not been less busy in the three and a half years they have been in China; she has not yet been able to prepare for her first year's examination in the language, (seemingly her chief regret). But she does admit that she is tired, and that she is anxious over Mr. Chandler's constant over-work.

Ooviously they are both doing more than thay should, but where shall they cut down? The baby takes a lot of time and strength. If any one feels inclined to say that unmarried missionaries are best, he would do well to pay a little visit to the Chandlers'home and feel the spirit of it, and see them entertaining some young Chinese couple - a man and wife together! a thing unheard of in the old Chinese etiquette - and giving them, unconsciously perhaps, a new vision and ideal of what Home means. And much of the hope and power of Christianity lies in the homes. Well then, maybe someone might say, it would be better if missionaries did not have children. But here one need only reply that both Mr. and Mrs. Chandler are children of missionaries. And when one feels their table-boy, who was married last spring, taking notes of their

oy in sharing the pleasures and burdens of the care of the baby, he ows that their home will have its direct influnce on the home of the ole-boy, not to mention the coolie and the cook and many of their iends. Of course the baby cannot be neglected. It will probably ause most people a shudder, as it caused me, to hear of the remark of a other in another mission (in another Province, no matter which nor where) that she would see to it that the baby was not allowed to interere with the work.

One might refuse to attend to any emergencies, and do merely the egularly scheduled work. But it is the emergencies that give the issionary the occasion to practice the brotherliness that he teaches. y proving the friend in need he gets closer to the heart and soul of is people than in weeks or even years of teaching and preaching. And me can imagine how a man would profit by a sermon preached by someone ho had refused to help when asked and had let his child die without lifting a finger in aid. Of course the emergencies must not go unneeded, but must be met as well as ones ability and knowledge will permit.

One might attend to the special calls as they arise and take he sleep and exercise he needs to keep his mind and body fit, and use such time as may be left for the doing of the regular work. "Yes I know I am supposed to lead the prayer meeting now, but I simply must go to the University and get some tennis", or " I can't see you now, I know I said yesterday that I would talk over the plans for the street preaching, but I was up all night with the baby and I must get a nap if I am to perpare any sermon for tomorrow." Something like this would undoubtedly be the part of wisdom from a physical point of view, but how long would a Station last run on these lines?

Well, since the baby cannot be neglected and emergency appeals can not go unheeded, and the work must be done, the things that can be cut short when time presses are rest and recreation, and they are. From his own letters there seems small hope of Mr. Ewing's return. And there ought to be someone else in Tientsin at this minute. But there must be language study for any one coming out. And someday the furlough time of the Chandlers will come - if it does not have to be hastened for health reasons, and what then? Of course one possible plan would be to close down the work there and move the Chandlers to another place; that has been discussed. But it seems a pity to give up work in such an important centre, and a poor answer to give to those who have come to know and love our workers there -present and past- and to look to them as friends and councilors.

This is long, but I fear it is lame and weak. I wish that I could write such an appeal that anybody and everybody that read it would be fired with desire to come themselves or give support to others who can come and share in the work of these two brave hard-working people, and lighten a little the labor that they are struggling with so cheerfully and so wearily. I suppose you get innumerable appeals from all over the world, and perhaps you weary of them, but if you do not know the urgent needs others will not. So I felt impelled to write you this, whether or not it can avail anything.

As a sort of foot-note on a related topic I think I will tell you of the Chandlers' situation medically. They have an allowance of $50.00 gold a year I think it is. At the present unusually good rate of exchange it might have brought $150.00 Mex. Or between $100.00 and $150.00

The Dr. besides being an hour or more away, charges $10.00Mex a visit. This is ,I think considerably less than Community people pay. During the baby's illness he came out three times a week, tho perhaps less often part of the time. I do not know how often during Mrs. Chandler's illness. Their drug bill for December was $15.00, The previous months I do not know. I will leave you to do the arithmetic and see how much they have left for the rest of the year. The Dr. is a Chinese, American born and American trained, and a fine man. I am happy to say that there was no charge on his bill for the consultation and advice given twice a day over the telephone. For living in Tientsin is not cheap at any time and especially not now, and the constant dropping in of passing guests leaves little surplus even with the extra allowance that we were all so glad to have them get as the Peking people have . The Chandlers have not an idea that I am telling tales about their money matters but I thought I would take the risk.

With best wishes to you all for the new year,

I am sincerely and not unhopefully yours

Fanny Sweeny Wickes.

The Dr. besides being an hour or more away, charges $10.00 a visit. This is, I think considerably less than Community people pay. During the baby's illness he came out three times a week, the perhaps less often part of the time. I do not know how often during Mrs. Chandler's illness. Their drug bill for December was $12.00. The previous months I do not know. I will leave you to do the arithmetic and see how much they have left for the rest of the year. The Dr. is a Chinese, American born and American trained, and a fine man. I am happy to say there was no charge on his bill for the consultation and advice given twice a day over the telephone. For living in Tientsin is not cheap at any time and especially not now, and the constant dropping in of passing guests leaves little surplus even with the extra allowance that we were all so glad to have them get as the Peking people have. The Chandlers have not an idea that I am telling tales about their money matters but I thought I would take the risk.

With best wishes to you all for the new year,

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Tenney Swearingen Wireless

Tsingchou

Jan. 8-1915

REC'D MAY 8 1915

5134

Tungchou, Peking, China

April 4th.

Dear DR. Barton,

Since the enclosure is the real cause of my writing now and since it is the most conspicuous thing in the letter, I will explain it at once. The editorial in the Peking Gazette for August I5 last (that you published in the Herald for November), (in the Portfolio) roused my ire. I felt it ought not to go unanswered, so after much hard and prayerful thought I made bold to send a reply. I wrote it to and for the editor as an individual, not knowing or caring whether it would go farther or not. In the issue of the 25th it appeared, as large as life - so large in fact that it almost scared me, for it was three and a half columns of small print. I cut it out and kept it as a souvenir together with a clipping of the original editorial. Later some one at PeiTaiHo brought me a copy of his paper, or from his paper, and said he thought I might like another copy. This extra copy I sent to my Mother, as I knew she would be interested in anything I had done. I thought of you at the time but I had no other copy and was a bit bashful about running around and begging copies of my letter for distribution, besides I thought perhaps Mr. Martin who had sent you a clipping of the editorial and seemed pleased with my reply might send it to you. Well - Mother's copy was loaned to Mother Wickes who went to the labor of copying it. That copy was loaned thru Mrs. Ament, we hear, to some one of the W.B.M.P. who likewise copied it, intending to spread it in those parts I think; and letters from my Mother this week brought word that the Professor of Biblical Literature at Vassar (to whom she had loaned it to read as he is a longtime friend) wished to have it reprinted in full in one of the local papers. Two days ago a copy arrived. After correcting it and amputating the scare-head telling my past history, I am sending it to you thinking you may find it of historic interest if no more. Had I known it was to travel so far and call forth so many kind words from those who read it I would certainly have put my modesty in my pocket and gotten a copy for you at the time that it appeared. Then it might have come as a boast, perhaps, now

it comes more as a confession.

We see that Mr.Eweing has accepted a call - had a call at least -,somewhere in the United States. It is a great burden that has been laid on his family, and we all feel deeply for them. If he really must give up hope of returning to China I hope someone may soon be found to take his place in Tientsin, or at least to make his place a little less vacant. The time of greatest stress for the Chandlers has been tided over for the nonce, the baby is better. Mrs. Chandler is soon coming here for a visit that ought to do her good, as our visit to them at Christmas time did them good, and more as she will be away from the demands on time, thought and heart that the Station makes. We hope that some new man,or better still new family, will come to bear them company and lend a hand before Mr. Chandler gets nearly so near the danger line as Mr. Martin now is. Over-work will claim its pay at last, be it done never so willingly, joyously and lovingly. I thank you for your reply to my letter about the Chandlers written in January.

These days I am busy with study toward the examinations that come next week. After they are over and I have done a few things that are piled up waiting, I hope to write to you oftener than during the past year, and perhaps on matters of more general interest. As a reporter of what is happening in China I can not dare to compete with Dr. Smith, but I may venture a word of description or narrative concerning the things about us.

I wish we might all feel as sanguine of Japan's altruistic motives and purposes as the Outlook seems to, and some other American and European publications. But time will tell.

With king regards to all the friends in Boston

sincerely yours

Fanny Sweeny Wickes

Mrs. Dean R. Hickes

Tungchow Apr. 4-1915

157.
USA

REC'D MAY 3 1915

THE CULT OF BLOOD.

To the Editor of the Peking Gazette, Dear Sir—The editorial in the Peking Gazette of August 15th, bearing the title "The Cult of Blood" ends with the quoted question, "what can our missionary readers urge in defense of events now happening in Christian Europe?" The editorials that we have read previous to this, and since, have borne evidence of earnestness, sincerity and thoughtfulness. Because I believe that this one was written in the same spirit, and not as idle rhetoric, nor yet as a taunt flung in the face of Christians, I make bold to send you a reply, trusting, if none more able than I answer (as I hope they will) that you may find some little help in this.

Our "defence" of the events in Europe is that we do not defend them; as Christians we cannot. The news of this great war, whose results in suffering and destruction imagination shudders to picture, hurts as it hurts when a friend or a member of your family acts unworthily and brings shame on himself and others. The explanation of these events in "Christian" Europe lies here: there is, as yet, no nation that is Christian as a nation, whose national acts are ruled wholly and unvaryingly by the spirit and teachings of Jesus Christ.

It is easy to say that this war is "a terrible commentary on the influence of Christianity in Europe during the last 1900 years", but that does not represent the facts truly. 1900 years ago Christianity was represented by a handful of plain men and women in Palestine whom Jesus had, by a couple of years association and teaching, given a vision of the true relation of God and man and of man and man. From that little beginning it had to work its way out and up slowly. Through the time when its adherents were unknown men, the slaves and the despised in the great pagan civililzations that by persecution tried vainly to destroy it, through the centuries when the Barbarians from the north overran the world, and the centuries when present nations were first struggling into being, it has lived and grown. The wonder is that against such heavy odds it has spread as it has, and has permeated the life of Europe and America as far as it has done.

Christianity liberated science from the bonds of superstition, it preserved learning and fostered education through the dark ages when so much of the older civilizations were destroyed, good and bad alike. From it has grown the ideal that education is the common right of all. Science, forging ahead with wonderful speed and power, and education making ready to the use of man the experience of the past and the resources of the present—both science and enlightenment, sources of power, have been used at times to ignoble ends. Science has made engines of destruction as well as engines to serve mankind, has made machines that have been used to serve a part of men and to serve to oppress a part, as well as machines to serve all men alike. Education has given men powers of mind that some have used to wholly selfish ends. But misuse of power or ability should not condemn the power nor the ability. Surely we would not have our children lame for fear they might walk where they should not, blind and deaf and dumb lest they see evil sights and hear and speak some evil. Though science and education have done and still do wrong in the hands of many, they have done and are doing much, ever increasingly more, of good in the hands of the Christian people in Europe and America.

Though it is hard to sum up anything so great in a few phrases, I may venture to say that Christianity is the revelation, through Jesus Christ, of the true relation between God and man, viz:that God is a loving Father and that all men, in him, are brothers; that man should put himself in the relation of a son to God; that one serves God best through service to his fellow men; and finally that God gives men power to live up to these ideals in proportion as they desire and seek that power. Other religions, in so far as they are purifying and uplifting, we hold to be partial revelations of truth, whereas we believe Christianity to be the fullest revelation that has yet been given to man.

In the earlier days of Christianity the first part of the revelation was more emphasized—that God in a Father and man should live in relation to him as a son. The result was that for many centuries Christianity was regarded largely as a personal matter: If I do not lie nor steal, if I show my generosity by giving alms, if I read my Bible, say my prayers and go to church, then I am a Christian. Christianity could not be permanently confined within such narrow bounds, though there are some who have not yet outgrown this narrow conception. Long ago Christianity spread to the family, the larger individual, so that today there are countless homes where all the members live together in a love and harmony that only the Christian fully knows. For many centuries when man lived in isolated groups largely independent of the world outside, this conception, of a purely personal and family Christianity, was more nearly sufficient than it is today.

As the world has progressed in science and invention, in freedom of communication and division of industry into its parts and processes, and so increasing interdependence of the different parts of society and the different parts of the world, this narrower conception has become insufficient. Larger souls and deeper thinking minds have felt this and kept pace with the marvellously rapid change and development in the outward relationships, realizing that Christianity was large enough to cover all and keep abreast, indeed ahead, of progress. But the bulk of the world is so great and men are so busy with their own concerns and the getting of their daily bread that this larger vision, this present day conception of Christianity, has not yet become the common property of all.

But progress is being made. Beyond the family lies the city or the town in which one lives. In nearly every community in Europe and America one can see, in various stages of progress, the working out of the belief that "I must help to make my community a good place to live in, one to be proud and not ashamed of. I, as a member of that community, am responsible for doing what I can." The same is true of the state beyond the community and the nation beyond the state. It must grow gradually, for men feel responsible for their own acts and those of their family before they see and feel that they are personally responsible to the extent of their power for the conditions in and actions of their state and nation.

Almost every issue of every periodical in Europe and America shows something of this progress, to the seeing eye. But much of it is forging ahead inconspicuously yet steadily. Public schools, vocational schools, better housing, hospitals and doctors free to the poor, labour laws and factory regulations, cities cleaner physically and morally, cleaner politics, parks and playgrounds, good transportation service within the reach of all, better and cheaper lighting, pure milk, pure water, proper disposal of refuse, societies to improve the conditions of the poor—it would take a volume just to name the different lines along which efforts are being made, many already organized and having wide support. The aim of all these efforts is that all men may have a chance to live a normal life; and the conception of that form is distinctly an outgrowth of Christianity. That all men may be well born, with sound bodies and sound minds; that all may be educated, have their minds and hearts enlightened; that all may have clean, moral and well governed communities to live in; that all may be able to work a reasonable time each day and week under healthful conditions; and be able to earn enough to live on decently and healthfully in decent homes among decent surroundings; and be able to spend their leisure time in recreations of a helpful sort, and in developing the higher sides of their natures the easy access to that which is uplifting and ennobling—literature, art, music, science, nature, religious exercises: that is a programme not merely glimpsed at by a few visionaries but one daily gaining adherents, daily progressing by the organized efforts of many and the voluntary aid of more who cannot

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give it their whole time and thought. Nearly all this progress has been made in the last century since the time when science and invention made such marvellous advances and got, for a time, ahead of religion. Most has been made in the last half century, and the next half century is destined to see it grow and spread almost beyond our present day beliefs. This may be called Social Service or Civic Betterment or what you will, but it is really applied Christianity. Men are coming to see that Christianity must embrace every relation of life (and public or group life as well as private and individual) and must be more deeply understood and more widely conceived than in the past to cover all the new conditions arising from the world's progress in civilization.

The world lies out beyond the nation, and being still larger it is by that much harder for men to conceive of as a whole and to realize that the world too, international relations, must be brought under the control of Christian principles, and that they as individuals are responsible for bringing this to pass, if it is to be a world of which men may be proud to be called citizens. Some few already of the leaders in thought have caught the vision of a Christian world, of an international Christianity. Rulers of many nations have at various times used Christian phrases learned from their Bibles and their prayer-books, about a Christian world. But none of them has got beyond being loyal citizen of his own country; they have not reached the point of citizenship in the world, still less in the world as God's world. And there are, still, other nations, naming no names, where the ruler, pledging himself to care for the welfare of his nation, has meant no more (whether or not he realized it) than the welfare of the royal family or the little group who hold the reins of power. Even church organizations, existing ostensibly as the embodiment of Christianity, have at times acted in grossly selfish and unchristian ways. But there are some who have caught the larger vison and the truer.

Those who have talked of "world peace" in the annual conventions in America, ten years ago or less were scoffed at by many as a handful of impractical old men dreaming hopeless dreams. But year by year their group has grown, more men have joined them and men of greater prominence, many unquestionably practical in other things, and the movement is growing every year in power. Their efforts lie back of the establishment of the Hague tribunal. That tribunal has settled some things by arbitration—not much as yet because the world has not been ready yet for much. But if it has settled some disputes and warded off some smaller wars, it has made at least a step in the right direction. And those who have the vision of a world at peace do not base their faith on the method of arming to the teeth, that others will be afraid to argue or demand. Those who say we must have "armed peace" are those who are afraid. They lack faith in themselves and others and so want arms. But they claim that it is for purposes of peace, because the demand for peace is becoming ever wider, ever louder. They are trying to satisfy at once the call for peace and their own fears, a paradox that this great war may well be used to condemn. Though this war is horrible, inexcusable it seems, and though its damages can never be wholly repaired, yet it may contain an element of good if it serves to startle people awake, those who are still sleeping, to the indispensability of peace and the futility of methods that have hitherto been used to attain it.

Some may say that war is useful and desirable as a means of developing the manly virtues, cleansing and purifying nations, and bracing the tired strength and listless purpose of peoples grown to ways of peace. War does develop some virtues that even Christianity is proud to own: loyalty, willingness to suffer for a cause, co-operation, subordination of ones will to that of others for the attainment of a common end, self sacrificing effort rendered with enthusiasm where others are slothful and indifferent, to name a few. But war, where it means slaughter of ones fellows, trampling on the rights of others, deceit, brutality and kindred things, at least counterbalances by the bad any good that may come to those who participate. But the good of war may be developed without the bad where war means war against vice and crime, sin, poverty and injustice. The soldiers enlisting in the armies for this fight are growing in numbers daily, though they are not yet called soldiers. I believe the time is coming when this will be the war that nations wage; when nation will vie with nation in ridding ~~her~~ its own borders of evil and striving to have the largest share in the fight to rid the world of evil.

Selfishness that looks only to its own pleasure and profit, careless if they be won at the expense of others, thoughtless indifference, whose results are similar, are being troubled now in Europe and America. Every year they are less able to enjoy in peace what they have got in unjust, unchristian ways. As social consciousness awakes and social standards rise nearer the Christian level they are finding that they cannot go on as they have done. Some, awakened, see the harm that they have done unconsciously, and are joining the good fight. Others, unashamed, are fighting to keep their old "rights," moving to other cities as their old homes become too clean for them, to other states where legal standards still are low, to other countries where standards are lower or control weaker.

China has nothing to fear from Christianity. But she has much to fear from the non-Christian elements in "Christian" lands, who are being every year more hard pressed at home. We missionaries will do what we can to prevent China from suffering from the bad things that are being driven out of our home lands. We want also to help China raise her standards as she takes on the outward forms of progress, so that those who would make profit for themselves by preying upon others, as they may not find lodgment here. The liquor, cigarette and drug interests will press China harder as their markets elsewhere are narrowed. Those who make industry profitable through the mental, physical and moral crippling of children, through inhumanly long hours of work and insufficient pay, through unsafe and insanitary factories and the like; and those who hope in China's weakness to grab her resources for themselves, these and the vicious are already seeking China out. These must be in every way checked and controlled. But all who come to China from other lands are not dangerous. Some businesses will come, have come, who seek to earn reasonable profits for themselves ~~while~~ while helping China to develop her resources wisely, to develop her industries in modern ways, to increase her conveniences of travel, light and heat and similar things. These China may receive without fear, may even welcome until such time as she shall have among her own people those who can do these things as well or better. And those who seek to extend trade with others to the benefit of both need not be feared unless it be found that they are gaining at China's expense and loss. Then there are others, not called missionaries, who come for China's good and not their own; such are the engineers from the Red Cross Society now coming out to help curb floods, do away with famines and drive out pestilence as other lands have done. These China will welcome without question, and she may thank Christianity that they exist. And finally, we missionaries come. We do not come claiming that so called Christian lands are faultless, and to be in all things copied. As an individual may wish for others, indeed must wish for those he loves, whatever he has that gives strength, power, joy and beauty to his life, and yet wish them to avoid his weaknesses and imperfections, so we may wish for China all that is good in Christian lands. We have no wish that China or other Eastern lands should in all things imitate Europe and America. We urge them most sincerely to keep all that is good in their own national life, traditions and religions, but we desire to add to these the power for good that Christianity can give. And we would ever caution and urge them to avoid the elements in the life of Europe and America that have yet to be sweetened, ennobled and raised up by the touch of Christianity.

There are those in America today who say, "We are not yet a wholly Christian land. We are not yet fit to go out and teach others. Let us wait till we ourselves have become worthy examples and practice wholly what we preach." But others see that this would not be best. We do not refrain in teaching our children because we have not yet attained to perfect knowledge, we do not wait to instruct them in virtue and mortality till we are sinless. Though the progress of Christianity in "Christian" lands is sure it cannot be very rapid, the task is too large. We feel we have no right to deprive China so long of the light we have. China is a child learning modern civilization, about to take her place among the great nations of the world. Modern civilization has its dangers as any increased power has its dangers. But who desires safety at the price of powerlessness? As I have said above, those forces of selfishness and wrong that are being ever more cramped elsewhere will eagerly seek out China and add to her troubles besides those that will grow up at home through the unsettling forces of change and growth. And we desire that China should have every chance of the best outcome possible. It is for that, that we desire to share with her our Christianity as early as we can.

We hope indeed that future generations will look in horror at many of the doings and conditions of this age as we do now at the dark ages in the past. But they will not look at them in horror as the fruits of Christianity, but in horrified surprise that in such an age nations could dare to call themselves Christian when they were yet so far from Christianity in any sense complete. I think we need not fear, if China now obtains a hold on Christianity, that 1900 years hence she will find herself where other nations are today. We who have left our old homes and friends to make new homes and friends in China most earnestly desire that she shall profit by every experience, every error of other nations in the past, through which they have advanced to where they stand today. Having something of the larger vision, we stand ready to give to China, to the best of our ability, the wider, truer forms of Christianity that shall fit her needs as she progresses in the outward things. And we would not be surprised, some of us, if China bases her progress from the first on Christian principles, to see her in the future leading the world in everything, and even sending missionaries back to teach the nations that are now in many ways beyond her.

There are many people who are only nominally or partly Christians, as nations are as yet only nominally or partly Christian. They think themselves Christian because their parents were, or because they observe the outward forms that have grown up as expressions of some forms of Christianity (or ~~whom~~ others think Christian for these reasons), but ~~who~~ they have not yet been really touched by the flame of Christianity that purifies and ennobles life in its every relation. There are many others who are partially Christian, but who are not so firmly grounded that fear or great temptation cannot sometimes break them down and cause them to act in unchristian ways. Your editorial and the letter in the Gazette of the 19th signed "Disappointed" show, as some do not fully realize, how careful it behooves a man or nation to be, who bears the name of Christian (whether called so by himself or others) lest he bring misunderstanding and disgrace upon the name of Christ. It is easy, and not unnatural, to lay to Christianity anything that may be done by those who bear the name of Christian. But it is no more just to do so than to say that every wrong and evil thing in China is due to the teachings of Confucius and Lao-tzu, whose teachings, though we see them incomplete, are good and helpful in the purest forms as laid down by those sages. ¶ If any one would know what Christianity really is, what a wholly Christian world would be, let him study carefully and thoughtfully the life and teachings of Jesus as they appear in the Gospels, and of Peter, Paul and others as recorded in Acts and the Epistles (especially Paul's); let him study the lives of the Christian men of history, let him look at the strong Christian men today; and let him think carefully what his town would be, what the world would be if all men lived such lives or lived according to such principles. Let him catch the vision, and see if he too would not feel it well worth while to spend his time and energies in working—through his business, his paper, his teaching, preaching, it matters not what, and his daily life—to the end that he himself, his family, town or village, his province, nation and his world, may be brought nearer, by the little bit that he can help, to the realization of these ideals in fact.

The vistas opened up in your editorial are so many and so vast that one is tempted to write volumes. Already I have written at greater length that I had thought to do when I set out. What I have written has cost no little time and thought, but if you or anyone can find in all of it one ray of light, one word of help I shall be more than satisfied.

Sincerely your well-wisher, and as sincerely China's,

(Signed), F. S. WICKES (Mrs. D. R. WICKES),
of the American Board Mission at
Tungchou near Peking.

Pei Tai Ho, August 20.

REC'D JUN 11 1915

Tungchou, Peking, China

May 12th 1915.

~~Dear Dr. Dalton~~,

The three days just passed there has ~~been~~ a fair at Yen Chiao, one of our outstations, and I went out with Miss Leavens to keep her company and to see the sights; this last was really the more important reason, ~~together with a desire~~ to have the experience of ~~a visit to~~ an outstation. I have been to fairs outside of Peking, to look on for a few minutes; and I have spent the night in an outstation of Pang Chia Chuang on my way to Lintsing last year, but this was my first real visit to an outstation and my first sight of the work ~~that is done by our people~~ in fair time. We left Tungchou about 7:30 Monday morning and got back about the same hour Tuesday night. Two women from the church here went with us to help in the preaching - one a woman of good family having considerable education and financially comfortable, the other of much humbler origin and station, (also of very humble and timid presence). Two Bible women had gone out previously to talk with such as might come on Sunday the first day of the fair. That made six, counting myself, who went from here; the wife of the chapel keeper lives there and there were two elderly women, relatives of hers I think; these were our hostesses and looked after things generally.

Monday the crowds were not large ~~either at our place or at the fair~~, tho the open air theatre was well filled, even to the steps of the temple that is opposite to the theatre. A scattering crowd was buying or looking over the things offered for sale in the temple courts and in the small booths that lined and helped to crowd the narrow street and to fill up the open space in front of the temple and beside the theatre. In the inner court of our chapel where the women were received, an awning of matting furnished shade from the sun, and four square Chinese tables formed centres about which groups could sit or stand while listening to the preaching, and incidentally rest a while (or where some at least could sit and rest and incidentally hear a little preaching). The men were cared for by Mr Frame and some Chinese brethren in the outer chapel that opens on the street.

~~I spoke to a few~~ women after our arrival, my maiden effort at anything of ~~the sort.~~ Miss Leavens resigned to my care a tableful that she had found interesting and easy to talk to, a group of six or eight. I had tried to prepare a simple little talk that I flattered myself would lead up easily and interestingly to the subject of our "doctrines", and I tried it on the ones thus resigned to me. They seemed to be giving close attention, and I had gotten as far as, "If you heard that there was a place fifteen li from here where you could buy happiness, wouldn't you want to go there at once and get it?", when the most eager listener answered "Yes, are you married?" ~~So~~ After that I talked as I could, trying to get in a few words that I hoped might be helpful ~~or at least arouse~~ some interest in the new teaching between answers to questions as ~~to~~ which hand I sewed with, how old ~~I was~~, how many months we have in a year etc., ~~and~~ examinations of my clothes and shoes. We wore Chinese clothes - trousers belted in at the ankle, ~~and~~ upper garments ending between hip and knee, with the addittion of a black skirt, such as is worn now by many Chinese women in the cities and by school girls in the higher grades hereabouts - a skirt made from a foreign pattern and not the skirt split under lapping front and back panels that they have long had in some places for state occasions. ~~They laid the skirt to foreign styles, (tho we told some that they were worn in the city) and also our tighter sleeves, and we had not the heart to tell them that the fashions had changed and they were behind the times! For the rest they took it for granted that we were dressed as all foreigners dress, and were pleased to see how little we differed from them, so unless asked we did not tell them otherwise.~~ Of course our big feet and our strange shoes created considereble interest. Some of them were ready to agree that it was better to have natural feet, but said, "But if a girl has big feet you can't get her married, and what can we do?" And what can they? - until public sentiment has been changed by education.

~~As there seemed to be more than enough people to talk to those there,~~ one of the women took me to the fair Monday afternoon, and to the theatre. "Going

to the theatre" consisted in climbing up on one of the big open carts that formed the back of the "house". On the left there two "boxes" reserved for soldiers, and a "balcony" for women, ~~as were our gear seats,~~ and the men stood in the "pit". We saw three acts; the first ~~xxxxxxx~~ a sort of ballet of clowns, men in gay, flappy costumes and hideous masks not unlike the faces of the gods in most of the temples, and with gorgeous head dresses, who, with some others dressed not unlike ordinary people, did much wild dancing, jumping, mock fighting and acrobatic feats to the music (?) of drums, cymbals and bones. The other two acts were very moral one act plays representing well known stories or traditions, in which all ~~that was said was~~ the dialogue was sung in a falsetto voice keyed to the pitch of the two-stringed fiddles and the fife that, with the bones, formed the accompaniment. ~~And~~ We could not hear much anyway, as everybody was talking, and half the children were trying the little green flutes and the whistles and trumpets that they had bought at the fair. What action there was ~~was~~ chiefly ~~inaction,~~ consisted in extremely dignified gettings up and sittings down and discreet weeping into silken cuffs. ~~But it was all a great treat to the Chinese as a change from their brown and earthy lives in the villages, and was their first holiday festival in two years, as no fair was held last year.~~

Later in the day two of the Chinese women took Miss Leavens and me out to the fair again. ~~and~~ This time we went into the temple where the priest received us cordially and invited us into his private inner room to sit down. He seems a pleasant man and I understand that our men have very ~~pleasant and~~ friendly relations with him. Even a ~~xxxxxxxx~~ Buddhist priest with a pockmarked face and a soiled jacket may be working for the uplift of the people according to his lights, and a friendly relation with our Christian workers, foreign and Chinese, may help to increase the light by which he works.

On Tuesday the big crowds came, for the weather was ideal and it was the "big day" of the fair. From about 8:30 to 4:00 our court was well filled with women and girls of all ages and a generous sprinkling of babies, except for an hour or more when they went out to wait for the passing of the procession of performing Societies: stilt walkers, big headed people (masks of course)

skillful riders on prancing paper steeds etc. These Societies belong to some of the villages about, and after much practice and many local contests the most skillful are selected to come and exhibit at the temples in fair time. The stilt walkers, of whom there were several companies each dressed to represent the same ten or twelve characters in some play or story, were certainly very skillful. ~~Their stilts, fastened to their feet, lifted them up so that their hips were a little above the heads of the crowd, and on these they walked, and danced and hopped and did all sorts of difficult things.~~

All day we were talking to groups of women and children that came and went and shifted continually. When there seemed more than the others could well manage I stepped in and tried to help. ~~So that much of the time there were six groups at a time with whom we were talking.~~ During the day I think I talked with seven or eight different groups of from half a dozen to twenty women and well grown girls, besides smaller children. Miss Leavens says there were fewer then she has had at other times and places, and that she spoke less than she has sometimes done, but there ~~were a goodly~~ number reaching up into the hundreds. Most of them I think had never been there before, as few of them ever get away from home except on ~~these~~ special and very rare occasions ~~and even then all can not come, as some must stay at home to look after young babies or the household affairs in general if mother-in-law so decrees.~~

The women listened with varying degrees of interest and attention, and gained bits of information as to the family and personal history of the two foreigners and as to some foreign manners and customs that broadened their knowledge and experience by that much; and if some gained no more than the discovery that foreigners were friendly and not terrifying, and wished them well, it must have been worth something ~~to them~~. Many ~~Some~~ were evidently interested in what they were told ~~many in fact,~~ and a few made comments that showed that they grasped what was said and felt it to be good, ~~better than they had and what the people needed~~. Of course we cannot tell how many gained something that they will keep, ~~nor how much or little any one person gained in such a few moments,~~ but past experience has shown that some do not forget, that some are helped by the few words that seem so unsatisfactory and feeble to the speaker, and we can only trust that it will be so this time." ~~Sincerely yours Fanny S. Wicher~~

Transcribe

May 12-1915

Washington

Assistance

Immigrants

Immigrants

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They listened with varying degrees of interest and attention, and gained some information as to the country and personal history of the two foreigners and as to some foreign manners and customs that broadened their knowledge and experience by that much, and if some gained no more than the discovery that foreigners were friendly and not terrifying, and wished them well, it must have been worth something to them. Some were evidently interested in what they were told, and a few made comments that showed that they grasped what was said and felt it to be good, better than they knew and what the people needed. Of course we cannot tell how many gained something that they will keep, or how much or little any one person gained in such a few moments, but past experience has shown that some do not forget, that some are helped by the few words that seem so unsatisfactory and feeble to the speaker, so we can only trust that it will be so this time.

Immigrants Farmers & Mechanics

REC'D JUN 11 1915

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Tungchow, Peking, China
May 13th 1915.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am sending you herewith a copy of a letter, that was written largely as a home letter, but with you in mind also. It may be of some interest to you. I hope later to write up more of my impressions of the trip to Yen Chiao from a somewhat different point of view. This is simply that of a casual observer.

(Tungchow, Peking, I don't know about the rest but I think they are probably good too)

Most of us out here are being very good, some of us painfully so, in not saying anything about Japan's treatment of China. Tho we can't help sputtering in private sometimes. I certainly believe in being as neutral as one can, and trying carefully to maintain a Christian attitude. I can see that it is quite possible that Bishop Bashford's accepting a commission from the Government (for it was so that he went - at Government request) to take the facts of the case to America may have been a very unwise thing for a missionary to do - and I do not approve the suggestion of a "Religious Boycott" of Japan, by withdrawing the Sunday School Conference planned to be held there. Even if there were prospect of Japanese control of China, and probable consequent lessening of freedom of action for missionaries, I should try to bear up as patiently as I could, and do what little I could to help the Chinese, to make the best of the situation. If it were a case of out & out grabbing, open & acknowledged, I should be indignant but try to make the best of it. As it is, I sometimes feel mad enough to choke, and the thing that makes me so hot is the injustice and polite deception that seems to be tum it all, so far as I can see. China is in no way a match for Japan from a military point of view & both countries know it, and the

preoccupation of the other nations gave Japan an unparalleled opp to do what she chose in semi-darkness. The sending of a different of demands to the other powers, very different in force and in some even different in content, can hardly be lightly regarded. The demand secrecy all along the line very clearly kept the facts from being k for a long time. Then, so far as we can gather, as soon as anything the truth leaked out & reached the ears of the world thru unofficial (but much sooner the facts than anything ~~with~~ which Japanese official s supplied, & all other official sources were bound to secrecy & incorrec informed) Japan challenged the sources & declared the news to be those excited for fear their interests would be abused, or desiring sens wishing to arouse animosity between Japan & the United States. Japan declaring all the while that it was merely a settlement o standing questions" she desired, for the "permanent peace of the East welfare of China etc; others were feign to believe that the facts w guess exaggerations etc which she implied, if not stated, them to China could not get a hearing for the facts anyplace - that was rankled. It may be a judgment for past untruthfulness, but it

So far as I can learn here, the "outstanding questions" to be settled for sake of permanent peace, were about as if I should demand Mr. Wa. di to cut up for penwipers, & promise him no peace till he gave in, that w an outstanding question in the sense of one not yet settled. Some of the de may have had more of a color of reason, but some certainly had not. may be there in Japan who sincerely believe that Japanese control would be for China's good as some in Germany seemed to feel that the worl be benefited by having Germany control it. In some ways it might be, th think freedom is worth something. I feel that China's yielding was the be could do probably, unless it causes internal dissention that would be wors war with Japan - that might cause closer union. But we shall hope for the b I dread the time when Japan wants to "discuss" the "postponed" points in section

JUL. 29 1915

Rocky Point, Pei Tai Ho.
China, June 30. 1915.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am sending herewith a paper - a sort of article with pictures that I hope you may find useable. It is the first of three, or possibly four on related topics that I am planning to write and send you in the next few months if you can stand them. The others I plan now to make somewhat as follows. "China's millions", "China - a place where labor is cheap" and "China, a market for our goods". The last two may perhaps be grouped together into one, it will depend on how much I can't help writing. The object of them all is to give a glimpse by pen and picture of how some of these things look, and what they mean at close range, in one part of China. The small pictures I took my self, the larger I have bought as illustrating well various typical scenes and sorts of people.

I shall be interested to know if you received my type-written letter with a page of manuscrip enclosed that I wrote after my trip to Yen Chiao, about the middle of May. I hoped to get this done in time to type it before we left Peking but didn't manage it. We do not bring our type-writer to the shore as the dampness rusts everything so.

I finished my 2d year of required work on the language in April. That ends the required work for me - as a married woman.

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I plan to rest a while from advance study, and get what I have learned better in hand, and catch up more with the colloquial, so that I can talk more with my tongue and less with my hands in household matters & the like.

After I had finished my examinations, and carried my English class at the Boys school (four hours a week) nearly to the end, and given a talk in Chinese to a mission study group of girls in Peking - the College (that last was mid-May), I found that I was pretty thoroly tired, in fact tho it showed little on the surface, as near the verge of collapse as I intend to come.. worn pretty thin in body & mind. In april I weighed less than ever since before I entered college, 12 or 13 years. Therefore I have resolved, after careful & prayerful consideration, that (especially as I am neither ancient nor unmarried) it is my nearest duty to my chief attention for a time to things physical and get and keep in the best condition that I can. I feel that, even if the busy, burden-ed Tungchow folks buzz at me next year as a drone in the hive, that I shall let them buzz, and even let some work go undone, rather than do more than I feel I ought for my best physical welfare. For I feel that a few months or even years of care now will mean many more months or years of freedom for service - active service later. And even if I can do ~~any~~ nothing more than look cheerful and speak a cheerful word, and keep well, I feel that for the sake of Mr. Wickes and his work that would be a better contribution, than working to a frazzel, breaking down and having to be sent home to get mended if I can. But of course I shall be able to lend a hand here and there in active work, & I hope in increasingly more so after a little time - that extreme statement just shows the depth of my determination as expressed in this declaration of independence. And I believe that you will sympathize with that determination. Sincerely F.S. Wickes

To Dr. Tichener

Dear Sir:

I feel that I owe you an apology for the tardiness of my reply to your letter of Jan. 5th. I have been very busy of late, and have had a great deal of work to do, which has kept me from writing. I have also been very busy with my own work, and have had a great deal of work to do, which has kept me from writing. I feel that I owe you an apology for the tardiness of my reply to your letter of Jan. 5th. I have been very busy of late

RECD DEC 15 1915

Tungchow, Peking, China
Nov 5. 1915.
(Held till Nov. 14th for pictures).

Dear Dr. Barton + Friends in Boston,

These last few days I have had my second trip into the country, again in company of Miss Leavins. We started out soon after eight on a lovely morning - Friday. Both of us wore Chinese upper garments, I suppose they might be called long jackets, wadded ones underneath and plain ones of blue cotton cloth on the outside. We also wore Chinese trousers belted in at the ankles, but we had black skirts over them as Chinese girls in schools and colleges are now wearing and some of the women in the cities - regular foreign skirts, and we also wore foreign shoes. Now you know how we looked.

Our bedding, packed into the big canvas cover or double bag, and our bags of combs and books and toothbrushes and so forth, together with our fur lined coats -in case-, had previously been stowed into the cart when we climbed in. The cart, in general like the regular "Peking cart", has one difference viz. a "well" added expressly for the feet of foreigners who weary sooner of sitting cross-legged or of having their own toes as a foreground to every view. Otherwise it is quite as usual - two wheeled, blue topped and springless. We took turns as the young or beautiful lady that sits inside , and the venerable relative or serving woman that sits on the shafts (or the front porch floor) in company of the carter. As we started on our journey we met a group of girls coming to school and afforded them considerable amusement as we doubtless would have afforded any of you had we happened to pass you.

Our course lay eastward, between the city and the railroad, along a road flanked here with patches of unheaded cabbage or fields green with stripes of winter wheat, there with grave mounds billowing rank on rank likee a troubled sea, and again sunk deep between banks whose tops are crowded with houses, and so till we reached the river. We followed the river-bank south to the second ferry, and watched the boats going up or down, wondering how many miles the boatmen walk between here and Tientsin as they trot along the narrow deck leaning their chests on the broad end of the pushing pole, and walk back again trailing the pole behind them. We just missed the ferry. What picture does that bring to the mind of the dweller in Jersey City or Oakland? It was about a yard from shore as we arrived and no gates, but we did not try to jump the gap.

Instead we sat in the cart and watched the ferry cross to the other side, a feat accomplished chiefly by pulling on a cable one end of which was fastened to the boat and the other to a ~~cable~~ stake in mid stream. As the boat , a flat affair with planks laid across the top, is about 50 feet long and the river now barely a hundred feet across the passage does not occupy much time. Arrived at the other bank it unloaded its passengers, man and animal, and took others aboard - two carts, three or four donkeys and a few people. After waiting for every one in sight and a few more it came sauntering back. We in the mean time had prepared to go aboard; our mule, unhitched , was led on and the cart pulled aboard with a plank under each wheel by way of gang-plank. We were nearly to the other side before we realized that we had started.

Once across the river our way lay first south then east over as flat a country as you have ever seen. Everywhere fields - striped with the low rows of green winter wheat or ~~the~~ with brown earth plowed and harrowed smooth; and everywhere villages - set in their little groves of willow and poplar now every tint and shade of green and gold and bronze, the houses hidden behind walls of brown mud or yellow corn-stalks, the threshing floors piled high with bundled stalks and leaves and roots for winter's fuel. Here were children playing in the street with wadded clothes on and there stark naked, and again a child with quilted trousers big enough for several years of growing and a thin and ragged jacket that had been outgrown several years ago. But the poor cannot have clothes for all changes of weather and size.

We passed several heards of black pigs grazing on the grave-mounds and where ever else the fuel rakers had left a spear of dry grass; rough, bearish looking beasts they were, and lean. The plumpest that we saw were two little fellows squabbling over a dry and dirty corn-cob. Once we passed a flock of sheep, white with patches of brown or black; as they with their drovers stood against a little grove of golden aspen saplings they made a picture worthy of Rosa Bonheur. Further on we passed a bride bobbing along in her gorgeous red sedan-chair, and followed by the musicians and the gift-bearers. These latter did not appear much impressed with the solemnity of the occasion; two who were carrying between them a set of large blue and white vases on a

lacquered ~~pannier~~ carrying-tray had stuffed their greasy jackets about the bottoms of the vases as the day was mild, and the bearer of the big drum was having a free ride on the tail of a "long cart" that happened to be going that way. We wondered what were the thoughts and feelings of the bride as she journeyed from her old home to her new. Was she feeling pleased and prowd to have come at last to the time ~~for~~ to which all girls look forward, the end for which all women were created? Was she pleased to have been the one chosen from others in her village, perhaps in her own home? Was she prowd of her gay clothes and a chance to ride out like a lady in a sedan-chair? Was she dreaming of a future when she should be the prowd and honored mother of many sons? Or were her feeling but the sum of sensations of the heat of quilted clothes that custom requires a bride to wear in any weather, a thickly veiled head, a dark and airless chair bobbing and jerking interminably? And were her thoughts but a vague , heart-chilling dread of the unknown whither she was being carried, to become, perhaps only the drudge and slave of an indifferent husband and a harsh mother-in-law? Who can say? But we hoped that innocent pride and rosy dreams formed at least a part of what she thought and felt, and we sent kind wishes and a prayer after her as she journeyed on.

At sunset we arrived at Fragrant River, our destination for the night. The gray wall is in excellent repair, but at the corner is a rounded tower that proclaims it a disgraced city. One of its citizens killed his father or his uncle and the whole city must share the disgrace. This city has three such corners, and would have a fourth if the old regime were still in force. The narrow , shop-lined streets were nearly empty as the fair hours were over. The next day was not to be a fair-day, for here the faif or market recurs regularly every second day. We were warmly greeted at our chapel, the more so because thru a misunderstanding they had looked for us the day before. Mr. Li the preacher, his wife and children, the chapel-keeper Mr. Hsü, Mrs. Hsü and family, and the pretty young school teacher were all on hand to welcome us altho they had given us up for that day.

The day before a meal had been prepared and friends asked in to meet us,

and we did not come , so this day they had not prepared and then we came. But here at Fragrant River this caused little embarrasment because nearby is the inn of the ex-Mahommeten pillar of the church whose food-stuffs, wonder of wonders in China, you can trust to be clean and cleanly perpared. So they sent out and bought for us two pounds of "cakes with stuffing". This proved to be eight or nine pancake affairs about the size of smallish pies. They are made a dough whose consistency is hard to describe as it differs from anything we have at home, they are unsweetened and each "cake" consists of two layers with a filling of chopped vegetables and meat. They are cut into quarters to serve. One takes up his wedge with his chop-sticks (IF he can) dips it in the vinegar on his saucer and takes a bite (if he still has hold of it) and then, if he is as green at the use of chop-sticks as I, drops the remainder splash into his vinegar and decorates everything within a radius of a foot. But the first bite ~~was~~ is good enough to cheer one on to further effort, and the succeeding ones are no disappointment so that one does not relax his efforts till he is "eaten full" as the Chinese have it (and no figure of speech either) and a count of the remainder shows that he has consumed four whole cakes and no less. My struggles with the fascinating chop-stick afforded unlimited amusement to the women folks and children who entertained us as we ate; but they were friends and not at all formidable so I did not care, and my practise then and on the "steamed dumplings" we had for breakfast next day (a thin layer of dough wrapped about a centre of chopped cabbage) stood me in good stead for the next place - where all were surprised at my skill, not excepting myself. Smaller sticks helped too, I think.

That night we slept in the school room where we spread our bedding on the big brick kang, (~~or~~ & platform that can be heated from below by a fire of corn-stalks or dry grass). In school time the children sit here to study. ~~And~~ The next day we examined the ten young pupils, I helping in the simpler work. Examinations over we visited a while with Mrs. Hu the Bible-woman, and two or three others who happened in, and tried our ~~hand~~ skill at fixing the hand sewing machine

that Mr Li had bought for his wife, and explained the use of the hemmers that had mystified them; and about one o'clock we were on our way again, bound this time for Everlasting Happiness Inn.

At Everlasting Happiness Inn there was a large annual fair in progress, and it was to preach there and, incidantally, to examine the school that we went. Mrs. Hu the second, and Mrs. Li, Bible- women from Tungchou, had reached there at noon and been preaching that afternoon. When we arrived at five-thirty they were out to welcome us as were Mrs. Kung, our hostess, and Mrs. Wang, the local Bible-woman. We were ushered into Pastor Kung's room that he had given up for us, he himself going to live at the chapel in the city, (his home is in the west suburb) and we found it bright and cosy with its tables and chairs, and its pretty rugs on the kang - a contrast to the big, bare school room at Fragrant River. There was no work to be done that night so, after evening prayers, we visited with these four good ladies and the young teacher until bed -time came.

The next day was Sunday. Mr. Frame, who had also come because of the fair, led the service in the church-school-and-teacher's-room. It is a shabby looking place, wholly Chinese and contrasts unfavorably with our neat grey brick chapels elsewhere; and they feel agrieved that it is so, but we hope in time to train them to self-support and to the building for themselves of a better place. At the service some twenty-odd were present, one man was received on probation and three children were baptised. I sat on the teacher's "bed" (the kang) with my feet on her cook-stove and gazed at the remains of her breakfast that the flies were enjoying, but still was able to profit by the sermon. And it was not really so bad as that sounds (except the flies) for the "stove" is only a big iron bowl built into a low brick support, and covered with a heavy cover made of reeds, so it just made a warm foot-stool.

At noon when the service was over we went to the fair to preach to the women who should come to rest in the blue cloth tent pitched near the temple. Miss Leavens, and the three Bible-women talked by turns, but I did not try to do so that afternoon, and soon went back to rest and to prepare something

for the next day. That evening I led prayers - only the women folks on the place were there, seven of us and the serving-woman as an eighth.

Monday morning as soon as we had finished breakfast, (about ten O'clock it was, the Chinese have but two meals a day) we started for the fair, seven strong. This time we placed the benches so as to divide the women into two groups so that two people could talk at once, and, having a smaller area to try to cover, not need to put forth such effort to be heard above the noises of the fair outside. The tent was full all day and usually some were standing. I counted 86 at one time of all ages. For the most part they seemed to listen with attention and some with evident interest. Some stayed quite a while and others came back several times, tho of course many drifted in and out, impelled more by curiosity or a desire to rest a while than by interest in what they heard. At the time one wonders if any of them carry home anything of lasting value, but experience has shown that some do, and some come back year after year, for they come to know the blue tent as a regular feature of the fair. So it is worth while to scatter seeds thus on unploughed fields, knowing that however many are carried away or withered and choked some will take root and grow. And I think it is a help to one's own religious experience to talk to and be with these women, for I am never more clearly conscious of the light and love and joy that there is in the religion of Jesus than when with those who have nothing of the sort in their past nor in their daily lives at home. Many things that we commonly accept as a matter of course we see then, by contrast, to be causes for especial joy and thanlfulness. And we come to realize more clearly what it will mean to them if we can only give them the vision and the desire that they need.

The amount of eye trouble is apalling; blindness, cataracts, trachoma and aggravated forms of conjunctivitis are everywhere, as well as all sorts crossed, twisted and misshapen eyes. And ignorance is chiefly to blame; poor doctoring, indifference, neglect and lack of precaution are a matter of course. One does not wonder that diseases spread, after he has seen a baby sleeping quietly in his mother's arms while six or eight flies crawl unmolested over

each inflamed and stickey eye-lid and half a dozen more over his scabby head. That is not a pretty picture, but many things in China are not pretty. That is why we are so glad that the Rockefeller China Medical Board is going to send more Physicians out, for the Missionary Doctors are so pitifully few when measured by the need. But even where there is no medical work the coming into touch with Christianity seems to bring a general enlightenment that is helpful in all lines, even if less so than we could wish - for they are slow to give up old habits of carelessness, and indifference to dirt and danger of infection. Still everything that we can do is worth the doing, and every little helps.

I might mention that on our way from Fragrant River to Everlasting Happiness Inn we came thru a region that is not considered worth cultivation, the quality of the soil is said to be poor, so it is left to grow trees undisturbed. The many groves of saplings, poplar aspen and willow chiefly, gave the region a more homelike look than any place I have seen since coming to China. And in the brown and gold tints of autumn it was very beautiful, in our eyes. One village that we went thru and one we passed near have Greek Catholic Churches (Russian), and it is a pleasant sight, when driving over the plain, to see a cross rising from among the trees. In one village we passed a bride and groom going to make the formal visit to the bride's home. Both were dressed in their wedding clothes, and were riding in an flat, open cart the groom sitting in front of the bride; a bench had been placed on the cart for each and covered with cloth while straw matting was spread on the cart-floor and stood up behind the bride to make a high rounding back. The groom looked about fifteen and the bride eighteen or ninteen; it is the coutom in that locality to have the bride older and to marry the boys very young, probably to give the family a uesful daughter-in-law that much sooner. "The groom and the daughter-in-law" is the usual name for "bride and groom" in this part of China.

There is perhaps little else worth recording in this already long letter, except that at E.H.I. we saw eight marble figures (2 horses, 2 camels and 4 men) at the grave of an empress of the Ming Dynasty, (1368-1644); and on the way home passed near some figures of a similar sort that are said to date from the Tang Dynasty (618-907); and that we reached home safely and enjoyed the trip enough to look forward with pleasant anticipations to the next one, or a repetion of this one next year.

Yours very sincerely
Fanny S. Wickes.

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Yours very sincerely

Florence S. Nichols

Mrs. Florence S. Nichols
Fragrant River
Mrs. E. Nichols
Advance

REC'D JUL 29 1915

China - a Vast Country

China! What does that mean to you? - you who have not been there. What picture does it call to mind? China is a large country we know. most people think of it as large; as large, perhaps, as a double-page in the atlas. Or perhaps pictured mentally as a vast and misty expanse swarming with indistinct masses of people, for we know it is a country densly populated. I am going to try to tell a little of how China's vastness looks at close range in one little part of the province of Chihli, its crowded vastness.

If you go out of our compound at Tungchow, thru the little Christian village that touches elbows with us, and on to the railroad track, (leaving the gray-walled city behind us to the north and northeast), you can see the open country that I wish to show you. To the south, east and west, and the northwest you look out on a level country brown in winter, green in spring and summer. Here there and everywhere on the plain are scattered clumps of trees, willows chiefly. They seem to form a low, unbroken hedge enclosing the whole horizon, and it is only as they are more misty or less, a little lower or a little higher that we distinguish the units that make up the whole. [?icture!] Beyond, to west, north and east blue mountains rise dimly against the sky. In the nearer plain many separate clumps stand out like islands in a sea. A few of these small groves of pine or poplar surround the quiet resting-places of the dead of families whose living members are not so poor

Mrs. Wm. C. Wickes

that they must cultivate every inch between the mounds that mark the graves. But most of the trees, especially the willows, mark villages the homes of people, and in the nearer one we can see the brown mud walls. And dotted everywhere thru the fields between are the conical grave-mounds.

We know that China is so large and yet so thickly settled that if we say the nearest villages lie a li [⅓ mile] apart (a few are nearer) and try to make a map to show each village that we see from here, just a mere dot to stand for each with no attempt at names, and if we make them so close that where they are nearest there would be twenty-four dots to the inch, the map of China proper, the 18 provinces, would need to be 11½ x 17½ feet - a great sheet irregularly sprinkled thick with tiny dots. But as we stand here looking out over the reality that the specks upon the map are made to represent we get a very different impression. We see the villages each with its grove of trees, its brown mud walls, the acres in between cut into little strip-shaped fields and cultivated as carefully as a market garden, even the wheat in rows, the grave-mounds spared from plow and harrow.

In that nearby field you see two men in blue (one with a gray cloth tied about his head, one with a wide straw hat) cultivating the wheat. They go side by side, each in his furrow between the knee-high rows of wheat, walking with measured steps and loosening the earth with their heavy-headed hoes. The later wheat will soon be showing its green tips between the rows of this early crop. [This was written first in May].

Over yonder they are plowing and planting. [See picture 2].

a donkey pulls the plow and the man following drops the seeds, and yet behind him comes another donkey drawing a small stone roller that wobbles along in the furrow and covers the seeds, pressing them down as it passes over them. Later in the season there will be greenness here too; three rows of corn and a row of beans, three rows of corn and a row of beans - a succotash field someone has called it.

Look behind us, over among that group of grain-mounds you can see a woman. Yes, it is a woman even if her patched blue jacket and trousers belted at the ankle look so like those of the men. But you see she has a silver pin and a flower in her hair, and her feet are bound - that is why she walks in such a stiff-kneed way from mound to mound. She cuts a green weed here and a few spears of dry grass there, with her knife that suggests a miniture sythe, and tosses them into the basket on her back. She is gathering fuel to burn under the big iron bowl, that, brick-supported, serves as stove and pot in one, and boils the millet and red beans and steams the coarse corn bread for the family's food. And cooks her rice? Oh dear no! rice, such as you know, is a luxury seldom tasted by the people in North China. For special feast days some can have it. The glutinous rice is cheaper and those who are not too poor can sometimes eat this, cooked like a thick, unsalted gruel. And the wheat that is growing all about us? Is mostly sold, for it pays better to sell your wheat and eat your corn. The dough-things and the steamed bread made from wheat flour are much used, but

are beyond the daily diet of the poorest, and so many are the poorest. In the villages they largely eat the corn they grow. The girls and women grind it at the mills, pushing the stone roller (pivoted at one end to a central upright stake) around and around upon the large flat stone beneath, sweeping the whole kernels under the roller and the coarse meal out of its path.

The mill, the well, the threshing-floor, the temple, these are the chief features of a village. (These and the blank mud walls without and mud or high reed fences within – for the houses open only into their own walled yards or courts). Sometimes the well has a windlass but often it is marked only by a little mound into whose top is set the stone well-mouth flush with the ground. The edges of the hole in the well-mouth stone are worn smooth and shiny by years of drawing up and letting down of buckets and "the dropping of water". A small deep rattan basket with a rope tied to its handle lies near at hand to serve as bucket. If the well is used to irrigate the fields there is probably a windlass, by which the water is drawn up, two quarts at a time and dumped by hand into the narrow, shallow ditch, six inches wide, perhaps, four inches deep, that leads the water where it is most needed, where it is guided by the careful opening and closing of other small ditches.

The threshing floor is a flat open space, rolled hard and smooth. Spring is not the time for threshing so now the place is used for drying, mixing and preparing the manure that shall fertilize the fields and make them bring forth a better harvest to

be threshed. [See picture 3]. Men, women, and children of all ages wander about the roads, and thru the villages and in the cities, each with basket and long-handled spoon, collecting the manure from the road ways, from this corner and from that. [See picture 4]. They take it to the villages where it is stored in pits or packed into mounds straw covered, till the time comes to prepare and use it. When it is ready it is taken out in clumsy carts with two queer wooden wheels nail-studded, on whose flat body sides of reed have been set up for the present, and it is shovelled out into black cones in rows upon the field, suggesting little graves, then scattered and worked in to make the grain the greener and the thicker.

And when the green shall turn to gold and the wheat be ready for the harvest the fields will be alive with men and women, girls and boys. Each moves down his furrow pulling up the wheat in handfulls, beating off the earth, and laying it an armful in a pile. The roots will serve for fuel, and if left in the ground, the wheat cut off above, could not be so easily gathered and bundled as the stubble corn. June is the first wheat harvest – the winter wheat planted in late fall. Some of it is full and fair, some prematurely seared by rust, and other still, small and imperfect because the little black insect clustered on the heads sucked the sap that should have gone to fill the grains. But full or lean, healthy or pest-ridden it must be made to yield what it can to keep starvation from the villages.

P. When the threshing is over and the chaff blown from the grain as it is tossed into the air from shallow baskets, the wheat is packed in bags for shipment. Some goes by cart or donkey to the nearest rail road; some goes along the sunken, narrow roads, muddy or dusty, always rough, to some town or city off the track of frequent travel. [See picture 5.]

This is a little glimpse of China's costal plain; a real part, tho only a part, of China's vastness. Of "China's millions" I shall hope to tell you later just a little. But it is my hope that when you open the atlas now and look at China, especially at the costal plain of Chihili, you will see not merely black specks upon the map with queer, confusing names, but fields green with growing grain; pines and poplars or unadorned brown mounds beneath which those of China's past lie sleeping; and low thorn villages with clustered willows, a red-walled temple falling to decay below its hand some tree or two, the well, the threshing floor, the mill — the home of China's people of to-day. These villages are homes of real people, where real people live and work, eat when they can, and drink, are born and laid to rest, love hate and strive, and rarely play; strive for something that they have not, strive to keep the life they have; just as the people do you know and see about you in your own home town or city, just as you do yourself. As real as you, they are, and every one a human soul. Human? or Divine?

Fanny S. Wickes.

Dear Dennis C. Wickes

June 1915

Dennis – a year

II

When the threshing is over and the chaff blown from the
or it is tossed into the air from shallow baskets, the wheat
in heap for winnowing. Some years by cart or barbecue to the
rail near; some year along the sunken, narrow roads, w
dusty, clumsy roads, & some turn n city off the track o
travel. [See picture 5.]

This is a little glimpse of Dennis' coated palm;
part, the only a part, of Dennis' ~~[illegible]~~ of Dennis' million
should hope & till yr later find a little, but it is my h
then yr open the other row and look at Dennis, sahar
at the coated palm of childhood, yr will see not merely
people who the work with grain, carving, of venus, but f
yr with growing pigeons; pass and fodders n measure
[illegible] days times of Dennis' head his sleeping;
[illegible] with clusters willows, a rest-walled temple
& deep below it hand one tree n two, the well, the three
the mill – the home of Dennis' people of today. These
are home of real people, where real people live and work, a
they can, and drink, are home and hoist to feel, for that
stirs, and really below; stirs for something that they have
stirs & feel the life they have; find on the people do yr hu
are about yr in yr own home town n city, find on y
yrself. In real on yr, they are, and bring one a h
soul human? or Dennis?

Fanny S. Wickes.

REC'D FEB 18 1916

Tungchow, Peking
China, Jan 9. 1916.

Dear Dr. Strong,

Your letter, acknowledging mine of July 29th came a day or two since. I am glad if you can use the things I send, in any way, and I shall not feel slighted if I make no further public appearances in the Herald. I have not yet found the needful energy or inspiration to finish up the article or articles that I threatened to send later, in the letter of July. Some day I may manage it.

This is just to give you a belated, second hand account of the voting on the form of government on December 10th. My regular duties, sore throat and Christmas are my only excuse - It happened that that evening I took dinner as one of the guests to meet the Dutch Reformed party - Dr & Mrs Chamberlain, - Dr & Mrs. Hill, who were staying at the Presbyterian Mission. At dinner I sat next to Mr. Robert Gailey of the Y.M.C.A, who

had been that afternoon to witness the casting of votes by the 134 "delegates", elected to decide on the form of the government, and he told most interestingly of what he had seen. As this may be as nearly first hand information as you will have (unless Dr. Young has written you) I thot I would venture to write even at this late date.

Guests were admitted by ticket + filled the gallery of the place where the voting took place. The 134 delegates, chosen from various groups, as farmers + merchants, scholars etc, + some appointed (I think appointed) because of "conspicuous service" to the country, occupied the body of the house. Each delegate went up in turn to the front of the hall, wrote his ballot approving or disapproving of the change from Republic to monarchy, with two men looking over his shoulder as he wrote, signed the ballot and dropped it into the box. When all had "voted", the box was sealed and then immediately opened + the ballots read aloud, - no counted first, to see if all had voted,

134 delegates present) 134 ballots, - ~~affirmative 134 -~~ ~~applause~~. Then the ballots were read aloud So + so - affirmative; such an one affirmative + so on thru the 134. so that the vote was unanimous - great applause followed.

Then Prince Pulum - a brother whom many think should have been Emperor instead of the boy Shuan Tung who was dethroned, and who has held some office under the Republic - rose up and made a motion that Yüan be petitioned to accept the title and ~~authority~~ of the ruler under the new form of government, and a recess of 20 minutes was given while the committee appointed to draw up the petition retired (and fished it ready made out of some one's pocket, Mr Gailey thinks) and the rest drank tea. At the end of the time the committee reappeared with a petition telling Yüan about half of his own life history and urging in conclusion that he become the monarch. after this had been read in full, the 134 delegates went up

me at a time and signed the petition, and, (as Mr. Gailey put it) - there he (Yüan) has them. and there is no escape.]

Mr. Gailey found it provocative of thought, and somewhat depressing to see such ~~man~~ a man as C. C. Wang, an active Christian, walk up & cast in his vote with the rest of the puppets. If some one had voted negative one wonders what would ~~have~~ have happened. Even if nothing had happened then, either as he wrote his ballot in the presence of the two watchers, or as his name was read out later, there are few who ~~the~~ would like to risk the consequences of having his name sent, on the ballot, to the august Yüan, as one who opposed the change.

[So far as we can learn the "popular election of delegates" was conducted in much the same cut and dried fashion. Well, the delegates were elected to vote to change the form of government rather than to vote whether to change it or not) and they did their duty - or fulfilled their purpose. Whether or ~~&~~ not this vote expresses

the will of the people" who knows?

History has already recorded that Yüan, after a little becoming (?) reluctance, bowed to the "people's will" and accepted]

One little incident may be worth recording. In our street chapel here in Tungchow, not long since Mr. David Yü an authority on matters of Education gave a lecture. When he came to comparing, by means of charts etc, illiteracy in china with that in other countries a man in the audience rose up and said, "don't show us that, I have had all of that sort of thing that I can stand." [Mr Frame reported the incident to us] Then he paused and added "We had a Republic, and we were doing very well with it, and now they have taken it away from us"; and he burst into tears and left the hall.

[For some weeks before the 134 delegates met men were busy in Peking redecorating & repairing, arches or pailous, temples, and the buildings in the Forbidden city - now they look all fresh & gorgeous - by happy coincidence suitable for the coronation of a monarch. From the Temple of Heaven, or rather the altar of

heaven, and the intermediate building has been all fixed up by a coating of nice fresh white wash over the yellowing white marble!

And now Yünnan is in revolt "defending the Republic" and Kweichow is undecided whether to join or not, and there we are, which means, where are we? And half the population of Tungchow has been in a panic the last few days over a rumor that 1500 soldiers of the 3,000 stationed here, were about to break loose and loot. But as we have had most reassuring words from the local officials and from the man higher up I guess the danger is past, if it ever was real, and the fear will soon subside. I don't know quite where one could go in the world these days, if he were a really good Buddhist, to sit at the root of a tree and say "mone mone" and contemplate undisturbed the bliss of becoming "a quivering mass of pink jelly" at some time in the future incarnations. With best wishes

Yours very truly Fanny S. Wickes.

Mrs. Dean P. Hicks

Tungchow — Jan. 9 - 1916

used pencil in April Herald

REC'D JUN 1 1916

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Tungchou, Peking, China

April 27 1916

Dear Dr Strong,

The enclosed ~~xxxxxx~~ article or story or whatever it might be called, comes to you indirectly because I was bold enough to give someone else a first chance at it, asking them to send it on to you in the event ~~x~~ of their not appreciating their privalege (?) which you see is the case. You do not have to use it either if you do not want to, as you know without my telling you.

Sincerely yours Fanny S Wickes.

Tengchow Apr. 27. 1916

REC'D JUN 1 1916

THE TOUCH OF THE WEST.

In ~~the~~ a small city near Peking Easter had been a glorious day, with flowers and leafing trees, birds and sunshine outside the city where foreigners live, and at least sunshine and spring air for the Chinese inside the city. The church had been filled to its capacity: sleek black heads and blue garments and restless children in beflowered clothes on the Woman's side; bristling black heads or nearly bald gray heads or half-shaven heads with freshly plaited queues, and garments of blue, black and gray, of cotton, silk or satin on the Men's side. People of every age and walk of life were there, capitalist and beggar, babe in arms and old-age bowed upon its staff., but all in their best, and the church too was gay, with flags of all nations hung aloft and flowers on pulpit and platform. One hoped that every heart, whether it beat under dingy cotton or silk brocade, carried away an Easter message that would brighten and uplift dull and narrow lives in the days ahead.

The next day I happened to go to Peking. I went third class as many do - the fifty minutes pass quickly, one usually has quite as much air and no more cigarette smoke than in second class, and a penny saved is a penny earned. Just as the train was beginning to move after its brief stop at Twin Bridges a man climbed thru the opening between our car and the one behind shouting, bellowing would describe it better, "Can't catch up, can't catch up!" then, waving a hand out a side window, "Wait at five o'clock, wait here at five o'clock - half past four, hey?" These remarks, calculated to be heard two counties away, naturally drew the attention of the whole car to him. And, tho he relapsed into silence - ones attention focused on him was not prone to wander, in my case at least, until it had taken him in in some detail. Middle height he was, short you might call him, and slim, flat featured, pock-marked -

these nothing worthy of remark, and he wore foreign clothes. In Peking many wear foreign clothes, but Twin Bridges is not Peking. And such foreign clothes! baggy, spotted gray flannel trousers that came down under the heels of his Chinese slippers and scraped over the filthy floor; a coat of Prince Albert cut, whatever may have been its original color, now a dull pale-green with black and yellowish tinges, the buttons worn to the tin with a ragged disk of cloth behind; a black and white tucked-bosom shirt that appeared to have been worn for several months consecutively; a high standing-collar with turn-back points, whose filth makes words inadequate, this fastened cuff-wise with a pearl-button link and bearing no visible relation to the frayed collar band; and as a finishing touch, a few strands of coarse hair straggled down from under the gray cap down over his shingled back hair and trailed on the greasy coat-collar, the ends of a hidden queue perhaps, or some top locks that had escaped the "foreign barber's" eye and shears.

My heart sank as I looked at him, and I said to myself, If this is what contact with the West will do for China, would that the West would pack up and go home at once, and leave the East as the Old East. For Chinese dirt in Chinese dress is not half so monstrous, and at least it is picturesque.

In Peking my rickshaw kept for some time close behind a carriage. It was a closed carriage with four wheels and springs and large glass windows all around, and was drawn over the smooth macadam by a small white horse. The carriage and the roadway might have been in almost any city in America and called forth little comment; the horse was small, perhaps, the driver and the footman who stood on the little shelf behind would have looked strange, the shops that lined the street,

and those who came and went upon it could have been nowhere but in China. In the carriage sat a young couple, perhaps newly married, whose bright, attractive faces were a pleasure to see. The young woman wore a snug-fitting jacket of the palest pink embroidered silk, pearl ornaments in her hair and pearl and emerald ear-rings - beautifully dainty she was. The young man wore a loose, short coat of black brocaded satin. Both were thoroly Chinese in dress, unless his short hair and the soft felt hat that hung on a peg before him be considered foreign, but short hair and felt hats are no longer strange in China. They had divided a small newspaper between them and sometimes each read his sheet, and sometimes they talked together without apparent self-consciousness and without undue awareness of the gaze of those they passed.

A man and woman together in public? A man not ashamed to be seen with his wife? A wife not trailing at a respectful distance behind like a servant, but sitting beside her husband as an equal? A young couple talking to each other? Oh age-long, iron-bound customs, where have ye gone! A woman reading? - a woman, once thot the intellectual equal of a cow! Something indeed has happened in China.

As I looked at them my heart rose, and I said to myself, Is it not the touch of the West that has made this possible? If this is what the West can do for China, then let the West come to the East offering to share the best she has; not seeking to foist everything Western upon the East; suggesting change only where change is clearly betterment; willing to learn as well as teach. If we give but the empty form without the spirit let us rather give nothing; but if we can give the spirit that uplifts and gives new beauties and values to the oldest forms, let us give what we can, freely and with joy.

F. S. Wickes.

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F. S. Wicks

Dear Dr. Wicks!

Thrice Dear.

Nov. 1916

?

Tungchow, Peking, China
June 5th 1916.

Dear Dr. Strong,

The enclosed letter, if it deserves so dignified a term, & pictures telling of my recent trip to Hsiang Hê I am sending to you by way of Miss Searns as I know she will be particularly interested in reading it, as she has often been there, & as she introduced me to the place last year, in person. I know her reading of it will not delay it long in reaching you, & I cannot copy it all, nor could I write it in duplicate at the time. If parts or all of this should appear in one of the Board Publications I should be glad to have a copy. (The Herald is the only one of these that we receive), & I should appreciate it if you would send a marked copy to the Central Union church of Honolulu.

Sincerely yours Fanny S. Wickes.

...s. ...w R. Hicks

...ow - June 5 - 1916

File

This is Tea REC'D JUL 8 1916

521

Fragrant River
May - what?

Dear Friends in Boston,

I know it is 1916 anyway - I came on the 26th & counting back, I have been here three days - so it must be the 29th. This will be literally "loose leaves" from a missionary's note book. I was inspired to write at some length to a friend & used up the slim supply of writing paper that I brought so I write you a few lines in the middle of my note book & tear it out.

This is my first trip into the country alone, no it isn't either for I went to Yen Chiao about six months ago. But this seemed more adventuresome as I had a Bible woman in the cart with me that time for the half-day's trip & this time I came out alone a whole days journey. It is counted as a whole day - about 7 hrs of travel & an hour or more at noon at the Western market (Hsi chi) to feed the motor power. This time that was a pretty buck-skin pony instead of a brown mule. But in general I prefer the brown mule. This beast had been a saddle horse, as its smooth unscarred coat testified (the cart shafts & traffing soon wear bare spots) & new at the business of hauling a cart, as its behavior testified. It was evidently sold for defective eye sight, and it has

a very retiring disposition - when it sees anything it does not fully understand or like. But we arrived without mishap, or any serious risks of mishap. The chief mishap was the weather. For a dust storm blew up befor we got half way. It did no harm, but detracted something from the pleasure of the trip, tho it added a picturesque vagueness to the atmosphere, and gave opportunity for the new experience of riding, like a real chinese lady with the front curtain down & looking out on the world thru the black gauze window; and the wind in the wheat was beautiful to watch.

I found two Tungchow Bible women, Mrs Hu & Mrs Chang, here when I arrived, they had gone ahead & spent a day & a half at the Hsi Chi fair. They & I share the school-room Kang. The day after my arrival I was audience at the examinating of the school, the work being done by various of the Chinese - oral almost entirely. That is one of Miss Searsi's jobs that I have not yet taken upon myself (some of her work I am doing after a fashion pending a decision of how the work shall be divided next year & who there will be to help do it.) The school was then dismissed. The young teacher goes back with me day after tomorrow, Wednesday

she is rather unhappy here, nor do I wonder, for it must be lonely for a girl hardly 20, probably about 18, to say here week after week & month after month with no one of her age & attainments around. Mrs Li & Mrs Hsü are dear women & the latter is young yet, but they have their husbands & children as well as their work, while she has practically nothing she can do out of school hours. Good Chinese books & easily read are almost non-existent.

(Examining the School)

That was Saturday a.m. The fair here was supposed to have begun on Friday & lasted 5 days, but because of the wind & dust the first day was called off. So on Saturday, which was also windy & dusty, tho a little better, there were few people at the fair & little to do. Mrs Chang & I went over to the temple & talked a little while with half a dozen old ladies (& a group of 20 to 30 curious men around the edges) in the porch of one of the gates of an inner court.

Yesterday, Sunday, we waited till after the church service to go over, going about noon. A blue tent-roof had been put up in the lee of the temple ~~court~~ wall & a few benches placed under it. Here we talked till 4.30 to a comfortable crowd – full benches & some standing – with side walls of curious men who

could not be persuaded to move over to the men's tent, or to keep away & let us get what air we could (together with the dust that still filled the air & yellowed the sky), in spite of the efforts of Mr. Chang of Chü K'ou. (Canal mouth) who watched over us like a hen over her brood of chicks, & perhaps caused as much disturbance as any of those he tried to keep from disturbing us. He is surely a warm hearted, earnest Christian, & a most interesting man even if his beaming, pock-marked countenance would not be call handsome as judged by some standards of beauty.

Most of the afternoon I sat on the bench beside an attractive young woman, with a bright little boy of five. She first attracted my special interest by reading a hymn from my book. It is most unusual to find a woman who knows even a single character. And she hunted out another hymn to read. Then she asked me if she were too old to study & I assured her that she was not. I pointed her out later to Mrs Hsü, the wife of the bright young chapel keeper here, as a possibility for future station classes. It proved that she is the wife of a recent church member who lives about 5 miles from here, & he has taught her to read not a little. This is particularly pleasing to find, as to many of the

church members do not seem to realize that the education of their wives + families is part of their duty as christians, + privilege; leaving their teaching to chance + the Bible women. They, this family, Wang, by name, were brought here to the chapel, + spent the night as guests of Mr + Mrs Li, the preacher + his wife.

Mrs Wang (or King) + the small boy, (who, by the way, is a very friendly + interesting child as well as bright) spent the evening with me, in the school room, + went with us to the 9.00 o'clock service in the "pastor's study". This morning she came in before I was up + talked a while, then amused herself reading our first books, (used for beginners in the station classes) while I bathed + dressed in the far corner under a pink wrapper. She went with us to the tent again to-day + stayed all the time. When I went out to walk around + use the last film in my Kodak she readily posed as the foreground, + then took me thru the temples, which are crowded to-day + thick with the smoke of incense, in great contrast to yesterday. Here I created such a sensation, the crowds of women + girls surging in my wake to see the queer foreigner of heroic height, with pale blue eyes + lightish hair, + a queer white hat, wearing a skirt, and strange

shaped shoes on her enormous feet, that we nearly got pushed down the steps when we paused at the gateway, going out, to look over the stalls of the fair & the surging blue-coated crowds. As we left, I saw soldiers in mustard colored uniforms mount guard, 2 at each gateway, to keep the crowds in order. Finally I came home rather early as my services seemed to be at a discount, & started to write this disorderly & informal epistle to you. Before long my friend Mrs Wang arrived & we talked until she had to return home. In spite of my queerness I seem to have made a conquest, for she asked for my photograph!

She is very sweet & attractive, this young woman, who is very anxious to go to school, so that the idea of 4 weeks of station classes, or even twice four weeks is disappointing. She would be an excellent subject for a school for married women.

If this is badly written you must excuse it, as it is being written under difficulties, Four more visitors have just left who wanted to see what I was writing, have me read it to them & then tell them what it means, in the intervals of politely enquiring into my family history & my honorable age, & passing remarks upon the whiteness of my hands & my youthful countenance. Also

Mrs Hsü's youngest, a girl of 18 mos, in a pink jacket & white & black seatless trousers insists at intervals that I share her big radish, which, alternating in rapid succession with mother's milk, seems to form her chief diatery.

To-day's crowd at the tent was more than comfortable, a regular jam of restless half-interested, wholly curious folk who are a hard audience to interest, & not easy to talk to with the noise of the fair all around, children banging rattles & tooting horns & clanging small cymbals, with many of the audience talking among themselves & scolding at their children, & with the tent roof flapping & dust blowing into ones eyes & mouth. To-day the sky is beautifully blue & clear, but the wind kept up well thru the afternoon, and the tents had been moved to the windward of the Temple where it was more visible to the public eye. A number of people bought gospels & some listened for a long time with apparent interest. But with most it was surge in, stand & stare a while & moor on. The tent having no sides this was more easily done.

I spoke but twice yesterday & twice to-day, but I smiled my head half off at everyone that stared at me, & I know that

+ more tea

one woman bought a gospel because I stood along + gave her a seat on the speakers bench while she nursed her fat two year old. So with this + with that, + the visiting with Mrs Wang I feel as if my coming may have been of use. Tomorrow I will go again + so see the fair to its end.

I am trying to use tangible objects to illustrate my talks + help hold the attention, + I feel it will be good, especially when I can plan out + practice up talks to go with them, that is when I can talk more fluently + understandably than now. To-day I had a bunch of weeds for one talk, + a previously prepared carrying-pole + baskets (in diminutive size) for the other, + I have that of others that can be effectively illustrated if this work falls to me in the year or years to come. At least it will be a variation on the Bible women's talkey-talk, + I hope to hitch up what I say to some common objects that may help recall the talks when they are met with in everyday life. As I climax I have tried to suggest that when they see this thing they think upon my preachment. It is only a feeble beginning that I have made as yet, but it is a beginning.

The next day, May 30th.

The fair is over for us, and nearly over for the rest. The tents are down & on their way to Chü K'ou (Canal mouth). This afternoon there was again a comfortable crowd (I did not go over this a.m.) & I talked three times, or twice & a half, besides some informal chatting afterwards with those nearby. Three or four bought a copy or two of the gospels or an illustrated sheet, & bore them home for further perusal by the learned members of their families. There was one pretty young girl of 18, who however is already married, who said she liked to listen, & her mother-in-law (or so I think it probably was) seemed to listen with interest also. Unfortunately they have no one at home who reads so they will have to take home in their heads & hearts what they heard. Perhaps I should have asked them who they were & where they lived, but that is not always easy, — tho far easier in China than elsewhere as these are polite questions to ask of a stranger. But if you write anything down in their presence they have a fit & run, & not knowing the places hereabouts I find the names hard to get and harder to remember.

After we left the tent we went to the fair to get some hair-

flowers, gay silk flowers that the Chinese women wear in their hair. While the Bible-women were making their selection from a big curtain full of gorgeous blossoms I stood by the side of the path between the double row of booths, the canvas awning that covered the way resting on my exalted head, (or my very dirty white hat, to be more exactly) & waited. Some of our friends of the blue tent came along & stood & chatted a while & showed me off to the ever interested passers by. and I gained a reputation (?) for philanthropy, at the mouth of one of these chief show-men, because I gave a handful of peanuts to an old blind beggar woman, & another to the wild-eyed younger woman who piloted her about. I was rather glad that I had no money with me, for I should not have given it if I had. If foreigners give money to beggars we should be pestered to death, probably help on a raft of impostors.

Here an interruption occurred in the form of the evening meal, for which we were the guests of Mrs Hsü, altho we ate it as usual in the schoolroom where we live, Mrs Hsü preparing the food & serving us. It makes my second meal of chiou-ts'ai chu-pafan to-day, for we broke fast

this morning on the same delectable dainty, I receiving my first lesson in "pinching" them. For the benefit of those who don't know, chion-ts'ai is a sort of mild garlic; flat, green, grass-like stems that are chopped + used for filling in the chu-po-po or dumpling of steamed dough. They are sort of fat crescent shaped, the circle of dough being folded over + the edges pinched together to keep the stuffing in. Most of mine were conspicuous for their flatness + generally sad appearance but I finally got the nack better so that they compared not unfavorably with those of the others. These with vinegar (which make them still harder for the unskilled hand to manage with chopsticks) formed the meal. Fortunately I find them palatable + have had no ill effects from them the three previous times that I have dined on them.

This evening I have the task of disabusing Mrs Hsü of the idea that I "promised" her she could move into the school room, with Mr. Hsü + the children, to live for the summer, as it is cooler than their place, + larger. I don't feel authorized to give her permission to do so even if I felt it a desirable thing. From what she said [illegible] she wanted to use the larger

k'ang there for a day or two of sewing, & to this I said I thought there would be no objection. Chinese is ambiguous at best, the word that is commonly used for "sewing" also means "to lie". Moreover I must discover a way of bringing to light the misunderstanding & correcting it, without letting it "leak" that Mrs Li was my informant as to what was really wanted. I am sorry to say that there is not the harmony between these two that one could wish.

I have an engagement shortly to jump rope (using a thick, rope piece 3 times the needed length) to show my skill (?) to some who did not the privilege of seeing it last evening. Then, I jumped with some of the Hsü children; & even the teacher & Mrs Hsü were moved to do it, the former really laughing for the first time since my arrival. Later Mr. Hsü was seen trying it. My influence is very frivolizing, you see.

June 28 I came home day before yesterday in company with the teacher, & the young carter whom I particularly like, a fine young christian. The trip was profitable as well as pleasant because Miss Yüan, the teacher, after her year in Hsiang Tê was able to throw new light on the cause of disharmony between Mrs Li & Mrs Hsü that should be of help to whoever has this work [illegible] we can make them good friends in the end, for the [illegible]

Mrs. Jean R. Wickes
Singapore
May 17 '79

Fanny S. Wicks

CD JUN 18 1918

SOME CHINESE GODS.

At the time of the Chinese New Year (Jan. 23 1917) I asked my cook to buy me some of the paper gods on sale at that time and he bought what he called "a set", consisting of 36 crude prints dabbed with color in places, for which he charged me the sum of 10 coppers, (about 2 or 3 cents gold.) I undertook to translate the titles printed on each, with the aid of my teacher, and found that he could tell me a good deal about them that was of interest to me. I thought others might also find it of interest so I have written down what he told me, that I might remember it and might pass it on to others.

I do not pretend that the material I have gathered is in any way complete as regards the customs and beliefs associated with these gods, nor that all the gods known in even this part of the country are represented here. I present it for just what it is : what our teacher told me about the gods that the cook bought. Perhaps some day I may be able to study further into these and other gods but for the present this must serve. The classification or grouping here used is very rough but aims to give together those whose "functions" are more or less similar.

1.THE VENERABLE HEAVENLY GRANDFATHER. (Lao Tien Yeh.) This is the highest and most honorable of the gods of China, and is not clearly distinguished, if at all, from the Upper Lord (Shang Ti) or Heaven. Shang Ti is said to have been the first ancestor of the Emperors. As there seems to be only good associated with his name this name is now commonly used by Christians for rendering God. In preaching to country folk Lao T'ien Yeh is used by many, as the name for God.

There are temples to this god where those in charge burn incense daily, tho the teacher knows of no such temples in Tungchou. Many people keep a paper image of Lao T'ien Yeh continually pasted up in the court-yard in a sort of frame or shrine and honor him daily with incense. (The custom is to burn 3 sticks of incense daily before each god kept permanently in the home - these are not many - and 4 before the ancestral tablets. Incense hereabouts costs 6 to 8 cash a bundle one and a half or two inches in diameter, the grade most used costing 7 cash or 7/10 of a cent.)

Other people, however , buy and honor the image or picture only at the New Year when many gods are honored to insure a prosperous year. At this time the gods are honored for 5 days. Their pictures are put into a sort of standard - a wooden base with double upright rods at each end between which the edges of the pictures are inserted - and many may be put in at one time provided one knows how to arrange them in order of rank; the most honorable god should be put at the back and highest of all, the next in rank in front and somewhat lower and so on, the more honorable projecting above the less. This standard full of gods is put on a table in the court and for 5 days is or are honored by incense and knocking of heads by the family. (The k'e t'ou, or knocking of the head, is the greatest mark of honor that one can perform; if someone knocks his head to you, getting down on hands and knees and touching his forehead to the ground, you are supposedly obliged to grant his request or to give him a gift. For this reason beggars will often knock their heads in asking alms. I have seen a child of scarcely three run into the street and knock his head to two well dressed men who were passing, and the bump of his head was followed almost instantly by the clink of the copper that was dropped for him.)

This god, as the highest controls all the other gods, and all evil spirits or demons are subject to him; general oversight of all the affairs of men is his. In the temples to him he is called Yü Huang, Jade Emperor.

As shown in the picture he has ten servants or attendants with him. The four with the green sword-like things might be called "angels" or messengers, each bearing in his hand his symbol of office (not unlike those still carried by some of the military when on leave) whereon is indicated his period of service. The one on your right carries out the divine commands for a Chinese hour (two hours), the next for a day, the third for a month, and the last for a year. At the end of the period the ruler of heaven may reappoint the same one or pass on the office to another. The tablet growing from the lotus flower at the top of the dais steps reads: True Lord of Heaven and Earth and the Third (intervening) Region, of the Ten Directions (eight points of the compas, up and down), and of all Souls (or Spirits) .

2. THE EQUALLING HEAVEN UPPER LORD - The God of War. (Kuan Ti.) This individual is a military official of the Han dynasty and lived in Shansi, so the teacher says. Pott's history, however, places him in the time of the Three Kingdoms that immediately followed the Han dynasty, that is between A.D. 214 and 264, and identifies him as Kuan Yu, one of three great generals of Wei. He was not deified until 1599 in the Ming dynasty. His rank among the gods was raised twice in the Ching dynasty, ~~and it was not until Yuan Shih Kai was preparing to ascend the throne that he was again raised, this~~ the second time to a rank equal with Shang Ti! (see no.1) He is thus considered very powerful and honorable, Every place has temples to this god of war. The government used to send offcials to the temples sacred to him to honor him (chi) by burning incense.

(I might note here that in temples one commonly burns a bundle of incense - 1 ku - at a time, or for one specific object, the more may be burned as four or five bundles together or even several times five bundles (several feng) depending upon the particular state of affairs for which one is seeking favor of the gods.

3. THE EMPEROR OF THE CITY, or local diety (Ch'eng Huang). Every place has its temple to this god. Usually he is worshiped or honored at this local temple only, and not in the home with a paper image. On the 1st and 15th days of each month people go in greater numbers to the temple to honor him. In the third month when the family graves are put in shape he is especially worshiped and crowds go the temple. The 15th day of the seventh month is particularly dedicated to the kuei or spirits of the departed and incense is burned to the local deity, probably to invoke his protection from harmful spirits. On the 1st day of the tenth month "winter clothes" (made of paper in small size, sometimes interlined with cotton) are taken from this temple, the god accompanying in a sedan chair, to an open place outside the city where restless spirits are known to congergate and there burned. These spirits wander about because, having died away from the family home, there are none to worship at their graves; therefore the local diety undertakes to provide for their winter needs so that they will be content and not injure the city. Sometimes vows are made to him when someone is ill and paid upon recovery, thus those who carry the chair on the occasion mentioned above are usually paying such vows. (see no.30.)

4, EARTH FATHER AND MOTHER, or local deity(T'u Ti.) and his wife. The particular care of these is the land or ground. Thus when one wants to dig in the ground as to build a house or dig a grave he buys one of the paper images and honors it. The honoring consists in burning incense, knocking of heads and finally burning the image. There are temples to this god, usually without his wife, where those in charge burn incense daily.

formerly such temples were in every Ya-Men, or place where the officials lived and did business, and the official was supposed to burn incense there on the 1st and 15th of every month. T'u Ti is regarded as a sort of local official, among the gods, who cares for all the interests of any locality. His responsibilities differ little from those of the Ch'eng Huang except that any given place is his concern and not cities only. Sometimes he is worshiped at small shrines built at the edge of threshing floors, like tiny houses of mud. In some country places when a death occurs someone, as a son, is sent to the temple of this god to announce the death, T'u Ti, I am told, being supposed to pass on the news to the Ch'eng Huang of the nearest city who in turn sends word to the spirit world that a proper reception may be waiting the spirit on its arrival. This custom does obtain in cities hereabouts.

5. THE REPORTER GOD, OR KITCHEN GOD, Tsao Wang. This god, with his wife, looks after homes especially, seeing to carrying out the commands of the Upper Lord (Shang Ti) and returning to heaven each year from the 23d day of the eleventh month till the first day of the new year to report the affairs and conduct of the family. All the family including the domestic animals are under his care, as the cock and the dog (?) in the picture indicate. The jar in the centre foreground is the "gather valuables jar" filled with gold, silver and pearls (China's most valued stone) and from this jar these things can grow and multiply to the enrichment of the family. At either side stand attendants holding small jars (here they look like globes) into which are put records of the good and evil done by the family, the good on the right and the evil on the left. He is worshiped in the kitchen by the kitchen stove, the heart of the house, such a paper image being pasted on the wall near the stove (or large bowl-like kettle built into a low brick stand under which fire is put; in or over this all the cooking of the average Chinese family is done, see the lower left corner of the picture). Every day incense is burned before him.

On the 23d day of the eleventh moon, when the time comes for his annual trip to heaven, the people buy large balls of malt candy and after burning incense, this time a whole bundle, and knocking their heads they put a little of this candy in his mouth so that, having "sweetened lips" he will speak well of them before the Upper Lord. (Tho some say to paste his mouth shut so he can say nothing, only wag his in an affirmative or approving manner, and some of us wonder if this may not be a survival of a "sacrificial meal".) Then they give him a send off, which consists in burning him together with gold and silver sycee or "shoes" (chunks of monetary metal), and perhaps a ladder to help him reach heaven - these all of paper. The smaller picture above represents him about to enter the south gate of heaven. What becomes of his wife I do not know. On the first day of the new year he comes back, and a new image is bought and pasted up. The new year is a time of feasting and in the picture the girl at the left is steaming bread in a four-storied covered steamer and the woman seen thru the window above is shaping chu-po-pos, or boiled dumplings filled usually with chopped vegetables. The man at the right in seen holding the horse on which he has presumably just returned. The legend at each side read "Go to heaven and speak good words, Descend to earth and preserve peace".

At the top of the sheet is a sort of almanac telling whether each month is large or small (of 30 or 29 days), and below the dates of the 24 divisions of the seasons. The top of the small pannel on the right tells in which direction the gods of wealth and honor are at the new year (S.W.) What it says below the teacher cannot interpret. The left-hand pannel says thatthe god of happiness is toward the ~~south~~ north west, while T'ai Sui, a very evil god, is in

the south east. Meeting him will bring calamity, so the first time one goes out in the new year he should avoid going toward the south east. Just below it says: Four dragons control water. This is a sign of scarcity of rain for the year because when so many control each tries to make the others attend to the matter and between them they do not get to sending the rain. It also says : One ox ploughs the ground, but the meaning of this our teacher did not know.

Picture 5 a. represents the Kitchen god also, but this kind of image in used in shops, shops where any sort of cooking is done. He is represented without his wife because it would be unseemly for a woman, even the wife of a god! to be in so public a place as a shop.

6. THE SIX GODS OF THE HOME. This sheet contains as a group some of the gods that are separately represented as a rule. The middle one of the upper row is Tsao Wang, the Kitchen god whom we have just met. On either side are the gate gods that many families, especially in the country now, paste on the two pannels of the front gate to keep out evil. They are deified warriors of history, and usually are represented as quite fierce enough to scare off any timid evil spirit. Below, the center one is T'u Ti, the local deity, (see no.4.). At the right is the "Youth of well and spring", evidently having charge of the family water supply, tho not familiar to the teacher. On the left is the "Third Lady" also unknown to the teacher but, he says, presumably caring for the women and girls of the family. The group is bought at New Years time, honored a while and burned.

7. THE GOD OF OLD AGE. Old age is greatly desired in China, and is accorded great respect as well as bringing with it great authority. This god is "invited" (the paper image bought) by people on their birthdays. He is placed on a table in the proper frame or rack and incense burned before him. The god is supposed in a way to represent the person whose birthday it is, symbolizing the granting to him an age equal to his own. The members of the family (the younger ones I imagine) stand opposite to the god and knock their heads to the owner of the biretday who thus receives an honor accorded to gods and ancestors and those most highly honored.

8. THE GOD OF WEALTH, or of Increased Happiness and Wealth. Ts'ai Shen. Needless to say there are temples to this god, both large and small. He is also worshiped in the homes, an image or a board bearing his name is continually kept and incense burned daily before it. The paper image is often very large and handsome. Shops also have this god always at hand. In many the paper image is pasted high on the back wall of the shop with a little shelf below it whereon stands a bowl for the incense. The master of the shop or one of the apprentices burns the daily incense.

In the homes on the 2d and 16th day of each month a feast is set before this god, consisting of two hard boiled eggs, a piece of bean curd and some salt, arranged on three saucers, and three little cups of wine. (After the god has been sufficiently honored the family may eat the things) On the 2d day of the first month a particularly fine feast is spread before him. In shops this is the only feast observed and its celebration is accompanied by setting off fire-crackers. This feast consists of a "whole pig", viz. a pig's head, four feet and a tail arranged properly on a large platter, a chicken, killed but intact, and a live fish besides three cups of wine. Fish is hard to get at that time of year, especially live fish, so this item of the menu is usually expensive out of all proportion to its size and the more so as it is an ill omen to try to beat down the price. This feast of the gods is followed by a feast of mortals.

9. THE GOD OF HONOR, Kuei Shen, gives to people wealth and offocial position etc. that will make them more highly honored. He, like many or most of the gods, does not remain in one place but travels continually in a circle, tho at the same time he is supposed to be more or less constantly at the four points of the compass. Thus when those with the necessary knowledge have figured out where he will be on the first day of the new year (see almanac on the Kitchen god, no. 8) people go out in that direction to meet him so as to be sure to have his help for the year. The fortune tellers sometimes will say to one seeking their aid that if he meets with difficulty Kuei Shen will come to his help. The paper image is bought and honored at New Years time, with the many others and then burned.

10. THE DRAGON KING, Lung Wang. He is the King of the Dragons, or is a dragon (notice the dragon heads at each side of the picture). He especially controls the rainfall and rivers. He lives in the sea. Temples to him are built near rivers and by wells. In the country by nearly every well is a small Dragon-king temple. Big temples have set times of worship when theatrical performances are given. Incense is probably burned daily in the smaller temples. Boatmen and those who live on the water or depend on the water for a living also especially worship this god. In dry weather people pray to him and beg for rain. In the country , where the temples and images are not very large, if drought presists they will sometimes carry the image out and set it in the sun to scorch, and as long as rain does not come he is left thus to suffer from the heat. When it finally does rain (and in consequence the mud and plaster image is reduced to ruin) they honor him by making a new and finer image for the temple.

The methods of praying for rain differ in different places but have a certain likeness, namely the forming of a procession to march about the neighborhood. At Pei Tai Ho we saw a long procession of people from some twenty villages, wearing crowns and garlands of leaves and carrying willow-sprays and banners, march about the country carrying a little leaf-covered shrine, and groaning and shouting at intervals as they went. In some places they carry a dragon made of mud. The paper image is probably used in small shrines.

In the city people whose homes have always been in the north (but not those originally from the south) announce the death of one of the family to the gods, often to Lung Wang. Nearly all call in a Buddhist priest to read the "classic" over the body and some do only this. But others go out to announce the death and call back the spirit. This is often done at night, sometimes at a street crossing but oftener at a dragon-king temple, especially one by a well, or it may be done by the edge of a well where there is no temple. (The hole in the earth is supposed to help the voices to carry better to the spirit world).

11. THE GOD OF FRESH SPROUTS, has special care of crops to prevent their being damaged by insects, blights etc. He is honored in the country but I cannot say just how or when. There are temples to him the in the country one temple or shrine may be made to serve for several gods. In cities there are probably no temples to some of these peculiarly "country" gods.

12 THE INSECT KING GOD, controls all flying and creeping insects and also birds, which class with insects in the eyes of the farmer with crops to protect. There are no temples to him; he is worshiped when birds or insects are likely to injure the seed or crops, and at New Years for precaution.

His septre is the Chinese symbol of power; the deer he doubtless rides on.

13. THE WATER GRASS HORSE KING. This god is supposed to give good grass ıd water to animals, and is especially worshiped by those having the care ? horses. This would mean carters in particular, but it also includes ɔuntry people having a horse(ox, mule or donkey) for their own use. Bought t New Years time, such a paper image is pasted on the wall of the stable or hed and kept there thru the year. Every day incense should be burned before im. He is represented here as having three eyes and four hands as symbolic f power. There are temples to this god but they are not very common.

14. THE CATTLE KING GOD. His province is the care of cattle and oxen. Cows ıre scarce hereabouts, but small oxen are used as farm animals or draught ınimals in place of or together with mules and donkeys and an occasional ıorse. He is honored in the country, being pasted on the wall of the cow-shed, from one years end to the next, often in a deep frame called a "cave" ɔr shrine. The usual incense is daily burned before him. There are tem-ɔles to him, also, in some places.

15. THE GOD OF THE PIG-PEN, controls the health of pigs. Pork is the ıeat most commonly used by the Chinese, if they are able to afford any meat, ɔr are not strict Buddhists who live on a vegetable diet because of religious ıcruples. Naturally the worship of this god is mainly or wholly confined ɔ the country. In building a pig-pen it is proper to make a little shrine ır "cave" in which to paste the image; then he should be honored with his hree sticks of incense daily. There are no temples of this sort.

16. THE GOD OF FIRE, or Prince of the Fire-Virtue Star. Whereas the last five gods have been interested especially in matters pertaining to the country we now come to some whose interest centres more in cities ot towns. Fire is nore to be feared in city than country, Some country places may have temples to this god, but as a rule on finds them more in the cities or towns. Some of these temples are very large, and a city of some size may have several. The Fire god is not worshiped in homes; Merchants etc. worship him that their shops and merchandise may not suffer loss by fire. On a certain day once a year there are large gatherings at these temples; incense is burned, and all who can and care to take part in a feast for which they pay about 1000 cash a head. Formerly there were theatricals in connection with these meetings but not at present.

17. THE PROFITABLE MARKET FAIRY OFFICIAL. He rules over the profit of business and is worshiped only at the opening of a new shop or enterprise, (k'ai chang) then a paper image is bought and honored with incense and the setting off of fire-crackers. At other times no worship is paid him, and there are no temples to him.

18. THE EXALTED PRINCE VENERABLE, (Lao Chun or Lao Tzu) His surname was Li and "Venerable" was one of his names by which he was known. (The word rendered as Prince is commonly used as a polite form of Mr. following a sur-name.) He is not properly a god and is worshiped chiefly by the Taoists as their ancestor. He lived in the Chou Dynasty, (B.C. 1122 - 255) which dynas-ty brought forth China's three famous sages, Confucius, Mencius and this Lao Tzu. He was named Li Ehr (Ear) and is credited with the writing of many books explaining or setting forth Virtue. There are temples to him, the Tao-ists claiming that he is a god, that he has never died and never will die as he is able to make a drug that gives him everlasting life. (The teacher says

these tales are lies!) But drug or no drug, alive or dead he is the founder of the Taoist religion, one of the three religions of China. There is a priesthood connected with this religion and many sorts of temples flourish under its wing. Tho virtue was the chief concern of Lao Tzu, all sorts of superstitions have grown up about this religion, and in many places and ways it has merged almost indistinguishibly with Buddhism. There is not place here for a discussion of Taoism, suffice it to say that in present practice it is credited with the fostering of the mass of superstitions that so hems in the life and mind of the average Chinese.

Strange to say, workers in metal regard Lao Tzu as a sort of patron saint. At ceatain times they go to the temples to him and honor him, and they commonly have an image in their shops before which they burn incense daily.

19. THE MASTER WORKER (Lu Pan) is worshiped by carpenters and masons, in temples which they have built (by subscription) and dedicated to him. At set times each year the carpenters and masons go, separately, to the temples to honor him. At such times there are great doings, as theatricals are usually held in an open space near the temple. The paper image is used when a carpenter or mason gets a new apprentice; after the burning of incense the apprentice knocks his head to the image and then to the master, after which the image is burned. Carpenters sometimes make a more permanent image of wood and keep it in their shops for regular honoring; masons do not do this because they, as a rule, have no shops but keep their tools etc. at home.

Lu was an ancient kingdom in China, and Kung Shu Pan or Lu Pan (Pan of Lu as we might say, surnamed Pan with the given name Kung Shu) was famed as a very clever worker with his hands. He was particularly skillful as a worker in wood and could carve birds so life-like that they could fly!

20. THE MEDICINE KING AND MEDICINE SAGE. Who the second one is the teacher does not know. The inscription between them (P'u Chi Ch'un Sheng) may be rather literally rendered "universally save flocks of life". Yao Wang, the Medicine King, is popularly believed to have been a man of the T'ong Dynasty (A.D.618 - 907) named Sun Ssu Miao; probably he was a scholar. He once fell into the sea and the Dragon King gave him a book on medicine and sent him back to earth after which he was a very skillful physician. (The teacher thinks this tale not wholly true, pu hen chen,) Every place of any size has temples to Yao Wang. Grouped about his image in the temple are commonly images of various famous physicians of the past. Tungchou has a number of temples to him. He is usually not worshiped in the home, but if one is sick he goes to the temple, or sends someone to represent him if too sick to go in person. Here he burns incense and prays that the nature of the disease may be revealed to him; he kneels before a low table and a temple attendant gives him a vase full of small bamboo sticks, like long slender pencils, each bearing a number. These he shakes between his two hands, praying the while, until only one remains, or until one pops up conspicuously from the bunch. This one he takes and hands to the attendant who looks at the number and takes from a cabinet a slip of corresponding number. This contains a "prescription" which the patient takes to a drug store and gets "filled". Or it bears the name of a drug that he buys, and uses as the slip orderes. (The Kuan Yin and Cheng Huang temples - goddess of mercy and god of the city - also have these medical tallys, as well as others of like form and use but used in seeking advice in difficulty and not in sickness.)

When a child is sick someone may say that the child is rightfully a

servant (ch'ai shih) of a certain god, as the Ch'eng Huang or the Niang Niang, and that his sickness indicates that the god wants his services, and the parent is advised to get one or two paper statuettes to pay back the god in substitute for the child who will then recover. Some make a vow when they are (or someone in the family is) sick, that if recovery is granted they will hohor the god in some way. Such a vow may be made to any god who may be supposed to be concerned with the illness. If recovery takes place the vow is fulfilled, otherwise not. The vow may consist in knocking the head every two or three paces for a certain distance in going to the temple, giving servants (made of paper), repairing the temple etc. The wearing of a wooden frame (paper) about the neck like a criminal, or wearing chains etc. is usually done at the Ch'eng Huang temple because the city god has control over evil spirits that are supposedly responsible for the trouble from which relief is asked in connection with vows of this sort.

On the right side of the paper is the sign of a drug store, and on the left a cabnet with drawers, presumably containing medicine. This sort of paper is perhaps bought at New Years time by country folk.

21. THE LIGHT OF THE EYE QUEEN. Her image is in the temple of the Ch'eng Huang, or city god, tho there are also temples to her alone. People with eye trouble (of which there are so many in China) go to her to beg help and burn incense before her. When (or if) their eyes get well they make a pair of eyes on cloth, or of cloth, and take them to the temple to "repay" the god for her help. These are placed before or hung up about the image, sometimes laid on it. The paper image is probably used only at New Years.

22. THE SONS AND GRANDSONS MOTHER, or QUEEN. is a female god whose favor gives children. A large idol or image of her usually stands in one part of the temple of the god of the city and women go there to burn incense and knock their heads when they seek her favor. She is not usually worshiped in the home nor often in the temple. There are usually little pottery or cloth figures of babies on the stand on which the idol rests and these are "stolen" by women wanting sons and taken home. The woman tries to take one without being seen, and at home she hides it in her roll of bedding. If the prayer is answered and a child is born the small figure (some say and a new one besides) must be returned to the temple. To show the persistence of superstition, we were interested to hear from our teacher, who is a man in his thirties, that recently when he and his sister-in-law were ill (niether of them being strong) that some relative produced one of these baby figures and told him that it was the one that his mother stole before he was born, that she had not returned it and that he could not hope to be well or have good fortune until it was taken back. He took the figure and gave it to his little niece to play with. He is not yet a Christian but is on the way to be.

When a child has small-pox ("flowers of heaven") and gets over it, this Queen is "invited", by buying a paper image, and the women of the family burn incense before it and knock their heads to it and then burn it.

I might add here that burning is a sign of respect rather than the contrary. Formerly anything written or printed was regarded sacred or approaching that, and any scraps of paper bearing characters were cerefully gathered up and burned, to throw them out or use the paper for other purposes was regarded as very wrong.

23. THE BRING CHILDREN QUEEN or MOTHER, is believed to escort to the home the children that are born, of sent by the Giver of Offspring.(22) In the room of the temple where these are, the Giver of Offspring stands in the centre with this Escort of Children on one side and the Hastener of Birth (24) on the other. She is honored only by women and at the temple. Sometimes at the time of the birth of a child such a paper image will be "invited" and honored, and burned after the child has been born. And again, sometimes those well on on years who have no children will buy such a paper image and honor it in the home.

24. THE HASTEN BIRTH QUEEN, is supposed to help in cases of difficult birth. In the matter of honoring etc see above (23).

25. "THE FATHER AND MOTHER Guardians of Infancy or OF THE COUCH." These are "invited" when husband and wife have "lost harmony". They are also invited to the home when a child has small-pox, honored for about 12 days (this is considered the usual duration of the disease) and then burned. Probably they are also thot to have power to increase the number of sons in a family. The inscription between them reads: long life, fortune and honor. Probably this means that they are thot to help the sons secure long life and official position, the latter supposed in China to be synonymous with wealth. * or

26. THE PRINCE OF THE SUN-STAR. This is the god of the sun, or is the sun. The character yang, used for the sun is also used for the forceful principle in the universe and with it are associated light, motion, male and related ideas. The cock is associated with light, the male principle and with the yang in general. The opposite ideas are associated with yin, for which see below (27.) The yang and yin are the opposing (or supplementary) forces or principles that rule the universe.

This god is worshiped in temples with other gods, there being no temples in his special honor, the teacher thinks. The 1st day of the second month is his birthday, and at that time he is worshiped. Some buy a paper image and honor it in the home, while others worship toward the sun itself. In either case they offer a bowl of cold water, a cake baked of white flour with sugar in the centre (the size of the cake depending on the number in the family) the heart of a cabbage, and some add a piece of bean curd. These are spread on a table in the sun, or before the image, and incense is burned, and the family knock their heads to the god. When the incense is about 2/3 burned they burn the image (if one is used) and divide the cake among the family. The other things they do not eat. Eating of this cake will keep them from ever having tooth-ache.

27. THE PRINCE OF THE MOON-STAR. This god is the moon itself. With the moon is associated the yin principle (see above, 26) standing for all that is opposed to yang: earth vs heaven, female vs male, weakness vs strength, rest vs motion, down vs up etc. The rabbit is what the Chinese see in the full moon. Tho his birthday, according to the book, is in the third month people generally do not know or observe it. He is Worshiped on the 15th day of the eighth month, at full moon. (The Chinese calendar follows the moon, the first of every month being at new moon and the fifteenth at full.) People who have money usually buy some of every kind of fruit then in market, and spread out a plateful of each kind. The pastry shops at that time make "moon-cakes" large and small, and these are bought and spread on the table with the fruit. Those who can afford it buy a large and handsome paper image, costing as much as 1000 cash.

my chinese woman tells me that these are bought at the birth of a child and pasted up for three days. When the child is 3 days old the midwife gives it its first (and perhaps last!) bath, & she also burns incense before these, then burns the paper & puts the ashes under the straw mat on the k'ang where they remain, unswept, until the child is grown well past infancy.

before which the offering is spread. In the evening when the moon in well up and bright they bring the offerings out and spread them on a table in the court, facing the moon. At the time of burning incense they light two Chinese candles. When the time of offering is completed they divide the things among the members of the family, giving some of each kind to every member, several of each if they have enough. They may be eaten then or saved till later at will. After the honoring ceremony is over the whole family gathers in the court-yard in the moon-light, those who can afford it eating a meal that has been prepared for the purpose. The thot is that the complete family circle gathered together thus, are like the full moon with unbroken outline, and the hope is symbolized that it may always remain thus unbroken. This festival is called the "tuan yuan chieh," that is the "circular", "complete" or "full-moon" festival.

28. THE STAR CHART. On the 8th and 15th days of the first month people buy this sort of "star paper" and honor it. On the 15th, the feast of lanterns, they also buy sheets of very thin paper in many colors, red, blue, yellow, black, white, green etc. and twist them into wicks (like "lamp-lighters") spreading the lower end of the paper so that they will stand up. These they dip in oil and burn before the star-paper. They buy a sort of little cake, made in small balls and boiled, and offer them before the star-paper, five in a bowl, having three or five bowls of them. They also burn incense and knock their heads. Their idea is to implore the good stars to protect them from the influences of the evil stars during the year. The ceremony over they feast on the cakes, called yuan hsiao. (I might say here that in 1916 when Yuan Shih K'ai was preparing to ascend the throne it was forbidden to mention the name of these cakes, because the name sounds like another phrase meaning "Yuan decrease,")

29. THE PRINCES OF THE GREAT DIPPER, or "Northern Measure". The circles and heads in each represent the 7 stars of the Great Dipper. These have a general oversight over people and power to grant whatever is asked of them. They are honored at the New Year together with the many other gods then honored. The Chinese say that at New Years time all the gods come down to earth and look particularly into the matters within their several provinces.

30. THE THRONE OF THE WHITE TIGER. There are in the heavens White-Tiger stars, which people are, however, unable to locate. Fortune tellers say that these are bad stars, and when a person seeks their aid in time of misfortune they will sometimes say that the bad luck comes because the White-Tiger Stars are shining upon the person at that time, and they will advise the purchase of such an image as this. When this has been done the man will burn incense before it and so appease these stars and avert their evil influence.

31. THE THRONE OF THE AZURE DRAGON. These are similar to the White-Tiger stars spoken of above, which see. These are no temples to these star-gods nor are their images found in other temples. They are chiefly a part of the fortune tellers stock in trade.

32. THE QUEEN OF HEAVENLY FAIRIES. A very honorable female god of whom the teacher could tell nothing more. The sun and moon characters on her garment indicate the highest rank, as only Empresses were allowed to have these characters, together with the wind and dragon characters, embroidered upon their clothes.

33. THE GOD OF THE FIVE ROADS. The five roads are east, west, south, north and centre. The five-fold representation of him may indicate his ability to travel all five at once. He acts as a messenger of the other gods and travels whatever road they have business upon and attends to it for them. He is also known as the God of Roads who protects travelers at night from molestation by evil spirits. The temples to him are not large, and the teacher does not know just when he is honored.

34. THE GODDESS OF MERCY, Kuan yin P'u-Sa. P'u-Sa, tho often translated "idol" does not accurately mean that, it stands rather for "Bodhisattva" or those beings, according to Buddhist belief, who " have denied themselves the privilege of entering into the final stage of nirvana, in order to devote themselves to the saving of humanity. They are perfectly fitted to enter upon the final stage of Buddhahood, but their love for living beings is such that they are willing to forgo for countless ages the perfect state, in order to minister to the needs and save from woe the suffering world, and are ever ready to respond to the cries of the distressed. Two of the most popular of these are Amitabha, and Kuan-Yin the "Goddess of Mercy", and the invocation to these is never-ceasing." "In primitive Buddhism there is no provision for prayer, but in the Mahayana school, prayers are made to the Buddhas and Bodhisattvas, and especially to Amitabha and *** the Goddess of Mercy, the worship of whom is of comparatively late date. The Buddhist of the Lamistic school, which is common in the north, goes about with his "praying-wheel" in his hand, or turns the great prayer-cylinder he finds so often at the roadside, and throughout China flags and streamers offer unceasing invocations as they wave to and fro in the fields. ***** Multitudes, especially of women, cry to the Goddess of Mercy, "Oh, thou who hearest the cries of the world, and who savest those in bitterness and trouble"; but for the most part even their prayer is mundane in its aims." The above quotations are from W.E.Soothill's Three Religions of China. The information given by the teacher was rather meagre and I thot wise to supplement it thus as this goddess is much worshiped by the women of China and the temples to her are many.

The image is pasted up in the home thruout the year; if a cheap one it is changed annually, but many get good ones and keep them permanently. The image is not infrequently made of wood or brass and thus is what we know as an "idol". Above the idol or image is a tablet bearing the name and it is this that is "worshiped" with offerings at proper seasons etc. but no incense is used.

35. THE LAMP-LIGHTING ANCIENT BUDDHA. This Buddha is worshiped in the Buddhist temples, but not in the homes. The virtues of this Buddha are like lamps lighted to guide the footsteps of the people in the paths of virtue. Notice the candles in the lotus flowers held in each hand. The Buddha that is worshiped in the home is usually one of higher rank. This one is probably so worshiped only at the New Year. The Chinese at the New Year are rather like the "men of Athens".

36, The small yellow folder. We have seen now how many gods one gets in a New-Year set for ten coppers, and learned something of who they are and how and when to honor them, and it seems like quite an undertaking. However if one is very poor or not very particular except to get the job done as rapidly and cheaply as possible, he can buy a bunch of gods in this sort of package, burn his incense and make his reverences and consign them to the flames without opening the folder. If he does this he will never know that several are duplicates and some cut in half! THE END.

Fanny S. Wickes

Note

This account was written from goods bought in 1917. When we tried to get the same in 1918 a few could not be obtained, tho we got many more kinds not herein described. There were 105 different kinds in all! I don't know whether you can use this or not, but I send it on the chance that you may find it of interest, whether or not you care to print anything from it.

F.S.W.

A separate package of goods accompanies it.

see

1918

Rec'd JAN 5 - 1912

Peking, China, Dec. 3rd, 1911.

Dear Friends:-

This letter is not so much to retell all the things about the revolution in China as to let you know that we are well and safe in Peking and do not expect any serious trouble here this winter. Probably the papers have given you just as authentic information as any we get as to the progress of the revolution. So long as the uprising was in Szu ch'uan some two months journey away Peking felt little disturbed but some six or seven weeks ago when word came of rebels inside the city of Wu Chang having mastered it and its governor having fled Peking was startled and banks began to fail because Wuchang, Hankow and ~~Hankow~~ Han Yang are the center of the nation geographically, industrially and financially. They are connected by rail with Peking, 1000 miles and as soon as the rebels came over to the North side of the Yangtzu the people in Peking began to clear out. The wealthy and official Manchus were in a panic which increased rapidly as the allegiance of the different provinces to the throne fell away. When the 10,000 tr ops stationed at a point on the railway only seven hours East of Peking mutinied under the most able leadership of Chang Shao Tseng who demanded not only constitutional government but that the new constitution be revised by the Army Peking was in a panic and Tientsin was daily reported to have "fallen" Shansi had revolted and the new governor who took the place of the murdered man was a brilliant modern military man. He seemed to win the allegiance of the troops in Shansi but it soon became evident that he had done it by turning traitor to the throne and was about to lead them against Peking, probably acting with Chang Shao Tseng and the Lanchow troops. The government took the wind out of the latter's sails by granting all of his 13 demands so that he could not keep the troops mutinous or get popular favor. It avoided the danger from the Shansi troops by securing the assassination of Wu Lu Ch'eng. At this time the panic had reached its height in Peking and probably a third of the city had left. Treasure was deposited in the

foreign banks by the million, the foreign hotels were leased by the high Manchus; and the emperor or some of the highest of the land took refuge in the British concession in Tientsin. All foreigners were besieged with requests to take in women and children. Each mission where there was a prospect of foreign soldiers to guard in case of trouble was a little oasis of peace in the midst of the confusion for the Chinese were only too glad to have their women and children under the protection of foreign soldiers. That is a good comment on the reputation of foreign soldiers made in 1900 as compared with the reputation of their own troops for violence. Under the leadership of a few Chinese women and the lady missionaries of the American Board a movement was started to provide places of refuge for women and children where they could be protected from the violence of defeated or mutinous Chinese troops as long as there were police, or others who could do it. Thousands were enrolled and while it has not yet come to the pass where very many have been compelled to take refuge yet the fact that there were places to go has given comfort to thousands of women and relieved many from planning for suicide as thousands did in 1900, to escape the victorious soldiers. It was evident that the sympathies of the Chinese were with the rebels. Even officials in Peking were heard to say that the Manchu dynasty had been in power long enough and military officers in the presence of their men in my own study said to me how can you expect these Chinese soldiers to fight the rebels, their own fellow countrymen. Christians belonging to the army said that the soldiers had it all arranged to disperse and loot as soon as they were ordered against the rebels. The shopkeepers in Peking were equipped with rebel flags ready to hoist as soon as they arrived in Peking. At the height of the panic trains went out with standing room all taken, people on the roofs and the platform covered with those left behind. Extra train were run to Tientsin. 65000 tickets to that place were sold within the month. As soon as our neighbors here showed signs of uneasiness we sent a letter to the heads of families in our section representing a mun-

dred households. We invited them in the same evening to our church to consult. We arranged with them to barricade the mouths of the three alleys near and shut in our section so as to be exposed on only one side where the main street runs. We secured ten firearms of various sorts, four being Krag rifles from the American legation, and we told them we hoped for soldiers to help guard at the worst. They arranged for their women to take refuge in a large Manchu place adjoining our property and there was no more unrest or moving from this section. For four nights when the legation expected trouble to begin at any moment from mutinous troops in the city which never did really mutiny, we had four marines on guard at each mission. This mission is three miles across the city from the leggtion quarters and is the most exposed therefore of the American Missions.

At any time a few determined revolutionists could have taken the leading yamens and the government of the city as they did at Wuchang. The court had its carts and soldier escort all in waiting ready to flee on a moments notice. That would have been the signal of course for the plunder of the Manchu princes, the banks, pawn and food shops and perhaps incidentally of the foreigners although the foreign places were considered the safest places outside the legations. At Tung Chow the families of the colonels in the army and even of Gen. Chiang the highest military officer in the province with 10,000 soldiers in his command were sent into the mission compound for safety. Guns were loaned but no troops were wanted except the few Christian soldiers who planned to come to the defence of the church as soon as the army should mutiny. Whereas the money market was tight and exchange for dollars very high as all fugitives wanted them for flight expenses, the missionary not only had no trouble to get the money he needed but was troubled to keep it away. The refugees brought their treasures and when Mr. McCann wanted to cash a check for $300 the bank sent him $500 and wanted him to take 1000. The same was true at Kalgan and other places. The church was recognized as the one institution

more stable than banks or government. A Christian sergeant of police had his men all ready to take their guns and ammunition to the church compound. At Tung Chou Paoting fu and other places a strong defence would have been made against anything but organized military attack on the compounds. No robber bands would dare attack them.

As soon however as Wu Lu Cheng was assassinated the court ceas- its preparations for flight, the Lanchou army was separated into three parts in different places and its dangerous general was separated from his command, everyone began to breathe easily, refugees returned to Peking until now one does not notice any diminution in numbers on the stree though doubtless many women have not returned. The coming of Yüan Shih K'ai has caused confidence to return steadily, and the Chinese are confide that all is over, but they know that the matter of the dynasty must be settled before permanent peace is assured. At any rate we are safe for the winter as the rebel armies have enough to keep them busy South of the Yangtzu 1000 miles away, winter is on us and the government troops are more inclined to be loyal, the 30000 Manchu troops of course being assuredly so and ready to fight to the death for it is a life and death matter with them. Their rice bowl is gone if they are defeated and that of all their race. The government has control of the railways and without them progress of armies is slow.

The setting up of independence by many provinces is not the same as rebellion as many have interpreted it. It is a means of keeping out of trouble from both armies and of keeping the soldiers of the province for its own protection. Shantung has already asked to be taken back, as its army refused to be independent and Germany asked the province to pay the railway loan for the roads within its borders. When it came to that pass she found that a central government was a convenience not to be despised especially as the people refused to pay taxes to the new government. Yüan's estimate that 70 per cent of the people are conservative is probably correct and may be the means of bolstering up the dynasty for awhile.

The revolutionists are not united at all; the uprisings in so many parts of the empire simply show the general dissatisfaction with the effete Manchu government, and when there was a signal success in the capture of the center of the country the discontent showed itself by uprisings in many other places. In many of the provinces the provisional governments set up are weak and ineffective and are sure to break down as they have in Shantung, Hunan, and Shensi already. The recent imperialist success in the recapture of the arsenals at Han Yang and driving the rebels across the great river has distinctly increased the apparent loyalty of troops and people here. The great majority of common people do not know what it is all about, and wanting peace at any price they are constantly on the alert to find out which side is liable to win. The fact that Yüan Shih K'ai has taken up the side of the government is a strong reason for thinking that the attempt to establish a republic will fail, for we have greater confidence in his astuteness and ability to take the winning side than in his real loyalty. He has long wanted a limited monarchy and thinks rightly that it will be easier for the present to keep the Manchu dynasty than to find a legitimate Chinese emperor who will command the allegiance of the whole country. If little England could settle on an English emperor after all the tedious wars of the Roses, much less can this great empire; so some of us think they will do well to follow England's example and take an emperor from a weak foreign house. We sympathize with the rebels but cannot think the Chinese are able to set up a republic.

Our schools and street chapels go on as usual here and in Tung chou and that is a great element in keeping the people quiet. Officials have besought us not to leave or close the schools at Tung chou saying they could no longer keep order if we did, for part of the people would flee and the rest go to looting at once. The audiences in the street chapels are good and most serious. people want to join the church so as to be sure of a refuge in our compounds, so different is this from the Boxer outbreak. The foreign men and women who have come through the lines from Shansi where battle is imminent say that they were treated with the most perfect courtesy by both sides and were given special trains and handcars by both. The rebels besought the foreigners not to leave as they despaired of keeping order in the province if they did. Their fears are coming too true. Many have come out and battle is being delayed for more to come. A party of men are organizing to go to the rescue of those hiding in Shensi from the antiforeign societies there.

Rev. D. Hilder
to Friends
Dec. 3-1911

Chang

4

The revolutionists are not united at all; the uprisings in so many parts of the empire simply show the general disaffection with the state Manchu government, and when there was a slight success in the capture of the center of the country the discontent showed itself by uprisings in many other places. In many of the provinces provisional governments set up are weak and ineffective and are sure to break down as they have in Shantung, Hunan, and Shensi already. The recent imperialist success in the capture of the arsenals at Han Yang and driving the people across the great river has artificially increased the apparent loyalty of troops and people here. The great majority of common people do not know what it is all about, and a fitting peace at any price they are certainly on the side to find out which side is likely to win. The fact that your Sun K'ai has taken up the side of the government is a strong reason for thinking that the attempt to establish a republic will fail for we have great confidence in his astuteness and ability to take the winning side than in his patriotic loyalty. He has long wanted a limited monarchy and thinks right by that it will be a-lot for the present to keep the Manchu dynasty than to find a legitimate Chinese emperor who will command the allegiance of the whole country. If little Sunlaw could settle on an English emperor after all the tedious wars of the Roses much less can this great country. Some of us think they will decide to follow English example and take an emperor from a weak foreign house. We sympathize with the people but cannot think the Chinese are able to set up a republic.

Our people are almost always go on as usual here and in Tungchow and that is a great element in keeping the people quiet. Official have beseeched us not to leave or close the schools at Tung Chow saying they could no longer keep order if we did. For part of the people would flee and the rest go to looting at once. The audacious in the street are good and most serious people want to join the church so as to be sure of a refuge in our compounds. No different is this from the other outbreak. The foreign men and women who have come through the lines from Shansi where battle is imminent say that they were treated with the most perfect courtesy by both sides and were given special treatment and escorted by both. The rebels besought the foreigners not to leave as the departure of keeping order in the province if they did. Their fears are coming too true. Many have come out and battle is being delayed for months to come. A party of men are organizing to go to the scene of those disorders from the multiforeign societies there.

REC'D JAN 5 - 1912

Pakhoy Dec. 6, 1911.

523

Dear Dr. Barton, -

Herewith a copy letter sent to several friends. There is much of interest to write. I understand our Secretary keeps you well informed.

Mr. Heininger at Kalgan is holding the fort and doing aggressive work most courageously. It is a new era for that city. The opportunities for social service and educational work are enormous. It is the one chance of a lifetime. Journeying in the country now would be richly rewarding and profitably safe too. One year now counts for ten. Pray for us.

The Seminary is almost full many more out of 39 students having left to care for families. Sincerely yours

Geo D Wilder.

Jno D Wilder

Peking. Dec. 6-1911

WEB.

Rec'd JUN 11 1913

524

Peking, May 18th, 1913.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

For my own conscience' sake I am sorry that I cannot say as you do in your letter of March 24th that there is nothing in our files calling for an answer. I think there are some three communications which should have been acknowledged besides a letter of introduction which has just been presented by Mr. Goodnow. I have enjoyed meeting him and hope to be of some slight service to him in getting his house set in order in this new country.

One of your letters asking for the records of our recent recruits in the acquisition of the language has been referred to me and I will answer it in detail as soon as I can copy off the records of marks. That not being of pressing importance I will proceed to answer yours asking for the valuation of property etc for our Theological Seminary.

You may not have in mind that the American Board owns no property here at the Seminary although one of the professors' houses might be considered ours inasmuch as we furnish a house for a Presbyterian teacher at Tungchou to offset the Presbyterian Board furnishing i.e. providing a house here for our use. But the property consists of the following: Two houses for Professors $7,000; Seminary recitation and dormitory building $5500 walls and outhouses, $1000; Ground $7000. House owned by the London Mission $3500. These are all strictly for the Seminary. The Presbyterians also own a church building worth $5500 and a street chapel $3000 which are used by the students as laboratory and place of Sunday work and worship. So much for the property occupied.

You report the appropriation of $600 for this year and it is a great pleasure to say that it is abundantly adequate. Two or three years ago we were running behind . Then we had 34 students of our own mission to support at a cost of something like $5 per month in term timme.

During the last year we graduated three classes (33 men) and admitted only one owing to the fact that Tungchou College graduated no class last winter so that we are reduced now to only eight students from our mission. So we shall have a good surplus again this year as we did at the close of last year but we hope for a good class entering next Fall. So long as we have none but college graduates as at present of course our numbers will be limited and we shall be able to make both ends meet. There is constant pressure to have another short cut class and we expect to have a separate department for short cut men. As soon as that is opened we shall need all the surplus and more.

We are anxious now lest there should be a drift away from the seminary again as there was a fe w years ago. It was checked then by the revival under Ting Li Mei when some seventy students at Tungchou decided to enter the ministry. There are nearly fifty of that volunteer band there now and a goodly number of them graduate this Spring. Some of them have to support families, some want to wait until there is a higher seminary course offered largely in English, (for which none are prepared at present by the way) some feel that the doctors are so much better paid than the ministers that they do not wish to enter the ministry, owing to the fact that Tungchou station and Pangchuang have had more graduates from the seminary than they could employ in their fields others fear there will be no place for them after they have graduated and so do not want to enter the seminay.. Three weeks ago two of the seminary students and I spent a Sunday in the College to help correct these false impressions. We were able to show that the Y.M.C.A. and the Presbyterian Mission and the Independent church are calling loudly for many more men than we can graduate in many years. We do h ave to admit however that the American Board has put so much money into education of preachers that it has not enough to employ all its output. Other missions that have not done so are not embarrassed as we are with riches of men and poverty of money.

In our last short cut class we had to let three of our men go into the Presbyterian Mission one to our Shansi Mission and two have no employment at all. The last two were sent up from Pangchuang station, the other s from the Tungchou station. These stations had difficulty in supporting the men they had already and when a whole grist of new graduates were turned out of course it was out of the question to employ them in our own field. We had put not only the money of the Board into these men but some of them had families to support and we had privately helped them a good deal. We might well ask the Presbyterian body to refund this money and I think it would be willing. So too in the future in case of men going into the Y.M.C.A. might we not ask them to pay for the schooling of men they employ. While it is all one work and we Congregationalists are glad to contribite to it all along the line yet when it comes to a question of crippling our evangelistic work very seriously in order to educate men to work in other missions we might well draw the line. This question must come up at next mission meeting and we would be glad of your opinion about asking refund of expense for education by missions who employ our men. There is no ill feeling whatever and so far we have recommended the men to the other missions and felt thankful that there was a place for them to work.

We are raising the standard of our instruction, introducing more English, looking to the time when something may be taught in English. The Presbyterians are to put another man into the faculty in another year or two and a new L.M.S. man is on the ground studying the language with a view to taking Mr. Meech's place. He is a specialist in New Testament. When I am at home I hope to do something in the way of special preparation for better work in my department, Homiletics, Pastoral Theology and Expression. The students clamor for better instruction!! Some of them claim that 18 hours a week do not keep them busy. It keeps us teachers busy however.

Geo. D. Wilder

We need some scholarships for poor students who have wife and children to support. The seminary funds are used strictly only for the support of the student himself during the eight months a year of study. When they have dependent families with little or no means of support their stations help them privately or pay them for work done so that they can get through. The burden is to great for some stations. Loans are made in some cases.

We need still more to get on to a more independent basis where we shall give help only for high standing in class or for work done outside. We constantly see the ill effects of giving them so much for nothing. Now while we have so few students is a good time to start giving them work rather than free gifts to undermine self respect. With much larger numbers it would keep us busy providing them with sufficient work. This problem must be attacked seriously soon.

The recognition of the Republic has caused great rejoicing and was celebrated all over the country mainly at the suggestion of our China America Alliance Association. The Government took up our suggestions and gave us free use of the telegraphs as they did at the time of the day of prayer for China.

We were pleased at the suggestion of Mr. Mott for minister. Now that he refuses we think no one better than Mr. Williams could be found. He is a good man, a thorough friend of China and well acquainted with her and her needs. He spoke splendidly in Chinese at our Mass meeting to celebrate the recognition of the Republic by the United States.

We think the danger of a second revolution has gone by now as the idea was not favored by foreigners or by the substantial Chinese citizens. There is no excuse for one and the revolutionists who won fame a year ago are losing it rapidly by this agitation. While there are many sober minded men in the Assembly yet it looks as though they are to be swamped by the partisans and the present parliament to be a failure.

With best regards and another letter to follow soon, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Geo. D. Wilder,

Peking.

May 18-1913

We need some scholarships for poor students who have life and children to support. The seminary funds are used strictly only for the support of the student himself during the eight months a year of study. Then they have dependent families with little or no means of support. Mission stations help them privately or pay them for work done so that they can get through. The burden is too great for some stations. Loans are made in some cases.

We need still more to get on to a more independent basis where the people contribute. Now while we have so few students is a good time to start giving them rather than free gifts to undermine self respect. With more larger numbers it would keep us busy providing them with sufficient work. This problem must be attacked seriously soon.

The reorganization of the Republic has caused much rejoicing and celebrated all over the country mainly at the suggestion of our Christian Service Alliance Association. The Government took up our suggestions and gave us free use of the telegraphs as they did at the time of the day of prayer for China.

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We think the danger of a second revolution has gone by now as the idea was not favored by foreigners or by the substantial Chinese citizens. There is no excuse for one and the revolutionists who won ten a year ago are losing it rapidly by disintegration. While they are many sober minded men in the Assembly yet it looks as though they are to be swamped by the rabble and the present militarist on a failure.

With best regards and another letter to follow soon, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Fahs

Rec'd OCT 2 2 1913

3

Peking, Sept. 28th, 1913.

Rev. J.L.Barton,
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Your letter regarding President Capen's visit reached me a little while ago and now a letter from his son has come putting me in touch by giving the dates of his stay in India etc and the names of Mr. Hodous and Mr. Dunning of Kyoto who will take charge of the party before and after we do. So we are all ready to connect up and make the arrangements. We discussed the matter at Mission meeting and referred details to the C.A.I.for the whole united Mission which is now called the C.R.C. Probably a member of the Shansi mission or district, as we call it now, will conduct the party from Shanghai to Paotingfu so as to put Dr. Capen as much in touch with that part of the work as possible. From there one or two of our mission will conduct the party until we meet the representative from Japan.

I thank you particularly for the suggestion regarding an address on World Peace. I am inclined to let the China America Alliance take the responsibility for that meeting as it needs work to do and could do that well. The lecture would probably still be given at Teng Shih K'ou, which is a place where large audiences of the leading men of the cities gather most easily. The last two years have added much to its prestige. The lecture given either under the auspices of our mission or of the Alliance would bring out an audience anywhere from 600 to 1200.

I presume that Mr. Porter has told you about the founding of a branch of the China America Alliance at Tungchou, he is the foreign president and a leading native merchant the native president. The opening meeting was held in the College building July 15 and was a great success with Gen. Chiang's band and addresses by Pastor Li of the Peking church, Mr. Aiken and a leading member of the Peking branch of the Alliance. The latter by the way is now applying for admission to the church at Tengshihk'ou.

mention the matter of the formation of the Alliance, because of its recent developments. The chamber of commerce in Tungchou has various plans for protecting the city from lawlessness etc., in the future and feeling its weakness asked the help of the Alliance, partly so as to enlist the foreigners in civic matters. The first united meeting was held in our street chapel and Mr. Frame and I were present. We encouraged the plan of having the foreigners take a share in local affairs and the best way seemed to be by our connection with the Alliance. Since the rebellion in the South, the local lawless characters have been greatly emboldened and the operations of pirates and bandits have come up to the gates of the cities in the North. Last Monday the merchants and gentry of Tungchou sent a committee consisting of the president and treasurer of the Alliance, two members of the Board of trade, Mr. Porter and our chapel preacher up to Peking to get authority to organize local militia or police for protection. They came to my house for arranging their preliminaries and had arranged for me to go with them to call on the military head of the province, Gen. Chiang, to borrow 200 rifles, and then to the govdrnor of this district for help + authority. We gave up most of the day to it. As we foreigners and the chapel preacher went about the city to lend our aid to the head men of Tungchou, I was deeply impressed with the change in public opinion. Only a few years ago these same men would have been ashamed to be seen dead in our company. They seemed to appreciate much our being willing to spend time for the common good. Last Spring Dr. Smith, Mr. Fenn and I lectured in Tungchou in the places where the Board of trade meets and they now say that their drum tower audience hall is ours to use whenever we like and they use our chapel and its guest rooms as a common place of resort to talk over their affairs. They talk of fitting up some poor buildings connected with the chapel for the regular meetings of the Alliance and Board of trade. This is a condition of affairs that I have long hoped for and envy the men now who have the chance to work there. You know we spent the summer in Tungchou, our old home and

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on the matter because of its recent developments. The chamber of commerce in Tungchow has various plans for protecting the city from bandits etc. In the future and feeling its weakness asked the help of the alliance partly to enlist the foreigners in civic matters. The first joint meeting was held in our street chapel and Mr. Frame and I were present. We encouraged the plan of having the foreigners take a share in local affairs and the best way seemed to be by our cooperation with the alliance. Since the revolution in the south the local lawless characters have been greatly emboldened and the operations of robbers and bandits have come up to the gates of the city. Last Monday the merchants and citizens of Tungchow sent a committee consisting of the president and treasurer of the alliance, two members of the board of trade, Mr. Porter and myself present to Peking to get authority to organize local militia or police for protection. They came to my house for arranging their itineraries and had arranged for me to go with them to call on the Vice-Minister of the Foreign Office. Unknown to Porter and myself they had arranged for me to go with them to call on the head men of Tungchow. I was deeply impressed with the change of public opinion. Only a few years ago these same men would have been afraid to be seen dead in the compound where foreigners lived. Now they are willing to spend time for the common good. Last spring the Vice-Minister, Porter and I lectured in Tungchow in temples where the board of trade meets and they now say that their drum tower audience hall is to use whenever we like and they use our chapel and the guest rooms as common place of resort to talk over their affairs. They talk of taking up some poor publicity connected with the chapel for the regular meetings of the Alliance and Board of trade. This is a condition of affairs that I have long hoped for and envy the men who have the chance to work there. You should see about the number in Tungchow, our old home and

it was a great delight. Many of our widows and orphans who used to talk bitterly before they had their pension funds paid over to them, even to the extent of charging that the American Board buildings were all built from the rake off of the widows and orphans funds, were most hearty in their greetings and I had many expressions of regret for harsh words from those who had grown up and were now able to see the real facts in the case. One of these orphans is in the new class in the Seminary and shows a very good spirit.

Our entering class numbers five, three belong to the Tungchou station one to Pangchuang, the son of Pastor Wu there, and one to the London Mission. One of the Tungchou boys is a son of dear Pastor Chang who died in Tungchou during the revival in 1900. He graduated a few years ago and has been out teaching in Shansi. We have now 16, all college men in our three classes. One class of five, graduates in December.

I think I will enclose a letter (copy) that I wrote to Mr. Speer recently, as you may be interested in the same questions that he proposed to me among others. My remark about the continued need for men of evangelistic spirit in the Arts College casts no reflection on our present faculty there. Corbett, Galt, Porter, Biggin, Frame are all that can be desired in that respect as well as being the cream of the output of our western institutions of learning in the matter of scholarship, teaching power and generally winning qualities. It is a great faculty and time will prove it greater.

One feature of last mission meeting was an informal meeting with the members of the London Mission and the Presbyterian to discuss the spiritual condition of the College on which there had been some criticism. Mr. Galt asked for candid criticism and suggestions and they were given. Some of our Presbyterian friends feared that spiritual deadness was due to weakness on the doctrines of Christ's divinity and blood atonement but only one of them mentioned it and there was no bitterness of that sort manifest at all.

Another feature of the meeting was a baseball game in which the Congregationalists beat the "World" 2 to 1, in an almost errorless game full of such breathless moments as only a keen game of ball can give. Our Mission secretary may not have reported it though he and I occupied the points for our side. We were beaten 8 to 2 a few days after,

when the work of missionary had taken precedence.
Write best regards. Sincerely Geo. D. Wilcox.

it was a great delight. Many of our widows and orphans who used to talk bitterly before they had their pension funds paid over to them, even to the extent of charging that the American Board buildings were all built from the rake off of the widows and orphans funds, were most hearty in their greetings and I had many expressions of regret from those who had grown up and were now able to see the real facts in the case. One of these orphans is in the new class in the Seminary and shows a very good spirit.

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Sept. 28-1913

OCT 22 1913

Peking, Sept. 10th, 1913.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,

New York. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Speer:-

Your letter of May 29th regarding theological preparation for missionaries reached me rather late in the summer just before my summer vacation and was pigeonholed at home instead of accompanying me for reply. I am sorry for the delay and hope that my reply is not too late to be of use as I feel very strongly the need for all round fully trained missionaries at the present juncture.

For a long time the importance of dependence upon the native preacher for the great bulk of the work of planting the native church has been insisted upon and rightly. This insistence seems to have had some influence on missionaries, however, to slacken their own evangelistic efforts until we now confront a new situation. The evangelistic missionary is being almost specialized out of existence. and there is no corresponding increase of native preachers to the heathen masses. The Chinese student is like the student of every country, he imitates his teachers and what he sees them do and count important he does and counts important. Accordingly as he sees his foreign teachers withdrawing from evangelism and specializing on education, etc he too ceases to look to the ministry as the highest form of work for Christ and his country and plans for a life of teaching and other professional work. This year a class of some 25 graduated from our Arts college and some 18 had volunteered for the ministry but only four of them enter the seminary, the rest seek places as teachers and Y.M.C.A. secretaries. Last year it was a little better seven out of fourteen volunteers entering.

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In the street chapels in Peking where the bulk of the preaching to non Christians goes on we find a great change during the past ti-

teen years. Then each of the five missions in the city had one man and some had two who were giving their main strength to preaching in these chapels, many of them spending two or three hours a day in direct preaching and personal effort for individuals. They were assisted by the best educated Chinese preachers and by lay men. The chapels were in active operation from noon until dark, daily.

At present we find the missionaries of the city all engaged in teaching, superintendence of outstations, literary work or medical so that they have no time for the direct evangelistic work. The curious part of the situation, and the alarming part is that the work formerly done by the foreign speaker is not being done by the best educated Chinese speakers. They too are at work teaching, or superintending church work among Christians, or other philanthropic enterprises. The Anglican body has one overloaded foreign missionary who has three afternoons a week for street chapel preaching. I do not know of any other missionary in Peking who does this work. Mr. Johnson of your Mission did when on the field but he happens to be on furlough. The London Mission, Methodis Mission and American Board each has a socalled evangelistic missionary but they are employed fully with indirect evangelism, i.e. business affairs of the mission and superintendence of out stations. My own mission The American Board, has three preaching places each manned by an uneducated chapel janitor and helped by a few uneducated churchmembers. The men of theological training are engaged in church work for Christians in the main with occasional lectures or Sunday addresses for non Christians. Your Mission and The London Mission each has one or two theologically trained men in the evangelistic work in the city and the educated preachers attend the occasional temple fairs in the Spring to address the great crowds but it seems to me to be on the whole a great diminution in the total amount of scholarly preaching to the masses at a time when the students and thinking men are most interested and easily approached. They are drawn by scholarly preaching but not by that they hear in the

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average mission chapel. I hope soon to investigate the chapels of the city to find out how much really vital and fresh preaching is done but I am sure that the above statement is not overdrawn. Theologically trained men both Chinese and foreign are greatly needed in Peking and in most of the other stations of my acquaintance in order to overtake the present opportunity. If we do not continue to lead in this work the native preachers are not going to follow it up with vigor. In this field such missionaries are the backbone of the staff and must continue to be for a long time. Even in the Arts College ~~and Medic~~ we still must have teachers who are able to carry on strong evangelistic work if we are to expect our graduates to enter that work. Every [illegible] must [illegible] to Christianity based upon the arguments of the rationalistic and materialistic schools of thought of 40 years or more ago and he should be trained in the most modern apologetic. If a theological course is necessary for that then I say that he should have it.

In regard to your second question, i.e. as to the preparation of ordained missionaries I would say that a full College course id desirable here. The Chinese are quick to detect a man who has not full preparation and their respect for him lowers at once and his influence is undermined as it would be in no other country that I know. Modern philosophy, Sociology, would be especially valuable as electives. Every specialt will be found useful in seminary.

In the Theological course Apologetics are more important than Comparative religion which is also of value. Somewhere in the course training in phonetics is of course of use in view of the mastering of a new language. Unless the candidate for foreign service has especial linguistic ability which would indicate Bible translation as his special work Hebrew might be omitted or shortened in the course. I would not otherwise change the regular courses in the seminaries. I do not think different courses are needed for those intending to enter the foreign service.

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They are drawn by scholarly preaching, but not by that they hear in the

W. G. Ogden
Sept. 10-1913

REC'D NOV 29 1913

Kalgan, Nov. 3 1913.

We the undersigned have this day examined the property of the American Board Mission lying in this place, together with statements of its original cost, and have appraised it as listed below. We have appraised the land at its present market value the buildings at their original cost less a deduction for depreciation with age & use, or necessity for removal.

			Gold
Residence lot 30 mu		Original cost $ 924.	965
2 Residences with servants quarters, ~~Estate~~ House etc.	$6000 1,000	23 chien 7000.	6500
School building	6 chien Built by B. & F. Bible Society		275
Teachers residence	5 chien brick 5 chien mud.	350.	175
Mud wall		382.	175
2 Wells		284. 60.(?)	250
Hospital Ground	now empty 6 mu badly cut by road		60
Dispensary in city	10½ chien & 6 mu		750
	Total		$9150

We suggest that an sum $9.000 would be a fair market value for the property as a whole.

Carl G. Söderbom
Chas. S. Heininger.
Geo. D. Wilder.

Report of Committee on Math
of Italian Society
Nov. 1913

E.E.E.
Geo

service.

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DNOV 29 1913

Peking, Nov. 7th, 1913.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I enclose herewith the report of the committee appointed to appraise the property of the Board in Kalgan. We consider it a fair valuation considering that the property is to be used for the same purpose as it was originally intended to be. If it were to be sold to Chinese or business men it would not bring so much owing to its location away from the center of business. In the second item the main deduction from the original cost is made. It was largely due to the fact that the 23 chien of minor buildings constructed first as temporary residences for the missionaries, chapel, servants quarters etc. are more than is needed now for servants quarters and will be in part torn down to provide material for school or chapel buildings elsewhere so that about a third of the cost ($1000) of these 23 chien was deducted. and the rest of the 500 dollars deducted would be for deterioration in the two residences themselves. The fourth item Teachers residence was built by Mr. Larson and reverted to the Board without expense. As it will have to be torn down eventually we put the value at one half the cost. In the case of the wells we found no statement of the cost of one of them which is thought to be contaminated and is of no use at present so we let the two go at the cost of one.

We are in the midst of considerable excitement over Yüan's dissolution of the Kuo Min Tang party which was undoubtedly a seditious organization and the sentiment in the North is strongly supporting Yüan for doing it. I think it was perfectly justifiable and probably necessary in order to pass a workable Constitution. It was a Pride's Purge without resorting to force of arms quite as much as Cromwell did.

I have more to write later on other subjects.

Sincerely yours,

Geo. D. Wilder.

Peking
Nov. 7-1913

Peking, Nov. 7th, 1913.

Dear Dr. Burton:-

I enclose herewith the request of the committee appointed to appraise the property of the Board in Kalgan. We consider it a fair valuation considering that the property is to be used for the same purpose as it was originally intended to be. If it were to be sold to chinese or business men it would not bring so much owing to its location away from the center of business. In the second item the main reduction from the original cost is made. It was largely due to the fact that the 23 orlon of land originally purchased first as temporary lodges for the missionaries, chapel, servants quarters etc. are now needed now for servants quarters and will be in part torn down to provide material for school or chapel buildings elsewhere so that about a third of the cost ($1000) of these 23 orlon was deducted. And the rest of the boundary dedicated would be for determination in the two residences themselves. The fourth item Teachers residence was built by the Board without expense. As it will have to be torn down eventually we put the value at one half the cost. In the case of the walls we found no statement of the cost of one of them which is thought to be contemplated and is of no use at present so we let the two go at the cost of one.

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I have more to write later on other subjects.

Sincerely Yours.

C'D APR 9 1914

Peking, March 15th, 1914.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your last letter to the mission spoke of the report in the papers that Confucianism has been made the state religion and asking for our opinions as to the seriousness of the move. I think it need cause little uneasiness. The members of the Confucian Society speak of the matter as settled and that Confucianism is now the state religion and yet the reality seems to be far from that. The President has not as yet gone to the Altar of Heaven to sacrifice as rumor had it that he would do. The Spring sacrifices to Confucius on March 2nd in the old Confucian temple were attended by nearly as many foreigners as Chinese. If there had been any great enthusiasm among the Chinese there would have been thousands thronging the temple courts where there were only two or three hundred. The exercises were interesting in that they brought out all the ancient musical instruments and had the socalled ancient dances or rather slow and solemn posturing. A literary graduate who was looking on said he had read the descriptions and explanation of the ceremonies but neither he nor anyone else could remember what they all mean. It was evidently an empty form and purely a case of "artificial respiration" as Mr. Ogilvie put it. We supposed that the "Great Sacrifice" would be offered as that had been decreed toward the close of the Manchu regime. That is offered only in the worship of Heaven by the Emperor but in the future Confucius was to be considered the equal of Heaven and have offered at his tablet two ~~each~~ calves, two sheep and two pigs. However at this ceremony they only offered one each of these animals which makes the "Middle grade sacrifice", just such as ~~he~~ Confucius always used to have before he was raised to divine rank. Mr. Chen Huan Chang, the prime mover in this movement, a graduate of Columbia made a short speach which was applauded perfunctorily at intervals. The explanations of the classics following were partly in an unknown dialect of classic language unintelligible to the ear. One speaker of the three however was well understood by all. The whole ceremony with the small crowd of bystanders

was sufficient to prove that the interest in the movement to make Confucianism a state religion is not of a sort to have any great or permanent results and that really the Christian schools are quite as much interested in getting the Confucian morals put into practice as the Confucianists them selves if not much more so.

There has been a good deal against Christianity in the papers in connection with this movement as the Christians have rather lead the Mohammedans and Buddhists in protesting against the adoption of Confucianism as a state religion. There has been a good deal of fear lest this movement would nullify the former proclamation of religious liberty It seems now to be merely a subsidy given by the government to the Confucian Society and to the heirs of Confucius to ensure an annual observance of the ceremonies that have always been held in the past. Mr. Thwing wrote to the President asking him his interpretation of this new decree and received a very courteous and satisfactory reply saying that this has nothing to do with religion and that the former decree of religious liberty would be strictly maintained,Members of all faiths were to be eligible to office and in case they had conscientious scruples against conducting ceremonies in honor of Confucius others could be deputed to attend to them. He asked that this reply be published to correct the mistaken impression that had gone abroad.

Some time ago I invited Mr. Chen Huan Chang to lecture at the language school on Confucianism. He gave a lecture and "qustion box" for an hour and a half. He claims that the Confucianists are absolutely tolerant of other faiths while viewing their own as a higher development than Christianity et al.He showed gross misconception of Christianity, for instance in saying that the Christian prayer is a purely selfish petition for ~~selfi~~ blessing while the Confucian's is adoration of the Supreme Being.. He declared at the outset that the Chinese idea of wor-

ship lacked entirely the spiritual conceptions of Western religions and consisted purely in outward forms and for that reason it was entirely right for a Christian for instance to act in an official capacity and conduct the ceremonies. It made no difference whether he believed at all or not. He would consider it the duty of a Christian official to conduct the ceremonies and it ~~would~~ ought not interfere in the least with his conscience. And yet he contends that the great reason for upholding Confucianism is to elevate the morals of the people!!!

I have just heard something in the line of church comity that may interest you. A London Mission christian Chinese doctor is working in the Anglican Church Mission hospital and wishes to commune at their church. Their priest now writes to the London Mission that they are going to confirm Mr. Wang so that he can partake of the communion with them but he will still be considered a member of the London Mission church and not of their church.

We have set our date for leaving Peking, June 13th, We expect to spend four or five weeks in Switzerland, Germany and Great Bitain reaching Boston early in August and spending a week or two at Fryeburg Maine with the Gammons. I am trying gradually to get our publication business, Widows and Orphans pension fund, language school etc into shape to turn over to others.

The Edinburgh Continuation Committee's subcommittee on Evangelism has asked me to become Evangelistic Secretary for all China with a special view to a big campaign in the largest cities and in Foochow province next Fall and winter. They wanted the American Board to provide the salary for this office which would bid fair to become a permanent one. After consultation with some of our mission and some two weeks consideration of the question I have decided against it so there was no need of presenting the question to the Prudential Committee for final decision. Sincerely yours,

Geo. D. Wilder

Peking. Mar. 15-1914

REC'D JUL 6 1914 ack to Galt.

6a

530

Peking, June 12th, 1914.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

It is the eve of our departure for our furlough and I am finishing up the odds and ends that have accumulated. Among them is the reports of the attainments of the members of our Mission in Language study. I have copied their examination marks off from my record book. They are marked for each study and I have given you the average. You will find the Mission Study course in the back part of the little pamphlet of "Standing Rules of the North China Mission." It is scarce now and I can not get an extra copy but you may have one at the rooms. This course is laid out with a view to private study under the supervision of an older missionary. The Language school course is laid out with a view to much class room work, 10 hours a week, the restnof the student's time being employed with a private teacher. Accordingly the courses differ a good deal. Our Mission course is four years with an optional fifthe year whereas the Language school course is for only two years and that occasions some differences. It is yet to be proved that the school work is superior to the private for all students. I think those who know how to study a laguage get along fster alone.

You may know that I have had charge of the Language School this present year in addition to my Seminary teaching. This was rendered possible only because we had two classes in the seminary instead of three after December. I took the school over in January. Mr. Edwards of the Y.M.C.A. in consultation with the Union Language School board of Trustees and building on Mr. Rees' experience with the school and with the help at first of Mr. Cummings of Wilkesbarre Pa.? had gotten the school into fine shape. Mr. W.B.Pettus was here awhile ago and spent several days in the school studying its methods and lecturing on phonetics. He declared that we were giving the best instruction in Chinese in the world and that he had visited some fourteen or fifteen such sc

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schools in America, England, Germany, and China. He had spent sometime in ~~the latter countries~~ England and Germany studying phonetics with special reference to Chinese so that his judgment is good. This is not a tooting of my own horn for I take no credit for the development of the school.

New members of our mission are supposed to come to the school if they can find a place to live not far away. It is not always possible for a family to do so and so many do not come. It is desirable for those who have not had much experience with languages or who have special difficulty to attend the school for a year or two. Where the dialect of the field varies much from Pekingese however many think it better for all students to go at once to their fields.

I hope that you have paid attention to Mr. Edward's letter to our Board asking that all new missionaries be urged to come to the field early in September. They ought not to arrive later than Oct. 1st in order to get the advantage of the school. Mr. Edwards is still secretary of our Board of Managers. I think you have seen the prospectus of the school.

I enclose the report of the Language Study Committee of the Mission and the marks of all who have arrived in recent years.

If I can I will also enclose the report of the Publication Committee

Hoping to see you early in August if you are in Boston, I am, with best regards,

Yours Sincerely, Geo. D. Wilder

Meetings of North China Educational Union, and of the Union Medical College Boards today voted harmoniously to dissolve as soon as the larger Union University should be organized. Our Board will be asked to put up about $120,000 gold as its initial share. The Medical Union will develop as fast as possible as well as the University scheme and they will merge together. Rejoice with us!!!

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Chas. Ewing

June 12 1914

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531

I want some work in Sociology and think that, while I can do some of it at Oberlin. I would like a course with Prof. C. R. Henderson of Chicago University.

I also want to see how they teach oratory nowadays - and wish I could have several weeks at least in Boston for that purpose. I would like to see the work in Prof. Curry's School of Expression, but it may not be possible -

I wish to look up the Language Study subject too, and would like to take a course in Phonetics somewhere. I just mention these things now that you may have them in mind when I see you.

I want our art in drawing
over this letter I could
come up to Chicago I was the
senior and Dr. E. R. Hutchinson
of Chicago University.
I also want to see the
last month nursing and work
I will have hard work to have
influence in the Hospital I would
like to be at work in Chicago
before I represent it very
[illegible]
I want to work up the surgery
study subject in medicine is a
where in Homeopathic medicine
I just mention the things we
in my care then in general
[illegible] of our year

We are increasingly thankful that we were led to take the early sailing date against our wishes at the time of decision.

Sincerely Yours

Geo. D. Wilder.

Geo. D. Wilder.

Fryeburg Me. Aug 7, 1914.

SC.

5 copies

REC'D AUG 10 1914

13

Freyburg Me. Aug 7 1914.

Dear Dr. Barton,— You have doubtless learned before this that I handed those two documents (Frame letter and the Union University resolutions) to Mr. Skinner this morning, asking him to give them to you as he had to see you this morning on other business anyway.

I was much interested, of course, in reading Frame's exposition of it but it was not especially new to me as I have been working with Frame on the matter for the last few months before I left. I hardly need to say that I am heart and soul in sympathy with him in all his

in to the minutes of Union meeting and the constitution. They will of course send me copies of the former when it's printed but if you can loan me a copy of each before hand I shall be much obliged. Anything else that you have of recent news I shall be delighted to see.

We are all here for a fortnight. The tenant of our Aberlour house is anxious to keep it until the end of August so we may stay here until nearly that time. I want another talk with you and shall plan for a day or two in Boston on our way.

I am anxious to put in some of my time in study along the lines of my teaching in the seminary.

statement of the case. I do hope the Board can make some reply in the spirit of his final, (third) suggestion for it is abundantly true that for the scheme to carry and really save the situation it must be done heartily and speedily. We are already slow and behind time and any "going slow" will be interpreted by the Chinese as a grudging and reluctant giving up of power. It is important that we convince them that we give them heartily and gladly full and equal share in the "authority" and to be for the time when they can shoulder all responsibility for the church in China.

Frame's letter did enable me to infer some of the details of this new plan but what I shall be most interested

REC'D AUG 14 1914

Fryeburg, Maine, Aug. 7, 1914.

(copy)

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I was much interested, of course, in reading Fram's exposition of it but it was not especially new to me as I have been working with Frame on the matter for the last few months before I left. I hardly need to say that Iam heart and soul in sympathy with him in all his statement of the case. I do hope the Board can make reply in the spirit of his final, (third) suggestion for it is abundantly time for the scheme to carry and really save the situation it must be done heartily and speedily. We are already slow and behind time and any "going slow" will be inte preted by the Chinese as a grudging and reluctant giving up of power. It is important that we give them heartily nad gladly full and equal share in the "authority" and hope that the time when they can shoulder all responsibility for the church in China will come.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) George D. Wilder.

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Sincerely yours,

(signed) George D. Wilder.

Fryeburg, Maine
Aug 7

REC'D AUG 14 1914

534

/15

Fryeburg, Maine, August 12th, 1914.

Sec. James L. Bart n,

Boston.

Desr Dr. Barton,-

Your letter and the copy of The East and The West for July came in due time and I have read the article with much pleasure. I am glad to see you writing for that magazine among others. It is good "union" work. Furthermore I wish the article could reach our missionaries in North China more than it will through the ordinary circulation of the magazine. As you say these practices that you advocate have been carried out in the various mission fields but in our Mission we have never yet been sufficiently well manned to carry out the 6th and 7th suggestions in any systematic way. We believe thoroughly in the principle you enunciate that every educational institution be made the centre of the evangelistic effort for the field it serves. As you know every teacher in the college at Tungchou has a share in the evangelistic and church work including the London Mission and the Presbyterian Mission representatives. Nothing could be better than the evangelistic spirit there. They all go out Sundays and have charge of outstations and yet they have never been able to quite come up to your ideal of having 1/4 time for evangelistic work. They have had full time teaching and have crowded in the other. But it is an ideal worth striving for and if our men get the idea and push for it we may be able to come up to it when the union is effected. You know some of our Methodist brothers are afraid that their evangelistic earnestness will be diluted by the union. I hope that they will find that the evangelistic force will be greater than ever and to this end I would like to see the members of our mission take the lead in pushing for the consummation of the ideal you advocate. The economy of men effected by the union ought to enable us to do it. The danger is of course that the ambitions for high and specialized education will absorb all the extra strength at the expense of the ~~[illegible]~~ evangelistic

work. As you point out there is a tendency to regard the educational work as more imperative and necessarily continuous. Our being in a union college makes it all the more binding that we keep up our part of the work and so the teaching staffs have been kept up at all costs. When Mr. Frame was taken from the evangelistic work at Tungchou for the College faculty there were strong expressions among the preachers in the Tungchou station to the effect that all we care for is the school work and one helper who resigned at that time was quite bitter in declaring that the mission cares nothing for the work he was engaged in. While he had other reasons for leaving the work, the lower salary and the seeming lack of interest in the evangelistic work were factors in the resigning from evangelistic work of our only college bred man. It is a large factor in keeping the college graduates out of the ministry. Just now I feel that the critical point in our work is the securing of college men for the evangelistic work. If we could, in our mission, raise the salary of preachers to the same scale as that paid to men of the same education in teaching and medicine and at the same time carry out fully the scheme you suggest I believe the problem of getting educated preachers would be solved. Can you supply all our missionaries with copies of your article? Or can I? While they all believe in it this clear statement of a practical plan will be a help to keep the ideal strongly before us.

In the practical outworking of the scheme it may be a question whether a solid block of a teachers' time can be taken out of the teaching year for evangelism to advantage, rather than have his work lightened all through the year so that he may be free to spend week ends in the field, but the main thing is to have the teaching planned so as to give the teacher opportunity to devote say 1/4 of his time to evangelism without overburdening him.

The greatest hope in carrying out such a scheme for strengthening the evangelistic efficiency of the educational institutions is that it will bring more students into the ministry. The students consider these things honorable and of importance which they see their teachers devoting time to. and if the teachers are interested in evangelism the students will also turn

to it. At present the members of the volunteer band in the College are not going into the seminary but I do not attribute it to the influence of the College teachers, or lack of influence, at all. I consider the disparity in salaries as the main reason. But even if the salaries of teachers and preachers were made equal we would still need the example of the teachers to lead men into evangelism and the teachers must have some time given them as you suggest.

Please excuse me if I have not criticized the article in an academic way. I think you have stated the case as it stands and the reasons for its so standing, most admirably and the solution of the problem of harmonizing the two branches of the work which you suggest, I believe to be adequate. While our mission believes in it, it is worth while to have the problem stated and the ideal solution kept before them for we too are in danger of forgetting that education is not an end in itself and that both education and evangelism will be strongest when working together.

When I was in London I saw some of the members of the L.M.S. They are expecting to supply their share of the financial needs of the Union University as soon as it gets under way. Their property that they are giving over to the use of the University is worth something like 120,000 Dollars and we ought to turn in our share as soon as possible. The Methodists already own 30 acres of land outside the compound of the present Pekin University, which they partly give as their share of the plant and partly sell to the rest of us for the site of the central University buildings. I think the Presbyterians will soon be ready to pay in their share and we ought to plan for ours. When I left, Dr. Lowry was applying to the government for the grant of a large piece of public land that lies in the section we w wish to secure. If that is given it will go a good ways toward completing the 60 acres we hope to have as the total building site. That will include the parcels to be owned by the separate missions for the residences of their own teachers and dormitories, as well as the central university buildings. The main question is, can our Board find $40000 to start with as soon as the

legal basis for the Union is adjusted. I do hope that Dr. North will be able to get out there and see the thing through in spite of the war. Now that Dr. Lowry himself is taking the lead in the matter I see nothing to stop the Union scheme. The organization of a Board of Trustees in England and the election of Presbyterian and American Board trustees on the present Peking University Board for holding funds are the next steps on this side. The detailed Constitution and Byelaws of course must be drafted on the field too as soon as possible.

I wrote you a little of what I hope to do here during my furlough and shall be glad to talk it over with you when I pass through Boston again. We shall be in Boston about the 25th of this month as far as I can predict at present.

With best regards I am,

Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D. Wilder.

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With best regards I am,

Sincerely Yours,

Frank Rawlinson

Lewis Me. Aug 12, 1914.

Lewis & Lawler

REC'D AUG 20 1914

Fryeburg, Me. Aug. 19th, 1914.

Sec. James L. Barton, D.D.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Your two letters of the 13th and the 15th arrived yesterday or the day before. I will see you next Tuesday about the matters referred to and only say now that if you have copies of your article on Education and Evangelism to send one for each of our eight stations it would be sufficient I would suggest sending to Rev. V.P. Eastman Lintsing,

~~A.B. DeHaan~~, Techow, Pangkiachuang,

R.E. Chandler, Tientsin,

Elmer Galt, Paotingfu

H.S. Martin, Peking

~~W.O. Pye Fenchowfu, Shansi~~

~~P.L. Corbin, Taikuhsien, Shansi.~~

~~H.S. Galt, Tungchow,~~

and also if convenient to H.H. Lowry, DD. Peking

I can send my copy to Tungchow

I speak here next Sunday morning and evening on " Twenty Years Progress in the Mission Work of North China" and " God in China's Recent History". I am beginning to wonder what will be wanted at Detroit. Will see you about it. I hear Charlie Stanley's address at Portland spoken of very highly indeed, by the pastor here. He said it was intensely interesting, on a psychological subject which he could not report to his people.

Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D. Wilder

Ryeburg, Me. Aug. 19th, 1914.

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Sincerely Yours,

George A. Gates

Aug 19, 1914

REC'D

REC'D SEP 2 1914

536

Oberlin O. Aug 31 1914.

Dear Mr Bell. –

On my arrival here I found the documents you had copied awaiting me – and also notes on mission meeting from Dr Hemmingway which will aid me much in getting up to date in mission affairs. Thank you much.

I enclose the Peking station Report for 1913 which I borrowed on my way through.

We had a pleasant trip with a day in New York, one at Niagara and a night on Lake Erie –

Sincerely Yours

Geo. D. Wilder.

Geo. D. Hilder

Oberlin Aug. 31-1914

537

Oberlin O. Sept 28 14.

Dear Dr Baxter,

Would it be possible for you to send me Mr. Frame's letter or a copy covering the new developments in our annual meeting - admitting the Colored to full share in deciding all minor questions etc. It was in your hands Aug 6th - when I read it hastily. If you have anything more of importance bearing on that matter I would like to see it, as I had little opportunity to get the point of view of many of the missionaries on the subject before leaving. Would be especially glad to see anything from Dr. Smith.

This is preparatory for Detroit, you know. - Spoke in Elyria yesterday, in Cleveland 2 weeks hence and shall again the week after in Oberlin and Toledo later.

Sincerely Geo. D. Wilder.

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Sec. J. R. C. A.
Boston
Boston
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14 Beacon St

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Geo. A. Miller

REC'D OCT 20 1914

Oberlin, O. Oct, 17th, 1914.

Dear Mr. Bell,-

Yours of the 9th very kindly reminding me of the matter of additional allowance for our children came to hand before the Detroit meetin . I talked the matter over with Mr. Wiggin and have just written to Dr. Barton. You were right, I was to have written and kept letting it go. It was my mistake.

You understand the case correctly except that I would not say that it is quite as expensive to send the children to Tungchou as to any other school as there is no tuition and travel is not so far. I think however as you say the mission would be able to finance the school, fees, teacher's salary and all on the old basis of $250 for each pupil away from home attending the school.

Yes the request for the special allowance of $155.84 for actual expense incurred partly in sending two of the children five months to Tungchou and one who was too far advanced for Tungchou to Peking University where he had tuition and part board and travel to pay. The motion of which you have a copy giv es the details.

After my return to the field I shall not require this as it is probable that all but one will remain here and possibly she too will stay in this country.

Mr. McCann's little girl did not go to Tungchou but to Weihuifu where her brother was.

I hope you feel fresh and refreshed after the meeting, as do we.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D. Wilder.

Geo. C. Mylder
Oberlin
Oct. 17-1914

REC'D OCT 20 1914

Oberlin, O. Oct. 17th, 1914.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

I enclose herewith the documents you sent me some time before the Detroit meeting. Thank you for them. I was glad to let Frame and others speak at the meeting in their letters.

I spoke to Mr. Wiggin about the matter of the request for extra allowance for my children and Mr. McCann's for a part of last year so that I think he understands the situation in these particular cases. Theodore, my oldest had the allowance for a child living at home, but we were sending him to the Peking University where he had to pay tuition and transportation every day across the city and board for a part of the ~~time~~ day. It was not quite so expensive as sending away entirely and so I did not ask the full amount for a child away but tried to estimate only the actual extra expense of his schooling last year not including full Board any expense however. His case has nothing to do with the Tungchou school.

In regard to Durand and Margaret who attended the Tungchou school we found that sending them down to Tungchou, returning over Sunday each week, and paying board there, while it was not so expensive as sending away to Chefoo yet it would have been much more advantageous financially to us if we had sent them away and gotten the full allowance. We sent them to Tungchou of course in order to help support the new school there and ours were the only children from away besides Billy Fenn who went part of the time. The proposition that the school be started on the basis that the Board would allow the same for children attending that school as if they were at home was not discussed and adopted by the mission. As I remember it was one of two or ~~thr~~ three suggestions made by the secretary Mr Galt and afterwards taken up by the Board and mentioned in one of your letters. That letter had slipped my mind when~~M~~ Mr. McCann and I made our requests for an additional grant for our children or we would have made further explanation. Mr. Galt reminded us of it after the motion had passed. the C.A.I.

I see that the minutes of the annual meeting of the North China Mission did not contain anything on the subject of the financial basis for

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I spoke to Dr. Wilmin about the matter of the request for extra allowance for my children and Dr. Hodann's for a part of last year so that I think he understands the situation in these particular cases. Therefore, my object had the allowance for a child living at home, but we were sending him to the Peking University where he had to pay tuition and transportation every day across the city and board a part of the time. It was not quite so expensive as sending away entirely and so I did not ask the full amount for a child away but tried to estimate only the actual extra expense of his school for last year. His case has nothing to do with the Tungchou school.

In regard to Durand and Harperet who attended the Tungchou school we found that sending them down to Tungchou, returning over Sunday each week and paying board there, while not so expensive as sending away to Chefoo yet it would have been much more advantageous financially to us if we had sent them away and rotten the full allowance. We sent them to Tungchou of course in order to help support the new school there and ours were the only children from away besides Hilly Penn who went part of the time. The proposition that the school be started on the basis that the Board would allow the same for children attending that school as if they were at home was discussed and adopted by the mission. As I remember it was one of two or three suggestions made by the secretary and afterwards taken up by the Board and mentioned in one of your letters. That letter had slipped my mind when Dr. Hodann and I made our requests for an additional grant for our children or we would have made further explanation. Dr. Gail reminded us of it after the motion had passed. Yes O.A.I.

I see that the minutes of the annual meeting of the North China Mission did not contain anything on the subject of the financial basis for

the school. I was in hopes they would settle the question. Mr. McCann and I both felt that those living away from Tungchou could hardly afford to send ~~t~~ their children to Tungchou rather than to Chefoo or Weihuifu. We thought that with the numbers of families that will want to send children within at least two or three years more it would be possible to pay the teachers salaries on the field if the regular allowances are given.

I have not been very enthusiastic for the school as I thought it better to support those already in existence at Chefoo, Tientsin and Weihui. Others had some objections to these schools and I felt the force of them too and felt obliged to support the mission school after it was started, but do not altogether appreciate being the only one to make a considerable financial sacrifice for it.

However that is not so important as the fact that the school is not liable to be well supported by those outside the station unless a different basis of allowance is taken. I should think that $200 a year for those outside Tungchou might nearly equalize it but others may not think so.

Sincerely Yours,

George D. Wilder.

We come back from the Board meeting feeling that while it was not one of the great meetings in attendance, enthusiasm etc. yet there was much cause for solid satisfaction and there were many splendid, helpful addresses. The financial report and the war arrangements for sending money and men certainly ought to make us thankful for all the year to come.

Geo. E. Weller
Oberlin -
Apr. 17-1914

REC'D OCT 31 1914

19

540

Oberlin, Ohio, Oct. 30th, 1914.

Rev. E.F.Bell,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,-

Your letter of the 27th came to hand yesterday. In regard to the amount we asked on the education allowance for our three children I think Mr. Wiggin will find in his note book that the figure I gave him was $153 or he may have failed to get the hundred down.. I talked it over with him in Detroit and gave the figures from memory. As I had scarcely referred to the exact figure since last winter when we figured it up I did not get it quite right but you have the figure we estimated for each of the children in the Mission vote as you say in your letter, $155.84 in all.

Thank you very much for taking the trouble to get the matter adjusted correctly. We are most happily settled here in Oberlin in my Mother's own house but find that we need all our money in getting furnished for the next few years of schooling for the children.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D. Wilder.

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Oberlin, Ohio, Oct. 30th, 1914.

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Dear Mr. Bell,-

Your letter of the 27th came to hand yesterday. In regard to the amount we asked on the education allowance for our three children I think Mr. Wiggin will find in his note book that the figure I gave him was $185 or he may have failed to get the hundred down.. I talked it over with him in Detroit and gave the figures from memory. As I had according ferred to the exact figure since last winter when we figured it up I did n not get it quite right b t you have the figure we estimated for each of the children in the Mission vote as you say in your letter $185.84 in all.

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Geo. C. Wilder

Oberlin

Oct. 30-1914

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REC'D DEC 14 1914

Oberlin, O. Dec. 11th, 1914.

Secretary James L. Barton,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

I was greatly pleased to hear from you again. I have read the clipping from the Philadelphia Record and will reply to it as best I can within a few days. I write now simply to tell you that I am well acquainted with Dr. Mullowney. I interpreted several medical addresses that he gav to the students at a Y.M.C.A. summer Conference, near Peking. He was a member of the Methodist Mission some three or four years ago and had a sunstrok that compelled him to return to America. He had not gotten much hold of the language when he left and he never came back apparently for the reasons indicated. He had taught in the Medical College but only the English language I think not any medical subject. At that time there was no immediate prospect of union and in some way the young men of the Me thodist Mission had gotten a very false idea of the attitude of those outside their mission to union work. I think he might have written differently had he realized our real attitude toward it.

I am enjoying my studies here intensely and I find that the four courses I have elected fit into each other beautifully, The Social Gospel with Prof. Fiske; Evolution of Religion with Prof. Maclennan; Organic evolution with Prof. Grover in which we have just completed a study of Thomson' (J.A.) great book on Heredity; and Sociology under Prof. Miller. I would like much to attend the annual meeting of the American Sociological Society Dec. 28 to 31st in Princeton N.J. It is to have a remarkable program and I would like to meet the people who gather. I have had invitations to speak "when I go that way" from Dr. Mills of Montclair, & a friend in Syracuse N.Y. Those two appointments would hardly warrant the expense but perhaps other places might be found for the week after so that I could make it pay the B Board to let me go at its expense. The trip would cost about $30 outside of board there. I was going to suggest that you send this into Dr. Patton to see what he

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I will return the clipping to you when I have answered it, or rather to Mrs. Capen as I see you have ~~noted~~ so marked the margin.

Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D. Wilder

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Sincerely Yours,

Berlin

Dec 11-1914

REC'D DEC 17 1914

Oberlin, O. Dec. 16th, 1914.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Thinking that you may possibly want this clipping again if you are going to take it up with Mr. Ellis I return it to you instead of to Mrs. Capen. I sent about twice as long an answer which seemed to be about as short as I could condense it.

Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D. Wilder

Oberlin, O. Dec. 16th, 1914.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Thinking that you may possibly want this clipping again if you are going to take it up with Mr. Mills I return it to you instead of to Mr. Capen. I sent about twice as long an answer which seemed to be about as short as I could condense it.

Sincerely Yours,

Oberlin

Dec. 16-1914

D MAR 11 1915

Oberlin, Ohio. March 8th, 1915.

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Will you kindly present a matter to the Prudential Committee for us. I believe the Mission has asked our return to China and now I am requesting the Prudential Committee to authorize our return to Peking about the middle of September, leaving here in August. We wish that the Committee would authorize the return of our youngest daughter with Mrs. Wilder and myself. She passed her twelfth birthday last October. My reason for asking this is this. Our furlough was granted a year earlier but owing to Mr. McCann's sickness and delay in returning we staid on one year longer in order to provide a treasurer. Had we not done so there would have been no question about her returning. Our first term of service was also prolonged in a similar manner being ten years in length. This last term was nine years.* Mrs. Wilder would not like to return without Ursula and we do not feel as though we should be subjected to the hardship of separating just because we stayed on another year for the accommodation of the mission. Mrs. Wilder has always done a good deal of missionary work and now that Ursula will be able to prepare for college at Tungchou she will have time for much more missionary work than heretofore, during the next four years, or more if we can send Ursula home with some one else, relieving Mrs. Wilder of the necessity of bringing her home, at that time.

As for our health it is excellent, as usual. Mrs. Wilder is doing the house work for the family and I am getting triweekly volley ball with the business men's athletic club. I have spoken once or twice a week for a long time now and take every opportunity that offers near by. I have just accepted an invitation to Syracuse, New York for May 3rd.

Hoping that you can grant my request in consideration of the facts I mention above, I am, as always,

Very Sincerely Yours, Geo. D. Wilder

*Had we not asked these four years for the regular terms of service we would be entitled to take both children to China.

Oberlin, Ohio. Aaron Sun, 1915.

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Will you kindly present a matter to the Prudential Committee for us. I believe the Mission has asked our return to China and now I am requesting the Prudential Committee to authorize our return to Peking about the middle of September. Leaving here in August. We wish that the Committee would authorize the return of our youngest daughter with Mrs. Wilder and myself. She passed her twelfth birthday last October. My reason for asking this is this. Our furlough was granted a year earlier but owing to Mr. McCann's sickness and delay in returning we stand on one year longer in order to provide a treasurer. Had we not done so there would have been no question about her returning. Our first term of service was also prolonged in similar manner being ten years in length. This last term was nine years. Wilder would not like to return without Ursula and we do not feel as though we should be subjected to the hardship of separating just because we stayed on another year for the accommodation of the mission. Mrs. Wilder has always done a good deal of missionary work and now that Ursula will be able to prepare for college at Tungchou she will have time for much more missionary work than heretofore, during the next four years or more if we can send Ursula home with some one else, relieving Mr. Wilder of the necessity of bringing her home, at that time.

As for our health it is excellent, as usual. Mr. Wilder is doing the house work for the family and I am getting triweekly volley ball with the business men's athletic club. I have spoken once or twice a week for a long time now and take every opportunity that offers near by. I have just accepted an invitation to Syracuse New York for May 3rd.

Hoping that you can grant my request in consideration of the facts I mention above, I am, as always,

Very Sincerely Yours,

Oberlin, O. Wilder
Mar. 8, 1915

REC'D SEP 13 1915

544

SS Nippon Maru, Aug. 25th, 1915.

Sec. J. L. Barton,-
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Your letter of introduction and Mr. Case's good letter of farewell to Mr. Clark and myself were quite unexpected and for that reason perhaps all the more appreciated. I have been so far from Boston all the year and had had so little correspondence with you that I had not expected you in the rooms to write. I had however planned to send you a word of farewell at the first convenient point in the journey. We have reached that point now in our journey nearing Honolulu. The first slight symptoms of seasickness have all passed and sailing under blue skies over a glassy sea everyone is cheerful and correspondence with our friends at home as well as intercourse with the many friends on the ship seems most natural and easy.

I said that we had had little correspondence but remember now that Mrs. Wilder and you had a good deal of writing over the matter of Ursula's return. I ought long ago to have written that we both of us acquiesce cheerfully in the maintenance of the Board's rule on the matter. We understand perfectly that it is a wise one both for the sake of the children and the Board in the great majority of cases. At the same time we still feel that it is wise and right for Ursula to return because of the schooling advantages etc, at Peking. We had provided for the financial part of it, for we have gradually been accumulating a fund to help the children through College during the past twenty years and my Mother has also set aside her pension for many years for the same purpose. We had decided to draw upon that fund to pay Ursula's travelling expenses and the matter had become a closed incident in our minds when Dr. Bradley of Pilgrim Church, which supports me, wrote asking what about Ursula's return. He had heard of it in some way and I had to explain to him, partly in order to set the Board right. I am always very proud of the careful, sympathetic and businesslike way in which our Board takes care of its missionaries and am jealous of its reputation in that regard. Well we heard no more of it except that we were invited to a farewell reception given by the church Aug. 2nd and Dr. Bradley came down from Omena Mich. where he was spending his vacation, to attend it. He made a little speech in which he said that he had told some of his members who had children about our desire to take one sample of our little flock back with us and had asked them how they would enjoy separation from their children for seven years. As a result they had taken up a contribution to help us and he handed me an envelope, said not to be empty. Sure enough it was not. It comtained $200, amply sufficient to pay all her expenses back to China. You will be interested to know of it but please understand that we were quite satisfied to asquiesce long before we got wind of the fact that the church was going to help.

This reminds me of another question that I have had in mind to ask. Just what is the attitude of the Board toward missionaries private appeals for gifts for special objects? Is it possible for the gifts to special objects by a church, (as for instance if our Pilgrim Sunday School should support a helper,) to be counted in the apportionment for that church? When I was at home before, I was given special permission to provide for the support of several of our Tungchou helpers by appeals to private parties, and succeeded in relieving myself of financial anxiety for all the helpers under my superintendence. Some ten persons in O-

berlin subscribed and most of them kept up the subscription until two or three years ago. On my suggesting that they renew these pledges one of them said that he and others would be glad to do so but the church found it difficult to get in all of its apportionment and that these special gifts were not credited on that account to the church. I did not speak to any of the others thinking I would get word from you first. Mr. Frame has a splendid program and large budget for the future and I would like to keep these people interested in this same work. In my speaking I have confined myself to the general themes about China putting in only enough local color to help in keeping interest and not making any special appeal whatever. I think it has a general good effect on the receipts of the Board but does not of course really bring about so much giving, as if I were to present special objects for contribution.

We received your warning about treating the China Japan situation in public in any such way as to stir up trouble for the Board which has missions in both countries. I was asked repeatedly to give my views on the situation and gave one lecture to the Y.M.C.A. at Oberlin on the subject of the relation of the war to the Far East. A committee of Japanese students waited on me to find out my attitude toward Japan. I told them frankly and gave them half the time for one of their number to give the Japanese side. I then simply gave a historical narrative of the significant events in the history of foreign intercourse of China. It turned out that the Japanese students were much better pleased with my own addres than the Chinese. My emphasis on the high handed injustice of the powers that had had taken territory and ports from China was intended to be said to their shame and I think the American students all took it so but many of the Chinese young men looked on it as a disgraceful revelation of their own countries' weakness and said they had no face left. One of their leading men however who was absent from town and did not hear the address, a man who had been at the head of the revolutionary government in Hunan for a time, on his return asked them if what I had said was not all true to the facts of history. They admitted that it was and that satisfied him but was not satisfactory to all. The same proud young fellows did not like what Sherwood Eddy said to them about loyalty to their government etc, but it seemed to me to be exactly the thing that they ought to hear.

I think personally that there has been a great deal of injustice to China allowed to go unchallenged out of fear of alienating the friendship of the Japanese. I sympathize fully with every attempt of both countries to avoid and resist the aggressions of Western powers. I would like to seee them able to enforce a sort of Monroe Doctrine for East Asia, if they would do it in the spirit that we Americans do. My only criticism of the Japanese at present is that they have lost more than they can gain,in antagonizing China by the use of force where justice and sympathy would have won friendship. In the long run they will be better able to defend both countries from foreign aggression if they have the friendship of China than they can by forcing her to assist them. They cannot get the friendship of China by the means they have employed but they could easily have gotten it by generously restoring Manchuria and Chiao Chou. While their best men in Japan seem to look at the matter much as I do I fear that there is a strong party that plans to exploit China for Japan's advantage by force just as Western nations have done. China seems to prefer to have Western nations do it if it must be done rather than to have Japan do it. Japan seems to have learned how to do it from us. I wish she had not learned so much along that line from Germany and so little from the best that England has to teach by her colonial policy. Both Germany and Japan need a course in Sociology to teach them how to win and manage people and accomplish their aims of mutual benefit and spreading culture.

I do not know whether this letter to you is contrary to the instruction of the Board or not. I have not written in this tenor before but suppose that you are interested in our own opinions.

We have a delightful ship's company. I led the service Sunday morning and the dining saloon was full. Mr. Gamewell is my roommate as I had to give up my

my berth in order to get any place at all for Miss Ingram, who is going with us to Peking. If we make good connections for Tientsin direct we shall leave this steamer at Kobe although our passage is paid through, to Shanghai. As the ship is so small and passengers few(the list id full and two tables required) we have gotten well acquainted already and are well along with our sports and concert prp preparations, of which Mrs. Wilder has charge.

The rush for places on these steamers in 'Frisco was great-- over a hundred on the waiting list for the Mongolia sailing today. It is rumored that the fare has been raised $100 by the Japanese already as they will have almost a monopoly of the passenger traffic as soon as the Pacific Mail withdraws in November. The feeling in shipping circles in 'Frisco is very strong against the seamen's bill. They say the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail from the trade with the Orient will hurt the Coast very severely. I attended a meeting of the Federal Trade Commission at which they gave the foreign trade ship owners a chance to air their grievances. Mr. Robert Dollar made a very interesting address in which he said that his ships would stick to the trade in spite of the handicap of having to use white seamen at higher wages. My impression is that the shipowners have had a so soft snap so long that to lose it makes them squeal more than they ought to.

Mrs. Wilder urges me to be short. We have great numbers of steamer letters to answer and I find it hard to be brief.

We look forward to the new Union work with great pleasure but I have not made up my mind whether I prefer the work with the College bred men in the ~~Union work at~~ Peking University or with the short cut classes that will continue at the Presbyterian compound supported by the three missions as heretofore.

Hoping that this letter will answer for you all at the rooms, with the thanks once more for the thoughtfulness that prompted these letters from you and Mr. Case, and with best regards for you all, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

George D Wilder

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Sincerely Yours,

Mary Dillon

en route

Aug. 25-1915

REC'D SEP 30 1915

545

SS Nippon Maru, Sept. E 3rd, 1915.

Sec. James L, Barton,

Boston, Mass.
14 Beacon St.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

You will have received a long letter from me written just before reaching Honolulu. Do not fear another such a visitation this time. I am writing to enclose a letter which I neglected to enclose at that time. It is the translation of a Chinese letter written by one of the graduates of the last class which went out from the Seminary before I left China. He gave it to me to deliver in person at the rooms for forwarding to Mr. Andrews if there still is such a person. For many years we have had the Andrews' scholarship and many students have received its aid. If the founder or his descendants are still living he may be interested to receive this acknowledgement of the good that is being done by his foundation.

Mr. Pi has worked for the Tientsin church many years, having had to leave College to support his family in the junior year. The year that he finally succeeded in getting to the seminary his lands were flooded and the floods continued for three successive years cutting off the regular support for his family. He was able to borrow some money for them and as he says has managed to accomplish his purpose to graduate in spite of these difficulties. He is the most grateful student I have known. He and his cousin who was in a similar position and graduated without getting help from any scholarship, are both doing good work for the Tientsin station.

Even if there is no one of close connection with the scholarship to whom you can send this letter it may be of some use for interesting those who have helped our students or our educational institutions, already.

We are having a fine voyage and the 90 passengers are a congenial and happy company. We are entering into the usual sports, tourneys, concerts etc.

Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D. Wilder.

SS Nippon Maru, Sept. 3rd, 1915.

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Boston, Mass.

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Sincerely Yours,

[illegible]

Sept. 3-1915

Andrews

Scholarship

ECD SEP 30 1915

Mr. Andrews,-

Graciously peruse what I humbly present. The writer wishes to send you, his elder brother, a special message of gratitude for your kindness. For several years past I have had the purpose and desire to enter the Theological Seminay but have been prevented by my family affairs. Three years ago I, your younger brother had saved only enough money to pay the expenses of one year in the Seminary, and therefore had no hope of finishing the course. After entering however I heard Pastor George Wilder mention that there is an Andrews scholarship for assisting students who have the purpose but are without the means to study for the ministry. I have now received the help of this scholarship until I have accomplished my purpose to graduate. True indeed it is that you, although we are in no wise acquainted with one another, in Christ have enabled me to accomplish my desired object.

For these two years I have received of your favor and though I wish to requite it, I am unable. I can only do my best to requite this favor upon the persons of your unknown little brothers in China and hope for great peace to come to you.

Tientsin Congregational Church,

In the second year of the Republic,
Twelfth month, werd day.

Shih Tien Pi
makes his bow.

(Translated at the request of the writer by G.D.Wilder.)

Chinese student &
Graduate of Union Theol-
Seminary - Peking

Geo. D. Wilder
Sept. 1915

Peking, China, September, 15th, 1916.

546

Dear Mr. Wiggin,-

Will you kindly order for me the following books,

REC'D OCT 19 1916
ANS'D.....

Published by the Cambridge University Press, Fetter Lane.

The Groundwork of Eugenics, Karl Pearson, 1 shilling
The Relative strength of Nurture and Nature, Elderton, 1 s
The problem of practical Eugenics K.Pearson 1 s
Nature and Nurture, The Problem of the Future Pearson, 1 s
The influence of Parental Alcoholism on the Physique and Ability of Children Pearson 1s

Published by the Advance Publishing Company, Chicago.

The Law of Congregational Usage, WmE. Barton. $2.50
God's Minute .35

RECEIVED
JOHN G. HOSMER
OCT 19 1916
Ans.

Invoice
Mail
Periodical
Inquiry
Acknowledged

You may be pleased to learn that we in Peking have just passed the great feast day of the harvest, comparable to our Thanksgiving and the people have seemed more free to revel and make merry than for many months. There seems to be less danger of any rioting or trouble here than at any time since the beginning of the agitation for a monarchy. While the depreciated currency is not yet restored the railways and the postoffices are taking it at face value and the people are feeling easier in reg rd to it. We hope that it will be redeemed for silver at full value very soon. All the government needs to do to keep the people contented is to keep their money stable and give them a fair degree of good order. It looks as though the new government would succeed in doing this unless something untoward happens. Just now there is great indignation against the Japanese for their actions in Manchuria. It seems most highhanded to us. They seem bent on provoking trouble at every convenient point and then making the trouble the excuse for extending their police stations in Chinese territory, which in turn become new convenient centers for starting trouble. They insist that the Chinese troops keep order and also that they shall not attack the "Mongol soldiers" as they term the bandits. They hold China responsible for good order along the railways where they have troops and resist every effort of Chinese authorities to put down the bandits which they harbor in their concessions. It is all most intensely aggravating and it seems almost beyond belief that even China could be so patient under it. Only her absolute impotence in war compels her to take these repeated insults,

Sincerely Geo. D. Wilder

Peking, China, 9th September, 15th, 1916.

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Nature and Nurture. The Problem of the Future Pearson. 1 s
The influence of Parental Alcoholism on the Physique and Ability of Children
Pearson 1s

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God's Minute .35

Invoice
Mail
Periodical
Equity
Recommended

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Sincerely
D. W. Lyon

George D. McCabe
Sept. 15/1916.

REC'D OCT 21 1915

547

Peking, Sept. 19th, 1915.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

We have arrived in safety and peace after a voyage without any mishaps whatever except to miss the last train for Peking by less than an hour in the arrival of our boat direct from Japan to Tientsin. We stayed over night there and arrived here on the 16th. Fortunately I find that the Short cut class began only the day before and the regular classes do not begin until Oct. 1st so I am practically in time. The latter are to be in conjunntion with the Peking University, so that Dr. Fenn and I shall have to ride across the city for six hours teaching each week, going twice or three times a week. This is the beginning of Union. The Medical work under the Rockefeller Foundation seems to be booming. Dr. Young feels many burdens lifted already by the presence of the wherewithal to do things.

I enclose a letter which explains itself. If this man was a missionary in Mexico will it not be possible for you to locate him and inform me or the man Desire Dumont direct? Hoping we can do something for these poor Belgians, I am, somewhat hastily but none the less

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Sincerely Yours,

Sept 19-1915

Peking

Union Medical

WEB

RECD AUG 14 1917

Peking, July 13th, 1917.

DEar friends,-

You will doubtless be glad to hear what we have been through here in Peking. You already know how The military leaders coerced Li Yüan Hung into vacating the president's office and how he finally fled to the Japanese Legation after the Monarchy was established with Chang Hs'in as its protector. Chang Hs'in brought 3500 of his pigtail looters, miscalled soldiers into the city supposedly at the invitation of the President. The number is that reported by the military attache of the U.S.Legation and is much smaller than commonly supposed (6000 for instance). Instead of supporting the President he compelled Hs'an T'ung to ascend the throne and issue all sorts of edicts beginning July 1st restoring the ridiculous old order of the Manchu dynasty. The president was a prisoner for a few days until he escaped to the Japs. Evidently the militarists Tuan Chi Jui, Feng Kuo Chang, the Tu Chuns and all the old monarchist gang ~~ev idently~~ were planning and understood each other as being ready to sustain the Manchus again as soon as they could get rid of parliament and the President. But when Chang Hs'in presumed to take the role of protector of the Emperor leaving all the rest out in the cold with no glory or pull it was too much for them and they turned against him. Of course they attacked him in the name of the Republic which he had overthrown but there can be little doubt but it was merely a case of jealousy between members of the monarchist gang instead of patriotism.

It took several days for the commander of the most numerous Northern troops at Machang to consent to fight for the Republic but they succeeded and Tuan Chi Jui brought those troops up from Machang (near Tsang Chou or Hsiao Chan south of Tientsin) They came to Lang Fang, half way from Tientsin and there were stopped by the Manchu troops from the summer palace acting under Chang Hs'in's orders. They took up a couple of rails and stopped the troops further advance on ~~May~~ July 5th. They were soon defeated by Tuan and retired to Huang Ts'un and Feng T'ai where Chang's own pigtail troops were in reserve. There were less than 200 casualties in this fighting Of the 5th and 6t I believe. Then there was negotiation for a few days during which time the socalled Republican troops of Tuan Chi Jui were pushed up around Peking, the Manchu troops taking positions to defend their headquarters at Hai Tien and the Summer Palace and some of them helping Chang Hs'in guard the forbidden city. As the Republican troops closed in the dragon flags were taken down in the Peking streets. The Manchu army became divided in its allegiance. The keener Manchus saw that they had been duped by Chang Hs'in into breaking the contract by which they get their stipend and that he would be unable to protect them. Still they thought they had 40000 troops. Chang tried to get the rest of his troops up from Hs'chou but the governor of Shantung drove them back and others attacked their rear until we hear they now have surrendered. Small bodies of them that had gotten part way were attacked and dispersed in various places along the way. Chang took up his residence with perhaps 1500 to protect it in the South east corner of the Imperial city, a very strong place having the legations for protection one one side and the Forbideen city on the West. He barricaded both ends of the Nan chih²tzu and the Tung Hua Men and had 1000 men in the Forbidden city and tried to hold the Ch'ien Men keeping communication with the rest of his troops that had retired from Fengtai into the temple of Heaven enclosure. Night before last, the 10th, they were negotiating with him up to midnight trying to get him to give up his arms and surrender as he was surrounded by superior forces. The legations seem to have taken the doubtful course

Friday AM.

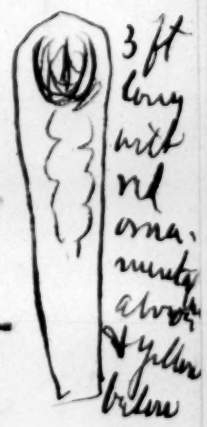
of asking or demanding that there should be no fighting in the city. Their failure seems to have been when they first allowed Chang's troops to come into the city at all. After that they were powerless to prevent fighting anywhere or transport of any troops by rail. The agreement of 1900 was that no Chinese troops should be transported by rail or brought within 30 li of Tientsin and Peking. The present experience shows how little use such stipulations are unless the powers are prepared to enforce them and how foolish they are in such an emergency as the present where the welfare of us all depends on some military forces coming to rout out the rebels. Chang Hs"n refused to compromise except on condition that he should be restored to his place at Hs"chou straddling the railway, be put in control of all the railways of the country and connecting Peking with important cities, be made guardian of the peace and order of the country and have a Constitutional monarchy set up. This was refused and he swore to fight it out where he is. They gave him an extra twenty four hours to consider and as it expired at midnight they began firing on his barricades at daybreak this morning.

a later version when he was more humble.

Friday am. 13th

I went on to our church tower at once in my pajamas and could see that the Republican troops were attacking with rifle, machinegun and an occasional heavier gun and shrapnel. They were firing from the north in the Imperial city down the streets to the north end of the Nan Ch'ih tzu and the Tunghua men bridge. Shrapnel were bursting high over Chang Hs"n's residence. Thousands of republican (socalled) soldiers were in Morrison street shooting west from the tops of the houses, but the Imperial city wall must have stopped their shots. Ther There were attacks from the West on the west gate of the forbidden city and once firing was from the Northwest corner of the Imperial City. Farther away behind the coal hill there was a lot of firing which proved to be the attack on Chang's troops at the Ch'ien men and at the Temple of Heaven. This latter was broken into at 8.00 A.M. and at 8.30 they had surrendered. AT eleven they were still fighting hard at the Ch'ien men and ten or twelve foreigners on the wall were wounded by high flying bullets. About one o'clock we saw smoke going up and found that Chang Hs"n's house had been set afire. fighting had ceased and only the sound of ammunition in the house exploded by the fire continued.

Later we learned that Chang himself had fled to the Holland legation where he was taken in. The British legation had it however that he had gone for news there and was interned. His family had been sent under escort of two soldiers tothe Austrian Legation at the beginning of the attack. It was said that the soldiers gave up their rifles as they entered and that one of them was hit and killed by a stray bullet in the gateway of the Legation.



The police were sent off the main streets where the soldiers were operating and kept the civilian mob looters within doors. Bands of men with the lin chien or insignia of life and death power marched through the streets in the afternoon and ordered all to get off the streets by six o'clock. There were no rikshas, few merchants and pedestrian s out all day. Foreigners went around some and were carefully directed by the soldiers and police to the safe streets and alleys. Everything was as still as the grave all night with police stationed everywhere. Through the day they had not been relieved and had not guns enough to go around but at night they were doubled and were relieved at least once. We barricaded our doors and had six of our Chinese watching all night, I sleeping on a cot in the yard with my gun at hand. Porter and Dr. Fenn also had guns ready. There were a lot of women and children refugees. The Methodist Mission had about 3000. The French sent their Annamese and six French sailors to the North Cathedral in the morning but other legations decided not to separate their forces. We did not feel the need for them, anyway.

The local toughs around us were constantly on the watch for a chance to get out to loot from the very beginning. The police fired some shots to intimidate them right near us here just before dark. At Ta Pei Hsin Ch'iao the soldiers guarding the Board of War buildings permanently got off and began looting, clearing out Deacon Tsou's place where he sells the breakfast food and other grains. They got $100 and tried twice to bayonet him without success and were dissuaded by some of their number from shooting him "for the present". They were arrested by some of their comrades and by the police and the looting did not spread.

The Prince Regent's place was full of joy when the monarchy was reestablished and they were much incensed because we here did not hang out the dragon flag. They persecuted two of their eunuchs who have joined the church here and set a big watch dog on one of them. His leg was bitten in two places. The Prince Regent is said to lay the blame for their misfortunes in not getting established on the foreigners and Chang Hs"n was reported to have said that the foreigners were all bad and that he was going to shoot foreign and Chinese alike the next time he had the chance. Gammon's partner says a friend of his heard Chang make that remark. He had rented Mr. Gammon's autos and at one time when he was contemplating escape he sent for all Mr. Gammon had. Gammon replied that he could not send any. He sent back that he must have them and that he would send to burn down his place if they were not forthcoming. Mr. Gammon told his men to let a car go only on the deposit of its full value in Mexicans. The church people here think that the Prince Regent's hundred soldiers might try to loot us here if there was any general looting.

The allegiance of various bodies of troops has been very doubtful. The Manchu army is divided some of course feeling under obligation to support the Manchu Emperor. They bore the brunt of the fighting at Lang Fang and at the Ch'ien men. Some of their regiments however fly the Republican flag. Other armies are likewise divided. The reason given for stopping the trains from Moukden to Shanhaikuan was that Tuan Chi Jui was afraid the 34th division would come to the help of the Monarchy. The Board of Commerce in Peking gave $80000 or $20 per man to 4000 of the Manchu troops to have them support the Republic in the fighting here. A Manchu and a Hunan police stationed at out front gate last night were on opposite sides and one said that in case of disorder he would shoot his superior officer first. The Other said that Republican government was no government, each could do as he pleased and he was going to do it.

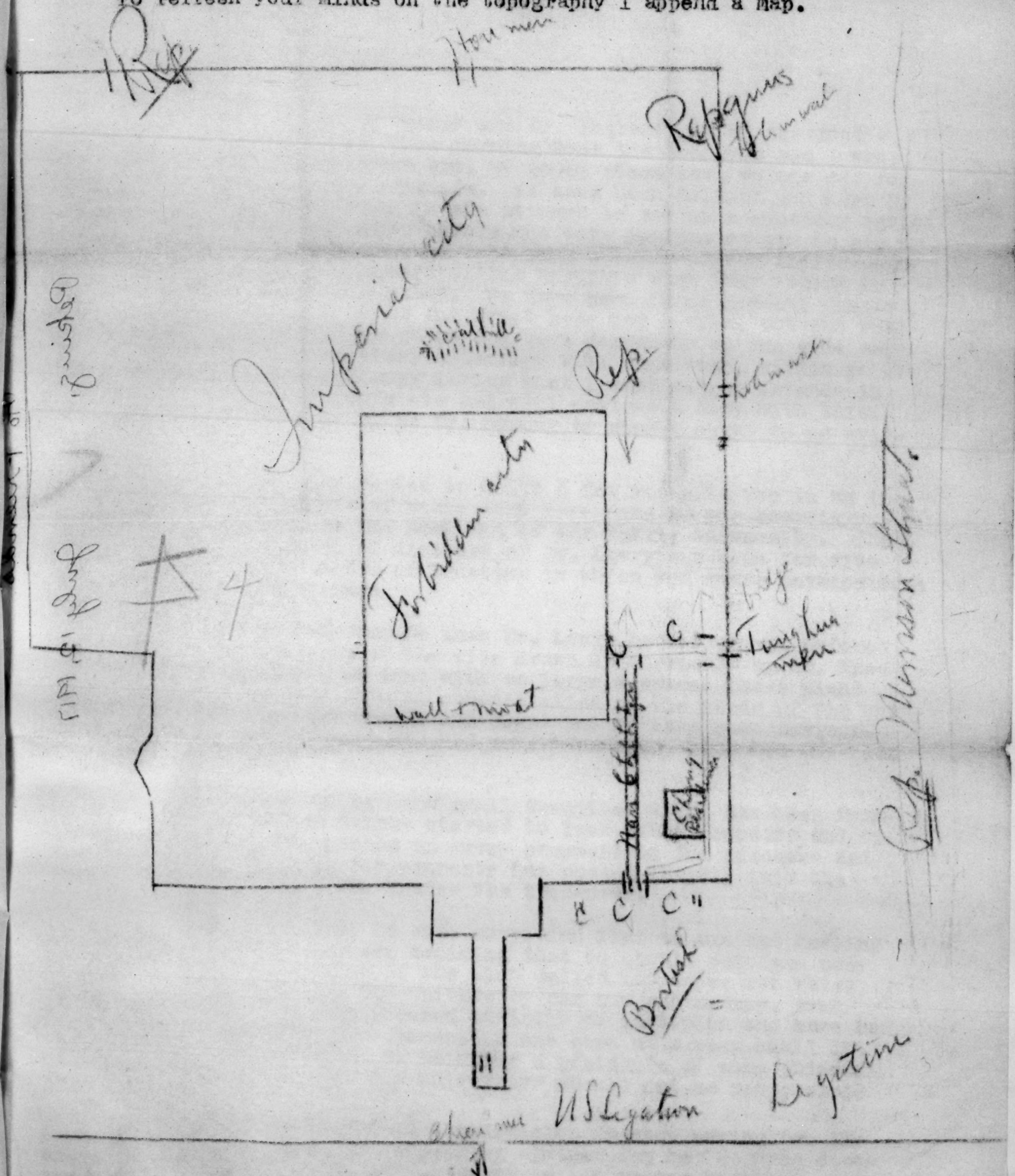
While the outcome so far is to the good for the Republic yet Tuan and all the men he proposes for a new cabinet are the old Monarchistic gang. There is still a settlement to take place between the new leader of Monarchy disguised under the name of Republican and the real republicans of the South.

Four police whom we know deserted last night saying that the chief of police had invited a whole camp, 500 of the "pigtail soldiers" after their defeat to take refuge in the police he dquarters at the Ch'ien men. This was perhaps to get their good will and he expected to get them to deliver up their arms but they refused. The police seeing this deserted over the back wall fearing that there would be another fight with this building as the center. Thus they left their guns and ammunition to the Chang Hs"n troops, and the outcome remains to be seen. There are said to be 1000 of the pigtail men in the forbidden city nd the Republicans are supposed to be preparing to capture that.

Today Friday morning nothing is doing in that line however and business is beginning in this quarter of the city at least. Trains also are running to Shanhaikuan and Hankow apparently. Porter left

left for the former place and I suppose that Mr. Elmer Galt for the latter this morning.

To refresh your minds on the topography I append a map.



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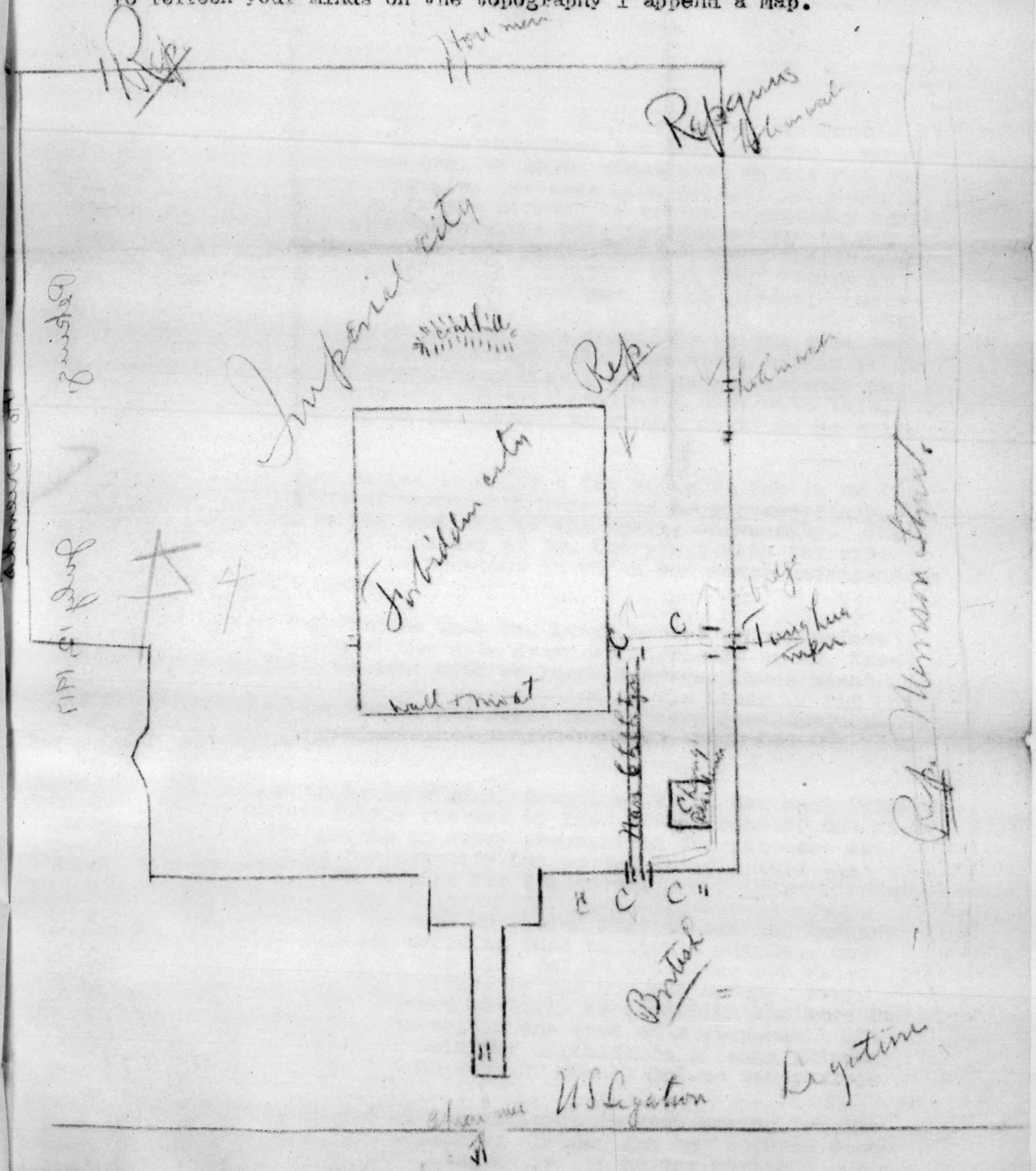

Peking,

July 12, 1917

No. 1

Dr. Stuart

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have your letter of June 28th and I suppose that Mr. Ellner will wait for the letter this morning.

To refresh your minds on the topography I append a map.

REC'D A

REC'D AUG 14 1917

549

Peking, July 18th, 1917.

Dr. James L. Barton,

Boston Mass.

U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Our whole family and Dr. Ingrams' et al are just about to start for Kalgan this morning over the road you and I went by cart so slowly many years ago. We go by steam now. We are off for a month of camping up in Mongolia. We have been delayed ten days by the little episode of Chang Hsün's attempt to set up a monarchy again. Fortunately his fellow conspirators who were jealous of him in his bungling attempts to assume the role of protector of the empire had to take the name of supporters of the Republic when they wanted to take revenge and get his place. We have been in no special danger and will probably have peace and quiet here for a time, but the real struggle between the young China and real democracy on one side against old China and military autocracy will come soon, within a year perhaps. I have a copy letter that I sent out to friends in Peitaiho, Kalgan, Paotingfu etc and will enclose a copy with this. Will you kindly pass it on to Dr. Strong to whom I ought to be writing.

I have long wanted to write a few words to you in an informal answer to letters of yours that have come to our secretary, giving the situation at the home end of the Peking University. There seems to be a good deal of distrust of Dr. Lowry's scheme for site and buildings in the board of Trustees in which you share perhaps some what, but less than others.

It was unfortunate that Dr. Lowry had to appear before the trustees with a plan of the site drawn up hurriedly by Mr. Hussey to show what might be done with so large a space. Those plans were not made with any careful consideration of the needs of the University and the missions around and ought not to have been seriously considered. No one here who had seen them could have had any idea of ever using them.

I happen to be on a small committee which has been formed since the union got fairly started to look after property and finance. This committee passes on every proposition for purchase and the work of negotiating for property has passed largely into the hands of its chairman, Mr. Krause the treasurer.

You say there is some suspicion that we are not keeping to theaction of the Trustees deciding that we should purchase only in the southern two thirds of the plot called 100 acres but which reduces to 66 acres that the University can buy and occupy. Ever since that action we have adhered strictly to that plan and have had no thought of anything else,except in one case of a very small lot which we took an option on to hold for a residence of some Chinese teacher,arranging so that the University should not be responsible for it at all.

Again we hear that the decision to stop buying for the present is in the hope that something cheaper can be secured elsewhere and because what we have secured is not in one contiguous piece and because there is Catholic and government property that we cannot

Peking, July 1st, 1917.

Dr. James L. Barton,

Boston Mass.

U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Our whole family and Dr. Ingrams' et al are just about to start for Kalgan this morning over the road you and I went by cart so slowly many years ago. We go by steam now. We are off for a month of camping up in Mongolia. We have been delayed ten days by the little episode of Chang Hsun's attempt to set up a monarchy again. Fortunately his fellow conspirators who were jealous of him in his bungling attempts to assume the role of protector of the emperor had to take the name of a supposedly the Republic when they wanted to take revenge and get his place. We have been in no special danger and will probably have a quiet time for a time, but the real struggle between the young China and real democracy on the side against old China and military autocracy will come soon, within a year perhaps. I have a copy letter that I sent out to friends in Peitsing, Kalgan, Paotingfu etc and will enclose a copy with this. Will you kindly pass it on to Dr. Strong to whom I ought to be writing.

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You say there is some suspicion that we are not keeping to the action of the Trustees deciding that we should purchase only in the southern two thirds of the plot called 100 acres but which reduces to 65 acres that the University can buy and occupy. Ever since that action we have adhered strictly to that plan and have had no thought of anything else, except in one case of a very small lot which we took an option on to hold for a residence of some Chinese teacher, arranging so that the University should not be responsible for it at all.

Again we hear that the decision to stop buying for the present is in the hope that something cheaper can be secured elsewhere and because what we have secured is not in one contiguous place and because there is Catholic and Government property that we cannot

get at all. I do not know who is reporting such things or how much he knows. In regard to the Catholic place it is in the extreme southeast corner of the city adjoining land close under the wall that Dr. Lowry bought long ago. H thought at the time that the Catholics bought it in order to block him but at any rate it is in the corner in such a way as to scarcely touch at all the square laid out for the University and as I have seen it it seems to me to interfere more with the area that the government proposes to put into park at the extreme southern end of the east extent of city wall. We have not worried at all over not being able to get it. Mr. Hussey is probably a Catholic and if so doubtless knows about this matter.

As for the criticism that we have not bought a solid block that is asking the impossible at the outset. In order to do that it would be necessary to get the government to condemn the property and buy it at a forced sale which would be extremely unjust to the multitudes of small holders. The place is all cut up with irregular alleys and small lots. These alleys cannot be secured until we have bought all the small lots adjoining them and cleared out the residents so that they will not be needed for public passage. Then the government is ready to give them to us either in exchange for the part of the park we now own or by sale. The government has assured us that it will in a final settlement arrange for a complete transfer of the solid block to us, allowing no streets or government property to interfere with the university needs. The new streets will of course in many places take land we now own and that will be an asset to us in the final adjustment with the government.

The large site of an old mint was supposed to be government property for a time but the government lost in a suit for the title and it belongs to a man who has a private sch ool. He had refused to sell to Dr. Lowry but later sold to the U.S. Indemnity College at Tsing Hua. That brought it under the control of the Foreign Office. It was promised by them to Minister Reinsch but after two or three months delay a new official announced that he had sold it back to the original owner. Mr . Reinsch says it is the worst case of lying to him that he has met in China. Tsao Ju Lin, the official is that kind of a man as we know from many other incidents of a similar nature. He had promised it at the small price Tsing Hua purchased it for but perhaps he saw more money in it by making us work for it as it is several acres of vacant land in the very center of our grounds. With that secured we have a large area of our own upon which building could probably be begun atbonce. We have bought consistently adjoining this mint thinking that it was a sure thing. I have suspected that in some way the Catholics had a hand in this latter deal. They have an adviser to the government you know.

The government still refuses to allow other parties to buy in that section which we want. It cannot continue that order indefinitely of course. Under these circumstances we are very sorry to be held up in purchases now. If we had the money in hand Dr. Lowry thinks in six months we could get the solid central block, provided of course the mint owners were not too avaricious.

I do not know where 60 acres could be bought in the city in a solid block or cheaper. As we have had to work buying fairly in the open market with limited amounts of money it was out of the question to buy only contiguous pieces.

I must see to the last packing and be off, so you will be spared a longer letter. I am sorry that my view of the case has not gotten to you sooner. WE heard of our people in Oberlin enjoying

your address than at Commencement.
Sincerely yours Geo D Wilder

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Peking,

July 18, 1917

REC'D SEP 10 1917

Kalgan, Chi,

August 14th, 1917

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.
Boston, Mass.
U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Strong,-

Since dear Dr. Judson Smith died I have never gotten into the habit of writing regular letters to the home board and sometimes I fear that years go by without one. However since getting acquainted with Dr. Barton and with you I feel more drawn to write occasionally. I remember your father with great respect and love and since you were with us in Peking it seems quite natural to write to you. Just before we set out on our summer vacation July 17th, I wrote to Dr. Barton and asked him to pass the letter on to you as it told something of our recent experiences in Peking during the rise and fall of the "midsummer-moon-monarchy". Now we are just returning from our vacation at Jabol in Mongolia, which was affected a good deal by the aftermath of Chang Hsün's crazy attempt to set up the monarchy in Peking, ~~and~~ you may be interested to know about it, all the more if the rumors that were printed in the papers here ever reached you. They were to the effect that our party was besieged by thousands of Mongols and bandits and held for a hundred thousand dollars ransom, and that a band ~~party~~ of rescuers had gone out to try to get us.

The facts of the case were as follows: We left Peking ~~the~~ July 17 ~~th of July~~ after things had quieted down there and stopped two days ~~here~~ in Kalgan. Here we found that the wave of unrest could not be stopped in Mongolia so ~~early~~ as in the capital. Chang Hsün had called on the Mongol army to come to his assistance in support of the Monarchy. The Mongols are of course quite loyal to the Manchus and so they rose up as of one mind. They were perhaps less divided in allegiance than the Manchu army at Peking where some companies flew one flag and some another. Two camps of Mongol soldiers rose up and murdered their Chinese general ~~(one escaping)~~. A camp has normally 500 soldiers. A former brigand chief, called now " the second Chang Fei ", took command and called in the local bandits of the whole province immediately north of Chihli. Rumors of great numbers and great depredations reached us but neither the officials nor M

Mr. Larson forbade our going, although the former advised against it and a few days later forbade foreigners travelling outside the wall. Mr. Larson, ~~who~~ knows Mongolia as does no one else, was in a position to forbid our going because he supplied us with our horses. He simply advised going slowly and keeping informed of the location of the large bodies; resisting small bands of local bandits, but if necessary giving the armed soldiers whatever they might demand in the way of arms, horses and money. ¶ This we did but never met any soldiers who were not perfectly respectful. A few came to get horses at Mr. Larsons herd where we stayed, but when told that they were his they let them alone saying that he is their friend. ¶ They took two horses and a military rifle from two Swedish missionaries three miles from us but on complaint to their leader the horses were sent back and the rifle promised as soon as they were through using it.

We made ~~up~~ a cavalcade of twelve on horseback with four guns and some revolvers. We had three big carts with three animals each and various Mongols with horses and camels attached themselves to us for protection. I was collecting birds all along the way and had good luck on the wing. ¶ We marched in double file and guns out when we got to the last fifty miles where there was supposed to be danger. When we stopped for meals or camped for the night guns were in evidence and of course the news spread through the country. Once when our carts were getting stuck in a bog three bandits came up and watched us from a distance of thirty yards. I asked them some questions about the road which they answered and then dashed off at top speed of their horses. We found when we stopped for the night that they and three more had cleaned out a small village just before we met them. ¶ At another Mongol encampment, we saw three more horsemen rush out and disappear over the hill as we approached. We had good friends at this place and they said that for three days they had had sixty bandits living on them and taking what they wanted, all their horses, many sheep, silver etc.* They were rejoiced to have us camp there and give them one night free from alarm. They treated us royally and the next day we easily reached Tabol where we were to stay.

All traffic on the great caravan route to Urga had ceased. No Chinese could travel and women and children were leaving the country all along the route in great processions. So we were cut off from communication and even our carters dared not go back alone to Kalgan. But we were perfectly safe as the robbers respected Mr. Larsons property and the missionaries. The Mongol herdsmen kept in touch with their movements and told us every day how far away they were and how many reinforcements had come. Sometimes they were 70 miles away, sometimes 20 and passed within three or four. ¶ Finally ~~just after we left~~ they had a brush with government troops losing fifty according to the latter. Their leader fled to the next tribe and now that the news of the cancellation of the monarchy is well disseminated, the moral ground is cut from under their feet and they are dispersing. Government troops with their five colored flags are pushing out in force and we found them only some twenty miles this side of Tabol. Caravan traffic is being resumed behind the troops and fugitives are returning to their homes. We return earlier than we planned because of the expense of keeping the carts up there with us. We paid them for staying after three days for we knew they would not dare to come for us if we let them get back here.

Mr. Larson and seven hunters, mainly officers from the U. S. army, met us at the lunching place on our first day coming back. They had been delayed a day at the Kalgan gate and finally got through by telegraphic orders from Peking. We suspect that they represented that we needed help and so the stories got out about our being besieged etc.

I preached and assisted Mr. Heininger in the communion service here Sunday. It was the best audience of a good class, that I ever saw in Kalgan. The church is planning for more aggressive work in the city now that Mr. Heininger has returned.

* We had been delayed three days and few nights at one inn by a traffic jam. and we understood Top Hunt's delay was. We would have encountered the large band had it not been for the unlucky stop in unknown territory

Your good letter of June 20th was handed to me by Mr. Larson when we met up in Mongolia. I note that the Theological education funds are not subject to the two to one rate. I think that we shall manage to pull through nevertheless as we have not so many in the seminary now. We do not know yet how many will apply for the new class in the Theological Institute at Ku Lou Hsi. We have some surplus on hand which may tide us over the time of poor rates ~~and~~.

We watch the reports of America's part in the war with great interest and wonder what its effect on the missionary work will be. We just learn of the effort to prevent missionaries from being drafted under certain circumstances. We on the field are not registered and so I suppose not liable to be called out. We hope the war will end soon, but end rightly with right not might triumphant. We noticed that a fine large grazing ground with horsebreeding equipment established by the Germans has now reverted to the Chinese government?

With thanks for your good wishes and best regards to yourself and all the friends at the rooms, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. D. Wilder.

P.S.

The party referred to consisted of Dr Ingram, wife and four children, Dr. Clementine Bush, of the Presbyterian Mission, Peking, Dr. Porter (Katharine) a visitor in Peking. Elmer Loschk, a Russian boy studying English in the Ingram family Mrs. Wilder, Ursula and myself. On the return there was added a Miss Fordham and her little adopted Mongol girl, returning to Canada on furlough.

G.D.W.

Kalgan,

Aug. 14, 1917

E.K.
copied for
Nor. Herald 1/17

H

REC'D OCT 31 1917

Peking, Sept. 30th, 1917.

Sec. W. E. Strong,

Boston, Mass.
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Strong,-

In my capacity as a Director of the Union Language School representing the American Board, I have just attended a meeting of the Board of Directors and so am in a position to write to you on the subject of our relation to that school.

A paragraph or two in a recent letter from you was devoted to the action of the Prudential Committee regarding the school and your comment on it. You express appreciation of the school and approval of our allying our mission with others to found such a school. This is in line with the attitude of the Board toward language study and we had formed the school partly from the pressure of the Conferences of the Boards at home in constantly urging im proved language study. The Board also says that "while without knowledge of the budget or financial policy of the school it is unable to directly assume ~~any general and undefined responsibility~~ a share in the financial responsibility for it or to authorize the North China Mission ~~to assume~~ in its name to assume any general and undefined responsibility."

This action commends itself to all of us here as businesslike and proper. Accordingly now that the Board of Directors of the Sch School has had its meeting and passed its budget let me give you the facts as to the budget and financial policy of the school. A si similar statement should have been made two years ago and again last year.

I enclose with this two sheets giving the financial report for the past year. It shows a loss of $1514.40. According to the plan of dividing financial responsibility last year the American Board with its large number of 16 students would have had to bear a large proportion of this, about $400 but fortunately it was provided by a private giver so that none of the Boards uniting had to bear a share of the deficit. On page three of the prospectus I send you will find the means by which it is proposed any deficit shall be made up if necessary.

I also enclose a sheet giving the Proposed Budget for the present year. It presupposes 60 students throughout the year. Seventy were announced or applied for enrolment but the war has kept some 15 or more back. We hope the number to be made up by unexpected arrivals as was the case last year when our budget counted on 30 students and estimated a deficit of $3000 but the number of students increased so that the actual deficit was half that. The budget made up this year on the basis of sixty students will show no deficit. Some business men's courses and housekeepers course ~~d~~ planned to add to the revenue without adding to the expense so that the prospect is good for no deficit at all. Yet this cannot be guaranteed and so the Boards are asked to assume the responsibility in the proportions mentioned on page three of the Prospectus. See last page of this letter.

We have mailed these prospectuses to the Board from time to time as they were published and it has appeared in the minutes at least once that we were entering into the union but these things have never been presented for your action. I am presenting it now however and if necessary the Secretary of the Mission and the Committee ad Interim may add their imprimatur.

You will notice that the Y.M.C.A. are taking a large share in the enterprise as they give all of Mr. Pettus' time for superintending the school while we , that is the school directors give only about half his salary,$ 1500 out of $ 2918.25.

The financial report is divided into two parts,"the operation of the school"and the"operation of the hostel" In order to get students enough to pay expenses it was found almost necessary to have a hostel so we rented a building that accommodates 33 people and we borrowed of the Methodist Mission $ 2158.27 to provide furniture etc. We plan to pay back this principal and interest in three years out of the proceeds of the hostel. The first third was paid last year and if the hostel is full all this year,it will pay the second third twice over. This becomes possible because Mr. Pettus undertakes the superintendence of the hostel as well as of the school. If we had to employ a matron it would be impossible but we consider that a matron would be well worth having and probably plans will be made to have one in another year or two.

It is further a part of the plan to have the Union Language School linked up with the Peking (Union) University and to get our own buildings which will save the large item of rent and so be in the nature of endowment.

At the start it was impossible to tell how many students we would get so we expected a large deficit the first year with the unexpected expenditures that are bound to occur at the beginnings of such an enterprise. Even now it is impossible to forecast the attendance,as sickness and the draft for the war come in to cut down from the number indicated by the applications. This makes it absolutely necessary that the missions stand back of the enterprise and stand responsible for the deficit if there is to be any Union Language School. We went in with faith that the School would be a success at least within a few years and that faith has already been justified. We acted on the principle that the missions that are benefitted by getting the more service out of their missionaries because of the school ought to be ready to back it up in case of any financial deficit. The Home Boards of the Y.W.C.A. and of the L.M.S. accepted the responsibility; the Y.M.C.A. in view of its giving so largely toward the Principal's salary was relieved of further responsibility; the Methodist, Presbyterian and Church of England Missions on the field accepted the responsibility expecting to pay from the lump sums their Boards give for their own allocation. So now it only remains for our Board to play the game and accept responsibility which in this case seems to be very slight for this year. We do not expect a deficit and we have hopes that in case there is one it will be provided for by the same good friend that did it this year. Still the Boards must take the responsibility if we are to have the school. On the next sheet I will indicate the measure of financial responsibility that the Board might possibly have to assume.

In case we enrol only fifty students the deficit will approximate $ 1100. Of this deficit 10 per cent will be divided into sevenths each Board taking one share

		Mex.
10 per cent of $1100 = 110. 1/7th of $110	= $15.70	$15.70
60 per cent or $ 660 will be divided into 50ths and we have 6	=	$79.20
30 per cent or $ 330 " " " 313ths " " " 105	=	110.
The last item is approximate as the number will vary this year		
Total about		$204.90

In case we enrol only forty our share will be as follows

		Mexican
10 per cent of $ 2200. 220.00 1/7 of $2200.00	=	$31.40
60 per cent of $ 2200 = $ 1320. 6/40ths of $1320	=	198.00
30 per cent of $2200 = $ 660.00. 105/313ths of $660.00	=	220.00
Our share totals about		$ 449.40

I append below clippings from the prospectus which relate to the above and have already mailed you a copy of the prospectus entire.

This letter is a part of my official report on Needs of Mission.

Sincerely yours,

Geo. D. Wilder.

IV.—FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Financial responsibility for current expenses shall be assumed by the societies represented on the Board of Directors by

(1) 10% of the total amount by *pro rata* assesment on the societies.

(2) 60% of the total amount by assessment of each society in proportion to the number of its members using the school during any year.

(3) 30% of the total amount by assessment on each society in proportion to the total number of its members in the field contributing students.

Financial responsibility for plant and equipment shall be assumed by the societies in proportion to the number of its members in the field contributing members to the school.

Members 1916-7	Directing Bodies	Students
105	American Board Mission.	16
91	American Methodist Mission.	4
56 (wrongly reported as 44 last yr)	American Presbyterian Mission.	10
27	Church of England Mission.	1
39	London Missionary Society.	4
—	Young Men's Christian Association.	6(?)
7	Young Women's Christian Association.	

Board Of Directors.

Dr. C. H. Fenn, President.
Dr. J. G. Cormack, Vice-President.
Mr. D. W. Edwards, Secretary-Treasurer.
Miss. Grace L. Coppock.
Rev. H. J. Benham Brown.
Rev. R. K. Evans.
Miss. L. K. Haass.
Dr. W. T. Hobart.
Dr. N. S. Hopkins.
Rev. R. R. Gailey.
Rev. P. M. Scott.
Dr. J. Wherry.
Dr. G. D. Wilder.

(The American Board may elect another director.)

Sept 30, 1916.

P.

Dear Mr.

P.S. Thank you for your interest in our work. I shall be very glad to return the enclosure of your letter, as we have no other copy of it.

Sincerely yours,

R. Springer

RECD JAN 3 1918

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Peking, China, Nov. 28th, 1917.

Sec. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

A few days ago I mailed to you four copies of the report of the Director of the Union Language School. The reason for sending it and calling your attention to it is found on the last two pages. There you will find the report of the Committee on the affiliation of the Language School with the Peking (Union) University of which you are a Trustee. This Committee was also appointed on the subject by the Board of Managers of the Peking University so that it represents both bodies and both bodies acted favorably on its report. The Committee consisted of Dr. Fenn of the Presbyterian Mission, Dr. Hobart of the Methodist Mission and myself.

I sent you four copies that you might pass on three of them to the other representatives of our Board in the Trusteeship of the University. At the time of mailing I did not have all their names in mind but now I know them to be Mr. Geo. M. Clark, Prof. E.C.Moore, D.D. and Mr. Arthur Perry. Will you kindly see that they get them before they have to act on the question of affiliation if possible.

Under date of Sept. 30th I wrote at length to Dr. Strong, hoping that he would show the letter to you, on the reasons why our Board should share the responsibility for the Language School. I hope the Board has acted on it by this time. Our Mission Council later supported my request to the Prudential Committee that it assume such responsibility. At the time of writing I showed the possibility of deficit and the share our Board would have under certain conditions. In case of having an average of 60 students there would be no deficit. With only fifty students we would have a share amounting to about $205 Gold. It ought not to make any difference in the Prudential Committee's action, but doubtless it would be easier to take if it were known that the present enrolment is over one hundred so that we face a prospect of be ing able to pay off all of our loan for equipment this year instead of next as planned and still have a credit balance. If there are any apprehensions on the part of the Board lest the deficit be liable to materialize will you kindly pass on the good news of the present successful. The school is certainly flourishing. Mr. Pettus is thoroughly competent and is in the work for life.

There is another phase of the success of the school that affects us. It is becoming a training school for missionaries very rapidly. We now need most of all an expert in Chinese religions and Mr. Lewis Hodous is rapidly becoming such. He has specialized in that field and by his articles in the Recorder has already become recognized here as an authority. We hear that the Hartford School of Missions is trying to get him, and that the prospects of his returning to Foochow are small. The University and the Language School here have both taken action looking to securing him for the chair of Chinese Religions in the Language School and the chair of Comparative Religions in the Theological Department of the University. They want the American Board to designate him to Peking. There is a very unanimous desire for him in Peking.

From the point of view of doing the most possible for the work of training men for work on the mission field and especially in China we think that the place for him to put in his effort is here in Peking where he has a body of about eighty missionaries this year, who are on the ground and will soon be in the practical work as compared with a very few for ~~China~~ the world field and still fewer for China and countries where these religions prevail, upon whom he can bring his influence to bear at Hartford or any other such school in America.

P.S. Thank you for your interest in our affairs. Further we want into Mongolia. I do not think we are in danger. We look upon it as a matter very much to keep for away. Mr. Gale

15

From the point of view of Mr. Hodous himself, an expert who has still much to do in the line of original investigation it seems to us that Peking is much the best place for him. He worked under De Groot who is an authority for the subject but whose investigations were carried on in the South. A work similar to his in the North and among the Mongols and Thibetans remains to be done. It could be done from this center probably more effectively than from any other educational and mission center in the country. The Buddhists, Taoists and Mohammedans are of course all around us all the time. The Mongols are not far away in their home land and both they and the Thibetans have their temples and resorts here in the city.

From the point of view of the North China Mission and the American Board we think that here is a chance for us to do a distinct service and to carry on an illustrious line of distinguished laborers in the broad field of missionary service well into the future. You will doubtless soon receive official communications in this line from our Mission Council. Our Peking station will gladly welcome him.

We have already had inklings of the fear on the part of men who are interested inthe training of missionaries in the home lands, like Dr. Beach and Dr. Capen that the development of such a school here will interfere with their institutions. It has occurred to some of us out here that there is not only a field for both institutions but that by cooperating and supplementing each other (the school on the field with its special advantages for language study and study of Chinese religion and literature, and the schools at home with their special University privileges, endowments etc.) more can be accomplished than by having the special Missionary Training School all on one side of the Ocean. We have the atmosphere, and environment and the students in numbers out here. At home they have the money, and the specialists in general lines in the Universities, and fewer students but more prestige. Would not both be made stronger by cooperation. Could not the schools at home provide professors on our staffs out here either permanently or in the manner of exchange professorships? That would lend us some of their prestige and learning and would at the same time gain some of our atmosphere to take back to the home land and would doubtless attract some students there for postgraduate work after a term of service on the field. The fact of having met a specialist of note in the school here would tend to draw such students to the school the professor hailed from.

Our school cannot be repressed. It is bound to go on to greater things in the nature of the case. Cannot the schools at Hartford, Yale and Columbia help us and help themselves at the same time? These are thoughts that I have not turned over in mind very much but will you not as you get opportunity suggest the idea to the men at those schools and see what sort of fire they draw.

However this is a somewhat distant target. What we are aiming at in the near foreground is to get Hodous. Will you not put in your oar for us in your capacity as Secretary of the Board, member of the Prudential Committee and also as Trustee of Peking University. We fear that he will be deciding soon. Can you help him to decide? I shall write to him direct as others are doing.

The Chinese government is rather more chaotic than ever but the people get along fairly well. Perhaps they would be better off without any central government. We are experiencing the state of affairs where there is little freedom of the Press. The Peking Gazette, which has boldly given us progressive Chinese ideas in a very interesting way has just been suppressed, temporarily perhaps at the instance of the Japanese Legation, because they exposed the collusion between the Northern Government and Japan, to sell out the country to the latter. Gilbert Reid who was suppressed some time ago in editing the Chinese Post has continued most judiciously to publish, without any name to his paper, under the cover of several vernacular dailies. He has been suppressed again by Allied pressure on general principles, having given no specific occasion for it whatever. He was giving us one of the best papers in North China, under difficulties. He was at first supposed to be proGerman and pacifist but has been very fair to both sides since we entered the war. I have just attended a reception given in honor of his 60th birthday by many of the highest men in the country.

Sincerely yours, Geo. P. Wilder.

Peking

Nov. 1917.

Chang

Pass to him

JAN 29 1918

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PEKING, CHINA, Dec. 23rd. 1917.

S

Dr. W.M. E. Strong,

Boston, Mass.

U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong,-

Sometime ago we heard a rumor that the Board had granted the request of the mission for increase both in salaries and in General Work. Recently copies of your delightful letter informing us of the fact have passed around to us. I do not know how to thank the Prudential Committee. I would like to appear in person and as the Chinese say "teng men pai hsieh" that is "go up to the door and prostrate myself in thanksgiving" to each and every member and to the countless givers who have made it possible. So far as possible will you do it for me?

It certainly was a great surprise to us that in this war time the Board could come through the year so well and dare to make the advance all along the line. It is certainly splendid backing to us. That you are able to increase the General work and also the personal salaries and at the same time keep up the guarantee of the two to one rate is certainly most remarkable. It relieves us of a great anxiety. It would have been unfortunate to have added to our salaries and to have made no increase for General Work. We would have been quite averse to accepting that. And yet it was coming to the point where those who had no other resources than their salaries were finding it impossible to get through the year without debt. We certainly were sorry to have to send the request we did and the sending has been delayed for some years, but it finally seemed absolutely necessary for the sake of the work.

The marked copies of the Herald with the article "Besieged in Mongolia" came a few days ago and was something of a surprise as we had not supposed the affair was of so much interest. I had thought for a time to write something for the papers to correct the misimpression of the Associated Press dispatches but concluded that it was unnecessary, until it was too late. We are much obliged to you for doing it for us with my letter to you. It is too bad that our trip caused so much anxiety. It would not have done so had the hunters not been so anxious to get out into the open. One of our "rescuers", Sergeant Hoffman, has just gone out through Mongolia with Mr. Charles Coltman, in spite of the rumor that there are 15000 bandits at large there.

We would like to go again to Mongolia next summer but unless the call of duty in connection with colonizing out there in the interests of flood sufferers should ~~call~~ take me there, I shall be content to take Ursula and her Mother out into the Western Hills a few days journey to the Trappist Monastery and the Ming Dynasty colony of rebels, instead. Dr. Ingram and Isabel are planning to go too. Then we shall probably spend a few weeks at the seashore before Mrs. Wilder, Ursula and Isabel leave for America early in August. We have just decided to ask permission for this return to the States. When we came back in 1915 it was understood that after three or four years if not before they were to return partly for Ursula's schooling and partly so that Mrs. Wilder might be with my Mother. Mrs. Gammon and her daughter, who have been with our family in Oberlin, will probably not be able to stay longer than next summer so that it becomes necessary for some other arrangement to be made. I have just applied to the Committee ad Interim here to ask the Prudential Committee's sanction of the arrangement. You will hear from them later and this is to inform you in advance.

NP
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Sometime ago I wrote regarding our support of the Language School and since then have written again, to Dr. Barton giving him a report of the present condition which happily shows that there will be no danger whatever of our having to make up any deficit, as the enrollment thus far ensures a profit. Still it is just as necessary for our Board to take the responsibility along with the others.

As you know the plans for the Union University were held up by the appointment of a Commission to decide on the site. It seems to all of us that the site adjoining the present grounds is best but since the exchange has changed so radically the sum needed to buy it is almost prohibitive unless from some source there can be found some millions for ground buildings and endowment. It has seemed to me all along that with something like tewlve millions in value from the Hall estate already earmarked for education in Asia there ought to be a goodly portion fall to the one Union Christian University in the Capital of the nation. I suppose that Dr. Barton has tried for this but I am going now to take advantage of having a stenographer to command for a few days to write to the trustees of that estate and see if that will do any good. Of course it may be futile but I know Mr. Irving Metcalf very well and have a passing acquaintance with Mr. Johnson, who has main control of the funds I understand.

Miss Mickey is in Peking at our disposal and I find it very convenient, She has just copied an article for the Recorder which has been in rough draft for several months. I think we shall gradually learn how to make best use of her talent as a stenographer.

I leave Dr. Smith and Miss Miner to keep you informed on politics. It would require a Philadelphia lawyer to explain them now. The one sorry spectacle is the transformation of this old nation with its literary and scholarly ideals into a crass militaristic nation. Yuan Shih K'ai sowed the seeds that are now bearing fruit, without his strong hand to control. It is pitiful to see reason and idealism give way in the mind of the people, or at least of the leaders, to brute force. The soldiers feel that they are supreme and act like brutes. Troops are being moved to the south now in such numbers that a coal famine is feared because the cars are all used for the soldiers. We in Peking can resort again to the camel to get ours but Tien tsin could hardly be supplied in that way. The soldiers have stripped the cars of all brass trimmings, hinges etc., of all upholstering and almost everything moveable that they could use in any way. They used the leather and plush upholstering of the first class cars to make mattreses etc for themselves. I wish they could go to France, partly to help and partly to learn the duties of an army toward the people.

Once more thanking the Board through you for the great boon you have given to us and our work in this fine financial support, I am,

Sincerely yours,

George D. Wilder.

REC'D-O

Dec. 23, 1917

Peking

gb

REC'D OCT 23 1918

Teng Shih K'ou,
Peking, Chihli, China,
September 14, 1918.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

You may already know that the last meeting of our Chihli District Association appointed Mr. Frame and Mr. Chandler as a committee to present to the Prudential Committee the reasons for transferring our center of work at the Tientsin station from Hsiku to Hopei, and doubtless Mr. Chandler has already seen you and privately, if not before the whole committee, presented the situation as it lies in his mind. We regret exceedingly that Mr. Frame's death prevents his sharing that work with Mr. Chandler. Mr. Frame, Mr. Porter and I formerly constituted a committee to investigate the reasons for and against the removal of the center from Hsiku, and the Secretary of the Mission, Mr. Porter, has asked me to write for our committee, as well as for the Mission, in some way representing Mr. Frame,- this mainly in order to show you that our various committees and the Mission stand firmly behind Mr. Chandler in the representations which he may make to you. I only hope that this letter may not arrive too late to be of value in the consideration of this important problem.

Mr. Chandler is abundantly able to present the matter with more of illumination than I am at this distance, and yet I may be allowed to present some of the reasons which occur to me for the removal from Hsiku, so soon after the Mission had moved to that place. It should not, however, be considered a removal from Hsiku as all plans so far considered by the Mission have still contemplated continuing Hsiku as an important center of work and it still does retain to a high degree the characteristics of a peculiarly important center of work, where, as you know, a large factory town of a modern type is growing, close around our Mission premises. It offers almost a unique opportunity for the Christian Church to show what the Church can do in modifying the evils which have always been attendant upon the modern industrial revolution in other countries. Probably that experiemnt can be carried on ~~just~~ almost as efficiently if the center of foreign residence should be removed from Hsiku to Hopei, which is only three-fourths of an hour distant by jinricksha; altho much time might well be spent by foreigners at Hsiku in this work and in the conduct of schools for boys and girls. Probably it would be wise for one or two foreigners to live there for some time to come.

The reasons for removing to Hsiku from Tze Chu Lin (Eastern Settlement) were thoroughly well considered at the time by Dr. Stanley, Mr. McCann and Dr. Ament, as well as by the whole Mission. It was

Tsing Kiang,
Peking, China,
September 14, 1921.

Rev. W. H. Stone, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Stone:-

You may already have heard that the last meeting of our China District Association appointed Mr. Frame and Mr. Chandler as a committee to present to the Prudential Committee the reasons for transferring our center of work at the Tientsin station from Hsian to Hsinkai. Mr. Chandler has already seen you and privately, if not before the whole committee, presented the situation as it lies in his mind. We regret exceedingly that Mr. Frame's death prevents his sharing that work with Mr. Chandler. Mr. Frame, Mr. Potter and I formerly constituted a committee to investigate the reasons for and against the removal of the center from Hsian, and the Secretary of the Mission, Mr. Potter, has asked me to write for our committee, as well as for the Mission, in some way representing Mr. Frame, - this mainly in order to show you that our various committees and the Mission stand firmly behind Mr. Chandler in the representations which he may make to you. I only hope that this letter may not arrive too late to be of value in the consideration of this important problem.

Mr. Chandler is abundantly able to present the matter with more of illumination than I can at this distance, and yet I may be allowed to present some of the reasons which caused us for the removal from Hsian, so soon after the Mission had moved to that place. It should not, however, be considered that the Mission here still contemplated continuing Hsian as an important center of work and it still has a feeling to a high degree the characteristics of a peculiarly important center of work. Here, as you know, a large factory town of a modern type is growing close around our Mission premises. It offers almost a unique opportunity for the Christian church to show what the Church can do in modifying the evils which have always been attendant upon the modern industrial revolution in other countries. Probably that experiment can be carried on as efficiently if the center of foreign residence should be removed from Hsian to Hsinkai, which is only three-fourths of an hour distant by jinrikisha; while the time might well be spent by foreigners at Hsian in this work and in the conduct of schools for boys and girls. Probably it would be wise for one or two foreigners to live there for some time to come.

The reasons for removing to Hsinkai from the Chinese (illegible) were thoroughly well considered at the time by Dr. Stanley, Mr. McCann and Mr. Amort, as well as by the whole Mission. It was

at that time, as now, a center of several villages of permanent residence, near an increasingly busy business street, which was also the great highway to Peking. The growth of Tientsin at that time was tending along this road to the North and the only railroad station of Tientsin was then the present East Station. The indications then were that the spur just built to Hsiku would be continued across the river and that the second Tientsin station was to be near the great highway to Peking at that point. A railroad line was already surveyed from Paotingfu to terminate at a point between Hsiku and the Pei Yang University. What is now Hopei was a wilderness of graves with no road through it leading anywhere. The indications were then that the future development which has now taken place along the highway to the Central Station would take place along the highway to be made to the station at Hsiku. This development of the city towards the Central Station is in the Hopei district, to which we wish now to remove.

When the new Central Station was established, Yuan Shih K'ai laid out a great avenue from the city to the station and forbade land to be sold to foreigners. This did not concern us at the time, for we were already located at Hisku. The Hopei development, due to the station and the great street, has left Hsiku at one side, somewhat difficult of access from the stations and just outside the line of the best growth of the city. If the macadamized road from Peking and T'unghsien is extended to Tientsin, it will not follow the former great road through Hsiku but will go nearer the railroad on the other side of the river. This will further isolate Hsiku from modern movements. It leaves it, however, still retaining the advantages of a permanent population and a market center near the church, and the probable continued growth of the city toward the West Station on the Tientsin-Pukow railway within a few miles of Hsiku.

The change in the direction of growth of the city, due to the location of the railway station, now arrays a similar line of arguments in favor of changing our center to Hopei to those which caused us to go to Hsiku, some twelve years ago. The arguments are strengthened, moreover, by the certainty given because what was expected only from Hsiku is an accomplished fact in the Hopei situation.

The arguments for an immediate decision for the question, if not for an immediate change, are made urgent because of three facts.

1.- The floods made considerable repairs necessary to the grounds and walls as provision against future floods, if the whole plant is to be used at Hsiku. One of the houses needed considerable repairs before the flood. If the change of center is to be made, of course the money should be used at the new permanent center, rather than in temporary repairs at the old.

2.- There is the prospect of two or more families being added to the station, which will require at least one new house,-

at that time, as now, a center of several villages of permanent residence, near an increasingly busy business street, which was also the great highway to Peking. The growth of Tientsin at that time was tending along this road to the North and the only railroad station of Tientsin was then the present East Station. The indications then were that the spur just built to Hsiku would be continued across the river and that the second Tientsin station was to be near the great highway to Peking at that point. A railroad line was already surveyed from Pootingfu to terminate at a point between Hsiku and the Pei Yang University. What is now Hopei was a wilderness of graves with no road through it leading anywhere. The indications were then that the development which has now taken place along the highway to the Central Station would take place along the highway to be made to the station at Hsiku. This development of the city towards the Central Station is in the Hopei district, to which we wish now to remove.

When the new Central Station was established, Yuan Shih K'ai laid out a great avenue from the city to the station and forbade land to be sold to foreigners. This did not concern us at the time, for we were already located at Hsiku. The Hopei development, due to the station and the great street, has left Hsiku at one side, somewhat difficult of access from the stations and just outside the line of the best growth of the city. If the macadamized road from Peking and Pootingfu is extended to Tientsin, it will not follow the former main road through Hsiku but will go nearer the railroad on the other side of the river. This will further isolate Hsiku from modern movements. It leaves it, however, still retaining the advantages of a permanent population and a market center near the church, and the probable continued growth of the city toward the West Station on the Tientsin-Pukow railway within a few miles of Hsiku.

The change in the direction of growth of the city, due to the location of the railway station, has other, minor, lines of arguments in favor of changing our market to Hopei to those which caused us to go to Hsiku, some twelve years ago. The arguments are strengthened, moreover, by the certainty given because what was expected only from Hsikn is an accomplished fact in the Hopei situation.

The arguments for an immediate decision for the question, if not for an immediate change, are made urgent because of three facts.

1.- The floods made considerable repairs necessary to the grounds and walls as provision against future floods, if the whole plant is to be used at Hsikn. One of the houses needed considerable repairs before the flood. If the change of center is to be made, of course the money should be used at the new permanent center, rather than in temporary repairs at the old.

2.- There is the prospect of two or more families being added to the station, which will require at least one new house.-

probably two. The new house, or houses, should be where work for students in non-Christian schools can be carried on, as one of the added families is supposed to be for that special work. At any rate, no new house should be built until a permanent center is settled upon.

3.- There is an immediate demand for Christian work in Hopei, where there are already 150 Christians and no place of worship, except private houses. Other bodies are contemplating entrance to the field, i.e., the Independent Chinese Church and the Methodist Mission. In former days committees of delimitation have assigned the Hopei region to our Mission, so that we have an antecedent responsibility for the territory. It is also to be remembered that Mr. Chandler and Mr. Ballou and Miss Payne have already been living for some time in the Hopei district and have already established a center of work by the very fact of their residence there.

Quite a large body of Christians have been meeting at the home of Mr. Percy Tripp and really constitute a church. This religious center is far enough away from the residence of our missionaries in Hopei so as not to preclude us from establishing another. It is with great pleasure that we report that, during Mr. Tripp's absence in America, these young Christians are now meeting in the home of Mr. Ballou.for their religious services. At any rate, there is room in Hopei for several churches in a growing population of the higher classes of merchants, scholars and officials.

It seems imperative that if we take up work for students and the better merchant classes we must have a center at Hopei. The indications are that that center is more convenient for the main foreign residence than Hsiku, and even from the point of view of convenience of access for the Christians from our country out-stations, the railway facilities of Hopei surpass the boating facilities of Hsiku.

It seems clear that for carrying on the city work in Tientsin station the residence of foreigners in Hopei, or some other place outside of Hsiku,is essential, and it also seems clear that for the most efficient continuance of the work in Hsiku and in the country out-stations, the residence of a foreigner or foreigners in Hsiku is also most desirable. When the southern part of the Peking field shall have been turned over to Tientsin for administration the Hsiku location will have been found somewhat more convenient for the country work from those districts than the Hopei location, altho,as stated above, the Hopei location is convenient of access for the present Tientsin outstations. We hope that means of communications between Hsiku and Hopei will be improved by the erection of bridges and building of good roads, but it is impossible to forecast for how long a period the separation of residences will be necessary.

The financial aspect of this change has already been presented succinctly by our Mission Treasurer and Mr. Chandler

George D. Miller.

probably two. The new house, or houses, should be where work for students in non-Christian schools can be carried on, as one of the added families is supposed to be for that special work. At any rate, no new house should be built until a permanent center is settled upon.

3.- There is an immediate demand for Christian work in Hopei, where there are already 180 Christians and no place of worship, except private houses. Other bodies are contemplating entrance to the field, i.e., the Independent Chinese Church and the Methodist Mission. A former mission committee of deliberation have assigned the Hopei region to our Mission, so that we have an antecedent responsibility for this territory. It is also to be remembered that Mr. Chandler and Mr. Sailon and Miss Payne have already been living for some time in the Hopei district and have already established a center of work by the very fact of their residence there.

Quite a large body of Christians have been meeting at the home of Mr. Percy Tripp and really constitute a church. This religious center is far enough away from the residence of our missionaries in Hopei so as not to preclude us from establishing another. It is with great pleasure that we report that, during Mr. Tripp's absence in America, these young Christians are now meeting in the home of Mr. Sailon for their religious services. At any rate, there is room in Hopei for several churches in a growing population of the higher classes of merchants, scholars and officials.

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The financial aspect of this change has already been presented succinctly by our Mission Treasurer and Mr. Chandler

and will undoubtedly be found in the files of the correspondence of the Board.

Very sincerely yours,

Geo D Wilder

G.D.W.
MPM

Dear Dr. Strong,-

So much with the stenographer, Miss Mickey, Blessings on her!! I have today for the first time had the pleasure and relief of her services. She has established an office in the compound where we can go to dictate our letters. I have been at home two weeks planning to get this and a number of other important letters off at once, before the term's school work should begin. Every day, morning, afternoon and evening has been so occupied with the numerous calls that used to come to Mr. Frame that it has been impossible to do this correspondence. Yesterday I began a letter for the first time and after dating it had one caller who took 1 1/2 hours until another engagement took me away. So this morning in desperation I went over to Miss Mickey's new office and in an hour, without a single interruption, I dictated a half dozen letters which would have taken me a whole day to write myself, without interruptions. Really Miss Mickey has saved my life. I can see now how to get my work done during the coming year. I hope that you are interested and that in some way our satisfaction at having such help and our satisfaction with her particular help may be impressed upon her and upon the Board so that we may never be without it again. Hubbard was here yesterday and said that she had saved him in the same way by working off the accumulation of correspondence that he despaired of ever catching up with himself.

In looking over the above letter, dictated as it was rather hurriedly, I see that I have omitted much of the detail of the plans that are now coming clearly into light in our minds. I know however that Chandler can set them before you.

As for the schools, boys and girls boarding schools, I think they ought to be continued in Hsiku for the time being and one or both can be removed to Hopei when the grounds and buildings are secured there, leaving a nucleus of day scholars at Hsiku permanently. The Boys school buildings and the church and some teachers houses are located on one corner of the compound there, which ought to be retained permanently for the Hsiku work. The Girls School buildings would probably be sold in any large sale of property along with the two residences. I think that the sale of the property at an advantageous figure might be the signal for the removal of the girls School to Hopei, the boarding department of it. It would also seem to indicate the time for the removal of all the Foreign staff, From the point of view of the carrying on of the station evangelistic work that removal is not urgent. I think it will be advantageous for the superintendent of country work and at least one lady to remain at Hsiku until the property has to be turned over to a purchaser. Those in charge of city evangelistic and student work men and women ought to be in Hopei from now on. I Hope that the Board will authorize the advance of sufficient money to ehable such residences to be secured and such school buildings, as will be needed to that end.

Sincerely George D. Wilder.

and will undoubtedly be found in the files of the correspondence of the Board.

Very sincerely yours,

C.D.W.
MPM

Dear Dr. Strong,-

So much with the stenographer, Miss Mickey. Blessings on her!! I have today for the first time had the pleasure and relief of her services. She has established an office in the compound where we can go to dictate our letters. I have been at home two weeks planning to get this and a number of other important letters off at once, before the terms school work should begin. Every day, morning, afternoon and evening has been so occupied with the numerous calls that used to come to Mr. Frame that it has been impossible to do this correspondence. Yesterday I began a letter for the first time and after dating it had one caller who took 1 1/2 hours until another engagement took me away. So this morning in desperation I went over to Miss Mickey's new office and in an hour without a single interruption I dictated a half dozen letters which would have taken me a whole day to write myself without interruptions. Really Miss Mickey has saved my life. I can see now how to get my work done during the coming year. I hope that you are interested and that in some way our satisfaction at having such help and our satisfaction with her particular help may be impressed upon her and upon the Board so that we may never be without it again. Hubbard was here yesterday and said that she had saved him in the same way by working off the accumulation of correspondence that he despaired of ever catching up with himself.

In looking over the above letter dictated as it was rather hurriedly I see that I have omitted much of the detail of the plans that are now coming clearly into light in our minds. I know however that Chandler can set them before you.

As for the schools, boys and girls boarding schools, I think they ought to be continued in Hainan for the time being and one or both can be removed to Hopei when the grounds and buildings are secured there, leaving a nucleus of day scholars at Hainan permanently. The Boys school buildings and the church and some teachers houses are located on one corner of the compound there, which ought to be retained permanently for the Hainan work. The Girls School buildings would probably be sold in any large sale of property along with the two residences. I think that the sale of the property at an advantageous figure might be the signal for the removal of the girls School to Hopei, the boarding department of it. It would also seem to indicate the time for the removal of all the foreign staff. From the point of view of the carrying on of the station evangelistic work that removal is not urgent. I think it will be advantageous for the superintendent of country work and at least one lady to remain at Hainan until the property has to be turned over to a purchaser. There in charge of city evangelistic and student work men and women ought to be in Hopei from now on. I hope that the Board will authorize the advance of sufficient money to enable such residences to be secured and such school buildings, as will be needed to that end.

Yours

C'D APR 9 1919

555

American Board Mission
Peking, China

March 5, 1919.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I am sending a copy of a letter written to Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith in regard to Peking University, together with a postscript of more recent date, thinking that you will be interested and also that you may wish to pass it on to Mr. Perry, inasmuch as Dr. Barton is now inaccessible. My first intention was to send it to Dr. Barton, but I later learned that he had gone to Turkey.

Very sincerely yours,

Geo. D. Wilder.

Peking

Dec. 5, 1919.

Copy

REC'D APR 9 1919

American Board Mission
Peking, China

556

February 13, 1919.

Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith,
287 Fourth Avenue,
New York City, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

It has occurred to me that you may be interested even at this stage in the result of the conferences held last week, during Dr. Leighton Stuart's visit. We spent a strenuous week trying to consummate unity of spirit, as well as union in the University. It seemed to be absolutely essential that we settle our difficulties in regard to the Yü K'e and name in order that Dr. Stuart might be free to accept the call to the presidency of the institution. Dr. Stuart gave up his time to meeting with us in conference to try and settle these vexed questions. Bishop Welch had been here and prepared the way by securing the formation of a committee of ten representatives from each side. The Methodists had half foreign and half Chinese; we three missions had six foreigners and four Chinese.

We unanimously agreed to arbitrate, after spending a whole day in the fruitless attempt to compromise. The Board of Managers asked this committee of twenty to arrange for arbitration on the interpretation of the meaning of the four points in the basis of union, in regard to Yü K'e and Chinese name of the University. When we came together, however, it was evident that the Methodist side planned to have arbitration simply on the legal interpretation of that document, while our side desired arbitration on the larger question of, What shall we do next, no matter what the legal interpretation shall be? Is it desirable now to have the Yü K'e in the University, and is it advisable now to change the name? We struggled over this difference of opinion for four days and were several times almost ready to agree. The Methodists, in fact, did concede the larger arbitration, but we finally broke up on questions of procedure, so that our four Chinese representatives withdrew and we foreigners were left. Announcing our vote to be purely as representatives of our foreign missionary bodies and not of the Chinese alumni, we voted with the Methodists to proceed to arbitrate on the legal interpretation of the basis of union. This looks more serious than it is, for we have not lost the allegiance of our T'ungchou alumni. They simply were unable, as representatives of the alumni, to vote on this question contrary to their instructions and so preferred to withdraw and leave the further procedure to the foreigners. They assure us that they will wait patiently for the outcome and feel that it is perhaps better for them not to be represented in arranging the arbitration, inasmuch as they were not officially represented in the original formation of the basis of union. If we can secure a change in the Chinese name, they will be thoroughly satisfied and support the union, and probably even if we do not secure this, if the matter is left to a neutral board of arbitration, which shall consider the matter on its merits and take up all aspects of the case, they will still acquiesce in the decision. In that case I think the majority would stay with us, though some of the extremists would probably be alienated permanently from the University.

For the present we still have three stages of hope to keep the allegiance of our T'ungchou alumni: this first arbitration, inter-

preting the basis of agreement may result in our favor; if it does not result in our favor, we have still open the constitutional way of changing the basis of union, i.e., by asking each of the four missions to vote upon it, and some of the Methodist Mission assure us that there is a strong probability that their mission as a whole would vote to change the name; but in case they were not willing to do so, we still have a third possibility, a general arbitration of the whole problem. Our Chinese have assured us that if a neutral board considered all the arguments and ~~felt~~ finally decided against us, they would submit.

I think it is fair to say that the strenuous five days we spent in these discussions have made more clear that each side has a case and that both sides have been acting honestly in all these affairs. I am sure that our respect for the Methodists has increased, for their Chinese especially conducted themselves as gentlemen thruout the discussion. That is not to say, however, that there were no misconceptions and unwise utterances. I think that we have indeed finally hit upon a way out. Our Methodist friends signed a letter to Dr. Stuart, in which they promised that they would not take any stand which would injure the University, and he himself has said to us that in case they did not yield in such a way as to preserve the allegiance of the T'ungchou alumni, he would feel obliged to resign; and I suppose the way would be open for us, also, to leave, if necessary.

You will be interested also to know that Dr. Leighton Stuart suggested, and we have voted, to invite Mr. Luce to be vice-president and financial agent in the ~~Univer~~ United States. Also to invite Mr. Oldham of Amoy, English Presbyterian, to come for work in the Seminary after his furlough, which is now due. He is said to be one of the choice men in the South. This makes our New Testament department pretty well filled, with Wickes, Evans, Winans, Leighton Stuart and Oldham. But we are strongly inclined to yield to the suggestion of the Nanking Theological School, that we at least lend to them for a year or two one of our New Testament men; and that loan might possibly become permanent. We also asked the Trustees to appoint Paul Hutcheson to organize the School of Journalism. Dr. Leighton Stuart's coming will also bring a Mr. Liu (Lew), who is now in Columbia and has a fellowship from Union Theological Seminary,- a very valuable man, provided his health can be maintained.

The Y. M. C. A. is planning to bring its training school to Peking. This means some twelve to fifteen foreign teachers. The physical training department will probably be moved at once, and we have made an offer to provide it with grounds and buildings temporarily and invite it to become the physical training department for the University and take charge of all the University athletics. Yesterday the finance committee also voted to pay $25,000, if it can be borrowed, for the German mill with two residences adjoining, which stands adjoining the German cemetery under the wall. This would make a good accomodation for the physical training department for the present. The YM[illegible]a. will probably pay for this property.

The question of changing the site to some other place just outside the city where land is cheap is being agitated by Dr. Reinsch, and the Methodists seem to be ready to consider the question, altho they still strongly favor the present site, provided that site can be enlarged by permission of the Board of Trustees to the original sug-

gestion of sixty-six acres. If the Yü K'e is decided to be properly a part of the University, then the Methodists will be more willing that the University should be moved to another site, so as to be farther away from the Yü K'e which they are bound to develop in their own mission.

Yesterday the representatives of the T'ungchou side in this discussion met for conference and appointed Dr. Galt and Professor J.B.Tayler to prepare a brief presenting our side of the case to the board of arbitration, and that board will probably meet on Saturday so that we hope for a speedy decision of these vexed questions.

M

Geo. D. Wilder.

To
E. L. Smith

Peking

Feb. 13, 1919.

V

(Copy for Dr Strong)

American Board Mission
Peking, China

REC'D APR 9 1919

557

March 5, 1919.

Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith,
287 Fourth Avenue,
New York City, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Doubtless you ere this have received notice from someone here of the decision of the Board of Arbitrators in regard to Peking University. That decision was ~~unanimous~~ 5-2 in our favor in regard to the Yü K'e and we are proceeding to take steps to include the Yu K'e in our University work. Mr. Gibb informs me that he doesn't belive the Methodist Mission will support Dr. Lowry and Dr. King in their desire to maintain and support a Methodist Yu K'e. Dr. Lowry is a game fighter and when he has made his fight and has lost accepts the results in a true sportsman spirit, so that we hope this difficulty is safely past. In regard to the name, the decision was that the Chinese name is Hui Wen, but that so far as the basis of agreement is concerned a majority vote of the Board of Managers is competent to add any other characters we wish, either before or after these two characters, Hui Wen. This makes it possible for us to place our old name, Hsieh Ho, "Union", before the name, Hui Wen, which would be like smoke to the eyes for our Methodist brethren. We of course do not like to force such an objectionable name upon them, and we hope that the fact that this is in our power, will induce them to consent to a new name, one less cumbersome than Hsieh Ho Hui Wen would be. Such a new name would be preferable, also, from the point of view of the T'ungchou alumni. The alumni would consider the name Hsieh Ho Hui Wen as a great victory to themselves and yet they much prefer not to have any name of four characters from the point of view of literary desirability.

Some of our Methodist friends have suggested that we do not attempt to make the change in name, which they seem to think is inevitable, until the visit of Dr. Leighton Stuart, who is expected in April. As I said before, the Methodists have signed a letter to Dr. Leighton Stuart, promising not to stand in the way of any action which evidently is for the interests of the University in the way of preserving the allegiance of all the alumni, so that we feel that with Dr. Stuart present once more probably this old difficulty of the name may also be relegated to the past.

On the day on which the decision of the arbitrators was announced, the T'ungchou alumni held an official meeting. They took action refusing to recognize the decision of the Board of Arbitration as final. They also voted to send a letter to each of the missions, recommending that in the future more regard be paid to the views of the Chinese in our actions in University matters which concern them so vitally. We have not yet seen this letter, and we hope that their action does not mean anything serious, but it evidently was an extreme to which some of them had been pushed by what they believed to be extreme action on the other side; and we believe that if the name can be settled satisfactorily, they will

enter into hearty allegiance to the University.

You have doubtless received a letter from the Secretary, explaining our cable, by which we drew on you for $5000. Our financial position was becoming desperate, because we had already overdrawn beyond the $15,000 granted us as a special privilege by the banks and were absolutely without funds for paying our salaries for February. We realize thoroughly what a busy set of men the Board of Trustees is and can appreciate how they have found it difficult to raise funds up to the present time, but it is certainly necessary that some provision be made to finance the University month by month. We hope that Mr. Luce will come to Peking with Dr. Stuart next month and will be able soon to get into the field and raise funds for the University. If not he, then someone else ~~xxxx~~ will have to be secured.

This letter is a mere postscript to my last and is written not merely for your information but also that I may send a copy to Boston for Dr. Barton, or whoever takes his place.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Geo. D. Wilder

E. L. Smith

Peking — Mar. 5, 1919.

MAR 23 1912

North China Mission of the American Board

Treasurer's Office.

Peking, China, February 27th, 1912.

James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary American Board,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter of the 1st February reached me on the 25th. We appreciate the fact that the House Fund be assigned to the house, not to the individual missionary, thus transfer the house, 200 Tungchow, six and one-half houses, $140. etc. As a matter of fact the money is paid to the end and terms the [illegible] debited the assignment of the house, on [illegible] of the Board [illegible] the expenses of $40 per house to [illegible] which the Building Committee [illegible] position.

I will see that [illegible] Business Agency allowance is [illegible] the station.

I thank you for [illegible] appreciation of my work as Treasurer of the Missions. It is [illegible] satisfaction to me that I am able to serve the Board [illegible] I hope that I may continue until Mr. McCann is ready to [illegible] position, in 1913. [illegible] to return to the United States [illegible] remain with the [illegible] during their years of study.

We rejoice with us in the peaceful adjustment of government affairs, and realize that there are serious obstacles to be overcome in many ways. Most earnest and continuous prayer for the leaders is needed. We think that Yuan Shih Kai is a great statesman, the instrument of God to bring better things to this great people.

Yours very truly,

Frances D. Wilder, Treasurer.

E. L. Smith

Peking — Mar. 5, 1919.

MAR 28 1912

558

North China Mission of the American Board.

Treasurer's Office.

Peking, China, February 27th, 1912.

James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary American Board,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your favor of the 1st February reached me on the 25th. My thought is that the House Fund be assigned to the house, not to the individual missionary; thus, Tientsin, two houses, $80; Tungchow, six and one-half houses, $140, etc. As a matter of fact the money is paid to the one who makes the repairs, usually the occupant of the house, on presentation of the bill of cost. The allowance of $40 per house is ample; quite a sum has now accumulated, on which the Building Committee may draw for unusual demands at any Station.

I will see that some plan for House Funds and for Business Agency allowance is acted upon at the next Annual Meeting of the Mission.

I thank you for the expression of appreciation of my work as Treasurer of the Missions. It is indeed a great satisfaction to me that I am able to serve the Board in this way. I hope that I may continue until Mr. McCann is ready to take the position, in 1913, when I expect to return to the United States to remain with the children during their years of study.

You rejoice with us in the peaceful adjustment of governmental affairs, and realise that there are serious obstacles to be overcome in many lines. Most earnest and continuous prayer for the leaders is needed. We think that Yuan Shih Kai is a great statesman, the instrument of God to bring better things to this great people.

Yours very truly,

Frances D. Wilder, Treasurer.

Feb. 27-1912

Cpbrig-

Carm.

McCann

Copy from letter by Mrs. Frances D. Wilder, Treasurer, Peking, China, dated February 26, 1914, addressed to Mr. F. H. Wiggin, Treasurer.

"I note that a recent letter from the Secretary of the Board speaks of the appointment of a man and wife to come to Fenchoufu to teach next fall. It occurs to me that this couple may be willing to take the furniture remaining in Tientsin of Rev. W. F. Tyler's outfit. Will you kindly call Mr. Hosmer's attention to the matter?

Referring to Mr. Tyler's Invoice I see that the cases marked with letters from A. to J. were returned to the U. S. ; of the remainder No. 55, Typewriter, and 72, 73, Stove and fixtures, have been sold here. No. 71, Crockery, 85, hardware, and 107A, 108A, Furniture, and perhaps others (my Invoice is not complete,) are still unpacked in the cases in which they were shipped. I hope they may be used in the new outfit."

Copy Mrs. Frances D. Wilder
to Mr. Wiggin

Tekwg - Feb. 26-1914

re- disposition of
W. F. Tyler's furniture - etc.

7

REC'D MAR 24 1915

Ahd 31

560

Oberlin, Ohio, March 22nd, 1915.

Dear Mr. Bell,-

Your letter was a very great disappointment to us. For although Mr. Wilder and I did not make the matter of Ursula's return to China with us a condition of our remaining beyond our time - in fact this thought did not occur to us - yet we felt almost sure that under the circumstances the Board would allow her to return. We simply agreed to stay when the matter was presented to us without sitting down and counting the personal cost. There seemed to be nothing else to do. It seems like the irony of fate that those in whose place we staid are able to have all their children with them for the next few years because of our being accommodating while we are denied one as the result of being accommodating. It has occurred to me that the committee might be willing to treat Ursula as if she were still eleven and pay her passage on that basis, we paying the remainder. The whole amount would tax us pretty heavily.

37

Could the matter be brought before the committee again and the request be made that we be granted the amount that is usually given to a child of eleven? It seems to me that this is a very reasonable request, in view of the fact that the situation came about as it did. I am not a suffragette but I would like to have a hearing on the subject which looms very large to us, but about which I have tried to be as brief as possible.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Gertrude S. Wilder

Please excuse a postscript,- but as I read over what I have written, it does not satisfy me, for I cannot help feeling that Ursula should be allowed to return with us, regardless of the fact that she will be nearly a year over age. I want to ask the

Committee now to take into consideration the fact that when each of our laborers has come home, he has been with the same problem and in the same language nearly two years beyond the time originally taken for the mission, and in the meantime, by extremity, thereby making it impossible according to rules, for us to take back with us two of your great children. For this we ask your consideration. We now to take another young child, to take with us, knowing that it is contrary to rules, feeling that under these circumstances we are not asking too much. If the Committee to think of taking a rule, but, in this case a first exception for the land

Mrs. Geo. D. Miller
Oberlin
March 22-1915

Mr. Miller has given me the privilege of answering your letter, and what I have tried to say meets with his approval.

Again - Yours Sincerely

Gertrude S. Miller

REC'D APR 5 1915

12

227 W. Prospect St.
Mrs. Geo. D. Walker
Oberlin O.

561

Apr. 2. '15

Dear Dr. Barton:—

I appreciate very much your long letter regarding the question which we have brought up, and regret that from our point of view it seems necessary to burden you time and strength with our troubles.

Mr. Wieder is away from home for a week, so, in order not to delay matters I am answering your letter,

and state some of the reasons which we did not mention, not wanting to trouble you with too many personal details.

In the first place - knowing Ursula as I do, (she is most decidedly a mother's girl) I feel very strongly that she should be with me for the next two or three years, which would indicate that I should stay here with the children for that length of time. But I also see very clearly, that mother Wilder

is growing older every year
and that at the end of three
or four years I would be
needed here even more than
I am now. I feel very
strongly that I stay now, with
no hope of returning I think
until after Mr. Weldon's next
furlough would be unfair
to both parties - not right in fact,
but that if I return with him
now, and then return to Ceylon in
the course of three or four
years, the time of separation
will be divided and things

will be eased up a bit. My sister, Mrs. Gammon, will be in Oberlin for the next two or four years and will stay with Mother & the children, thus making it possible for me to return with Mr. Weden. At the end of that time it will be necessary for me to come and take up the burden at this end.

As to the advisability of taking Ursula back with me so far as the personally is concerned: If it meant taking her to some interior station, I would not

consider it for a minute, but the conditions in Peking and Tsingtao are such, that I feel confident she would not suffer. The other children, taking up their life here at the ages of 17, 16 and 14 have fitted in fairly well. Theodore ranks second in the large freshman class and is taking his full share in the class activities - religious and otherwise. Nor does he lack for friends. Margaret was one of the few in the High School who received ~~B-~~ over 85% in each one of her studies and this term she has been made the Secretary of

the High School Y. M. C. A. Dorsand
is one of three in the whole high school,
who rank over 95%
in each study, and he seems to
be a general favorite. I am
not telling you this in any
spirit of boasting, but simply
to show you that so far as we
can see the children measure
up pretty well in spite of
their life in China. Of course
their race is not run yet. All
but Dorsand have joined the
church, and he is to join next
Sunday.

If I go back now I shall
be able to do more missionary
work than has been possible

when I for had all the teaching of the children to do. I love the Chinese & the work and the Chinese are naturally drawn to me because I was born there, understand them pretty well, and can talk as they talk without the foreign accent that so easily stays by one who is not native born. I hope that I would be able to make the three or four years abundantly worth while.

I realize that the financial question is no small one. Perhaps the fact that Ursula has

not been an expensive luxury
this for might for some
might. Her age has been said
that in the three trips she has
taken so far, she has not yet
cost the Board three fourths of
a whole fare. The first trip she
made when a babe in arms
cost nothing. On the return
trip she cost nothing on the train
and a quarter fare on the
steamer, and this last trip
she went half fare.

To me the question is reduced
to one of two things, - either she
should return to China for
three or four years, or remain
here with the full expectation

of staying indefinitely
and not seeing my husband
for seven years. Seven years
did not seem long to Jacob
but then, an ocean did not
roll between him and
his Rachel! – I can see
too many fellow husbands
barely trying to do their
best on the Mission fields
with their wives in this
country, to feel that their best
<u>can</u> be done under these
circumstances.

I doubt whether Mr. Wilder

will I can any more to add, - at least for the present.

Thanking you again for your sympathy and kind patience,

Yours very sincerely

Gertrude S. Wilder.

Perhaps this extract from a letter from Dr. Ingram which came this morning will be of interest to you.

"There is no doubt in my mind that Japan wants to throttle China and get the upper hand of this gre

nation and milk it as dry as the skill of unscrupulous human nature can do it, but I am supposed not to say anything. I do not feel exactly like keeping my mouth shut when I see a thief steal or attempting to steal my neighbor's property, as it scarcely appears to be the Christian thing. The Japs are so extremely sneaky that it is difficult to know the amount of charity for them that is requisite. Last week the Peking Gazette found two Japanese looking in the dumpings from waste paper baskets from the Gazette Office. They thought that they might find some valuable

information from these boats. I know that they are keeping spies at work in all directions and it is probable that the sentiments of most people are known to the Jap. authorities."

Mr. Fenn writes in much the same strain. Feeling is running high and the situation is full of danger. We are distressed to see how much unintelligent feeling there is against Pres. Jean in this country.

G. S. Miller.

REC'D APR 20 1915

562

227 No. Pros. St.
Oberlin Ohio.
April 18. '15

My dear Dr. Barton:-

In reply to your "one more question as to why I think I must remain in this country unless Ursula returns with me to China, I am afraid ~~that~~ I can no reason ~~that~~ will appeal very strongly to you. I simply feel in my inmost heart ~~that~~ the advantages we can give Ursula in China, plus her mother and father, will

be of much greater value to her, than the advantages she would have here, minus her parents. The fact that hundreds of children have been left by their parents when they were nine or ten years old is no argument to me at all, for I cannot approve of a mother leaving her child at that age. I understand, appreciate and heartily approve of the twelve year old rule. As long as rules are necessary, - and of course they are necessary

~~that~~ rule is the right one so far as the return of the children is concerned, but I hold very tenaciously to my opinion that the majority of girls are not ready at twelve or thirteen years of age, to leave their mothers. This seems to have been the opinion of most of the members of the North China mission, for in every case that I can think of at present, although the children have not returned to China after they were twelve years old, the mother has

remained with them from
two to four years in this country.
That was the plan my mother
pursued, and from the standpoint
of the good of the children, she
could have pursued no other plan.
I have been through the child's
experience and know whereof
I speak. In Ursula's case she
would probably remain no longer
in China than if she had gone
back last year at the appointed time.
It is only the fact of my sister's
being in Oberlin for the next
three or four years, that makes
it possible for me to return at
all. Mr. Wilder and I have
tried to consider the question

from every angle, and the plan we wish to carry out seems the one best suited to cover the needs of Nestor Miller, the children and ourselves.

I hope that the Committee will give us credit for having carefully thought the thing through, praying always for guidance, and will decide to grant our request. The fact that we remained our time in order to meet the imperative needs of the mission, should it seem to me be considered

I suppose our staying meant a financial saving to the Board, for no one in the mission was willing to take over Mr. McCann's work, and had he not stayed, help would have had to be secured from without. I do not know as Mr. McCann seriously thought of getting outside help, but I remember hearing him mention it.

I am very sorry that this question is causing you so much trouble and

concern, but I am anxious nevertheless, that the Committee reconsider the matter in the light of my additions to Mr. Wieser's first letter.

Yours very truly

Gertrude S. Wiener

Mrs. Geo. D. Hilder

Oberlin. Apr. 18-1915

REC'D MAY 10 191

563

Oberlin Ohio
May 4th.

My dear Dr. Barton:—

Your last letter calls for no reply, so I simply write to acknowledge it.

Of course there is nothing for us to do now, but accept the decision of the Committee and work out our problem by modes as best we can.

We appreciate the time and thought that you and the Committee have spent

over our case; - If I had
been a little more for
Righteousness, this extra mar
and tear which I very
much regret having caused
might all have been avoided
Thank you very much
Dr. Barlow, for your kindness
and consideration and for
all the trouble in our behalf
to which you have been put.
Yours very truly
Gertrude S. Wilder

Mrs. Geo. D. Hilder

Oberlin - May 4-1915

REC'D JUL 16 1918

149 West College St., 564
Oberlin Ohio,
July 13, 1918.

16

Mr. Herbert E. B. Case.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston Mass.

My dear Mr. Case:-

I received the application papers, which I am to fill out for my passport, on Thursday July 11. I find there is a mistake in the birth affidavit. My father's middle name is Louis. In the affidavit his middle initial is given as E. but it should be L. This probably will make some difference, so I am returning the two copies of the affidavit. This may not be necessary, but I am doing it to be on the safe side.

Your directions are very clear, but I want to make sure of one or two things. I am to send on both copies of the letter explaining my reason for leaving the country, but only one of the affidavit, am I not. As for the length of time I expect to be away from this country, did you not say at

the conference, that we were to put down three years.

I am sorry to bother you with these questions, but these points are not as plain as the rest are.

I hope the mistake in the birth affidavit will not cause you much trouble. I am so grateful to you for writing one for me.

Sincerely yours,

Gladys Williams.

July 13, 1918.

Oberlin

REC'D JUL 25 1918

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149 West College St.,
Oberlin Ohio,
July 23, 1918.

Mr. Herbert E. B. Case,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Case:-

I have taken my pass-port papers to the court in Elyria Ohio, where the clerk seemed uncertain about one point. On the papers there is a space for the port of departure from the United States. I sail from Vancouver but Vancouver is not a port of the United States. Must I write Vancouver or the name of the United States city from which I leave this country, for Vancouver and Canada? This is what the clerk did not know, so I am writing to you, and hope you will be able to tell me. If I must write the latter, it will be difficult for me to know what city to write, because I do not know as yet by what route I shall cross the continent.

Could you also tell me, whether it is necessary to write Japan as a country to be visited, if I should go from one point to another in Japan, as some in my party are planning to do, or perhaps this is never necessary for merely landing in Japan? The clerk

did not seem to think it was, but Miss Walton said that the clerk in the court in Cleveland wrote Japan on her papers. I wonder if it is necessary to write Canada, since I must go into that country in order to sail.

I am grateful to your secretary for correcting and sending back the affidavits, and for answering the questions. I also appreciate all the trouble I am causing you.

Sincerely Yours,
Gladys Williams

Gladys Williams

July 23, 1918

RECD APR 23 1915

Mark Williams to children
Taikuhsien, Jan. 1st, 1915.
Jan 1-1915

Dear Children.

The year which commences to day promises to be a gloomy one to the world. Nothing decisive has been accomplished during these five months of fighting, so the war may be a protracted one. Germany's soil will supply her needs for some time yet. Adelaide & Isabel took influenza from the Corbin children & were in bed for a week, having a temperature of 104 degrees. They are at study again. The winter has been mild, so influenza germs abound. Many scholars have coughs & sore throats.

Mr Wilsum came from Chefoo reporting that there were a dozen cases of scarlet fever there in the school. Mrs Dr Edwards has taken the radium cure for cancer under a specialist in London with encouraging results. her brother commands a battalion of fusiliers in Egypt. The Misses French who were here a few months ago are related to Gen. French, who commands the English army in the war. Miss Giles of the C.I.M. was here over night. Coming from Australia, her vessel carried no lights at night, fearing the Emden. MissCheney, Messrs Leete & Warner with others came. They had a train of eight carts. Leaving Yutz, they got separated & waited for each other so that it was late before they reached the inn. Warner will study awhile at Fenchow, but the Hummels will be in the language school at Peking.

In the party was Mr Price of the Am , Legation. He was born in Burmah but left at the age of eight . Also Mr Gilerist, who teaches in the Meth. Peking Univ. He is a grandson of Prof Huntington, who was at Auburn Sem. when Dr Sheffield was studying there. Mrs Burgess is at Mrs Wolfes. We saw her at Paitaiho. Her parents were of the Bapt. Mission in Japan. Her brother , Roy, used to boom Shansi at Oberlin. X'mas eve the students gave an exhibition in the chapel. Admission was by ticket the room was filled. The Chinese being great theater boys excel in acting, A double quartette behind the screen sang the hallelujah chorus. The angels were appropriately represented with beautiful wings. Representatives of different nations spoke, the Mongol & Thibetan being dressed in most grotesque costume. The Parable of the Good Samaritan was acted. Buddhist & Taoist priests failed to help the man who was wounded by robbers. the donkey of the Samaritan kicked so that the wounded man could not get on. The play lasted four hours. I failed to hear the school girl's carols, showing that I was sleeping soundly. On X'mas Day several were admitted into the church & Mr Fairfield baptized Walter Husted Wolfe. At night, I spoke in Chinese on Christ's birth. A Collection was taken for the starving Belgians. The day after X'mas was Miss Heebner's birthday. We all called on her room in the school house & had cake & cocoa . We sang college songs. The days are fine for walking. We went to the F. Garden to meet Mrs Burgess. Dr Husted told of his visit to Honan. He had rubbings from sculpture in a rock carved temple, where there were thousands of gods chiselled out of the rock. I sent a rubbing of the Nestorian Tablet to the Yale library. It awakened no interest & has disappeared. I sent a brick from the Great Wall to the library of the Western college. In looking for it I found it in the rubbish , but its label was on a brick of Russian tea that I had sent at the same time! I notice the death of Maj. Cole, the evangelist, at the age of 78. We heard him as he led the early prayer meetings at Winona. He said that he was once a drunkard & despaired of getting rid of his appetite. In the war he was sick, but an awkward soldier, laughed at by his comrades, made a bed for him on the ground, & took off his own coat to wrap him in. The soldier took pneumonia & died. I am glad to read a well arranged account of the war in the R. of Reviews. 100 years ago the power of Napoleon was broken. 50 years ago the Civil War came to an end. But now the conflict of the ages is only beginning.

Mr Wilsum reads the Bible through twice a year. There is such a mass of reading that the bible can easily be neglected. I have committed the verses in the Daily Food since I was 15 years old, so they are very familiar. For 20 or 30 years I read Jay's Exercises daily. Miss Heebner's minister brother is preparing his church for the visit of Billy Sunday to Philidelphia. They are encouraged by what was done in Scranton & Pittsburg. Mr Fairfield says his first interest in China dates from the time he heard Mary & her sisters speak at a little church in N.H. I toured among Welsh Churches in Penna. & elsewhere , & in my after tours , I was remembered as the man who showed the backseratcher. My letter of Oct. 9th, appears in the Hopewell Herald. Miss Heebner had a narrow escape yesterday. She was walking in the new house , & walked over a little Chinese stove without noticing it, which set fire to her dress. A workman saw it & rushed up & extinguished the fire. Although her clothes were ruined she sustained but slight injury. Miss Connolly at Fenchow had the same kind of an accident & was seriously burnt. At station meeting Mr Wolfe was allowed to ask for six months leave on account of health. He is unable to sleep & the Peking doctors recommend a period of complete rest. The population of Taiku & suburbs is reckoned at about 25000. Snow last night.

A happy New Year to all. Aff. Your Father, Mark Williams.

REC'D APR 23 1915

Paikuhsien, Jan. 15, 1915.

Dear Children.

There was a gathering of all the station at our house for tea - cake or a Mrs day. I had letters from each of you that day, which was an appropriate X.X. gift. Stephen seems to spend Thanksgiving & holiday season in attending meetings for the Advancement of Science. He reads papers there often. I see that he is to teach at the summer school at Cedar Pt again this yeir. Teaching a Bible class at Univ. gives a chance for direct religious work. Abner Francis having taken Corn Frize has the chance of visiting Washington & N.Y. I was 22 before I had my first R.R. trip.

The South seems best adapted to corn, since 250 bushels can be raised to the acre. Miss Coombs of the C.I.M. passed thru here. She says that almost every one in England has a relative in the war. We see the Chicago papers often. It takes all the romance out of war when you read that hundreds have their feet amputated, because they were frozen in the trenches. On Jan. 1st, 1864, it was 25 below at Cin'ti, as I well remember. At Chattanooga Mother Bickerdyke made the officers make firewood of the breastworks for the wounded soldiers. A soldier from Shandon told me that he was without stockings that winter. 50,000 German prisoners are reported to have been turned out on the Amur R. east of Harbin without food or clothing. Dr Chas. Lewis & Rev Ogalvie of Peking, have been sent up there with medicines & money to aid them. The atrocities of Andersonville may be repeated. I have been reading in the Century the guesses of an expert as to the results of the war if Germany should be defeated. Isn't it wonderful that air ships can be hit at the height of 7000 ft., & that bombs thrown at that distance can strike the object aimed at. The weather during the week of prayer was moderate, so the chapel was warm. I led a meeting on prayer for nations. To prepare to lead a meeting is profitable. It is now bitter cold. It was reported to have been 10 below at the Garden. I am comfortable having papered all the cracks in my room. This weather is hard on the porchsleepers. With this cold & recent snow, germs ought to be killed. A. & I. have to be steamed daily for influenza, & Stephen suffers from it. He was ten months old on the eighth. His smiling face & good humor make him a favorate with all. A lock of his hair has been sent to Grandma Hemingway for her to decide what color it is. Mrs Dr Edwards & Mrs Carpenter of Providence, have sent the children books, which they are reading. I can see that they are improving. Adelaide has finished Matt. & Mark, & Isabel is commencing Mark. Mr & Mrs Bright of Liaochow are visiting the Brubakers. They have two girls. Catherine was five years old on the twelfth. All the station went to the Chaney wing of the hospital, where the Brubakers live, where we ate the birthday cake & she blew out the five candles. This wing makes an ideal living room. The south windows admit sunlight, which heats the room. Besides it is steamheated. There is a diet kitchen where they prepare their meals except dinners, which they take with us. Dr B. has time for study, but Dr Hill calls on him for help in surgical cases. There are eight children now to hear Bible stories on Sundays, & hear stories on other days. Geo. Hemingway has sent $ 120. from his S.S. for maintaining six beds in the hospital. $ 60. annually come to the hospital from our old Kalgan house, which now belongs to the mission. A Chinese school teacher who was cured of the opium habit at the hospital, has given a school house to one of the out stations. He has taken the first step in church membership. Like Matthew, he invited us & many of the church members to a feast. Messrs Price & Gilcrist went to Kui Lin De & shot pheasants. Mr G. fired at two deer, but they ran, when he came to the place where they had been, he found that a deer had been killed which he had not seen. They saw wild hogs. Returning to Peking Mrs Burgess & Miss Sewall accompanied them. They broke one of their jugs of grape juice at the inn, & Mr G. placed an open can of condensed milk in his suit case, which wrought mischief. They described their adventures in a creditable poem. Mrs B. is six ft high. What a pigmy the Great Napoleon would be by her side, for he was but five ft, two inches; Lord Roberts was five ft, three inches. Mrs Lehahn is giving Miss Connolly massage treatment at P. Chuang with good results. Wa Cheng writes fully of his affairs at Bangor. He earns a few dollars by doing chores. The Providence Brotherhood supports him. He is called on to give talks often. Since 1900 I have written 1858 large pages of journal. I write 26 sheets of home letters annually. Each sheet is copied sixteen times, so over 400 pages are yearly sent to children & friends. The share that the Am. Bd. must give for the Union Univ. cannot be met even if the $ 9000 from the sale of the Kalgan property & what can be spared from the Tientsin Property is permitted to be given. Some rich donor must make up the deficit.

Aff. Your Father. Mark Williams.

Mark Williams
Paichiaoyu
Jan. 15, 1915
Jackson

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RECD APR 23 1915

Taikuhsien, Jan, 29, 1915.

Dear Children.

There was a cold snap two weeks ago while it was not more than 10 below here , it was 70 below at Kiachta. At Peking a bride was frozen to death in her sedan chair on the way to the bridegroom's house. Adelaide came from the P. Garden crying with the cold, as she had ridden the donkey instead of walking as the others did. For convenience A. & I. had their birthday dinner on the 23d, Nine & seven candles were blown out. Miss McConnaghey led them in playing games. We learned afterwards that Mrs M.S.Galt had a son born on that day. His name is Wendell West. We took supper with the Brights at the hospital where the Brubakers live. Their room seemed as spacious as the dining room of a hotel. We had a merry time. I told the children stories , then they played games. Dr Will showed us over the main building of the hospital by the light of a lantern. The drugs are locked up in convenient rooms ; the chapel will be a fine Reading Room. The upstairs, not yet floored will furnish airy rooms for those who can pay for them. After waiting many years he will enjoy his convenient buildings. Drs Will & Brubaker have gone to Shanghai to attend medical conference. Dr Mampler of the Brethren Mission will join them, also Dr Tucker at Tehchow. They will pass through Tsinan & Nanking. All will have a profitable time. Dr Will has attended conferences at Peking & Shanghai. He can thus become acquainted with many physicians. I saw & heard scores of missionaries at the evangelical conference at Hankow. These gatherings are like the feasts of the Jews

There was a hegira on the 28th. The Austeds left on a dental tour which will end at Peking. ; Mr Wolfe went for a country tour, & the Drs started off. It was Isabel's birthday. Her father told her that he had forgotten to spank her seven times, but she said that the cart had jolted her enough to make up the lack. She slept warm at the Yutz inn , wrote a letter before getting on the train . At Pingting she was met by Mrs Crumpacker , with whom she will stay until her father returns, as she is making them a visit. Mrs C. brought an abundant lunch for the party. Franz C. is six years old- has no playmates. Isabel will make things lively for him. Mr C. has gone on a shooting trip of ten days. There are lady missionaries there. Adelaide has commenced a journal. Margaret & Anna commenced when they were seven. She is trying to study harder , since Isabel is not here to hinder her. She needs to practice reading. Stephen is learning to point at the photos of Grandpa & Grandma H. when we mention their names. He will take his feeding of milk with a spoon readily. I make the sounds of animals to amuse him. Now he is learning to bray. He can play bopeep with a handkerchief. He is now shy of strangers. The Cum. Yard boxes came and the children had presents of books & clothes. A slave girl was brought to the hospital , who had been tortured by her mistress by being burnt in the fire. She had suffered for a month before being brought here. Dr Chou who is in charge while Dr Will is away amputated her leg & arm. A man bought her for a dollar intending to marry her if she could get well enough to beg. Now that she has but one arm he wont want her. She will have to be cared for somehow. Some of the academy students would have been glad to have had work this vacation. We found at Kalgan that the students did not seek for work in the summer. Ka-Cheng tends furnace & shovels snow at Bangor. When Mr Kung was at Oberlin, it was against the laws of the U.S. for a Chinaman to do work. Mr Kung is still in Japan, he & his wife being sick. He will be needed in the academy if Mr Wolfe leaves on his furlough in March, if permission is given. Mr Hermann who with his family was interned in Ceylon has returned to China. Dr Brubaker is told that the money for his hospital is forthcoming. He is fortunate. Sec. Moyer who was out here has been successful in interesting people in it. A man of the Brethren Mission wants a mission founded in Jerusalem & promises to maintain it. But it is notorious that the Holy Land is overworked - no society would found a mission there. The Brights had a comfortable journey home although it was cold. Anniversaries of birth & death often come near together. Mamma died on the 26 of Jan. while Isabel was seven on the 25th & Adelaide nine on the 26th. Atta died on the 30th of May , & Margaret & Anna were born on that day. Had Mamma lived when we made our escape from the Boxers it would have been a painful journey for her. How touching are the words of Mr Standfast in the P.Progress , as he was about to cross the river.

Miss Florence Fitch of Oberlin, has written to Mr Corbin for an itinery as she intends to visit Shansi this spring. We feel honored.

I know her father in Cin'ti in 1870. A star shines in my room at 5 A.M. so bright that its light is like that of the moon. The air is clear in China. I wonder if Anna Jones can write from Con'ple, we dont hear from her. I have had no rheumatism nor neuralgia thus far. My walks are interfered with by the fields being irrigated.

Love to All , Your Aff. Father, Mark Williams.

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Mark Williams to Children

Jan 29 1915

APR 23 1915

Taikuhsien, Feb. 13th, 1915.

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Mark Williams to Children

Taiku Feb 12-1915

Dear Children.

Snow has fallen here. Several weeks ago, had snowed at the coast. It is thus in the summer, rain comes there, & gradually moves towards the mountains. Mary was fever for two days. I think she had a window open in her bedroom, which used it. Miss H. having made a visit to Taiyuan, there are only three us at table, except at noon. Dr Will & Isabel being away, we few. It gives a chance to train Adelaide in spelling, as we give the hard words of her lesson. She has had quiet for study since abel left, -has improved. She has to be prodded to eat & to study She likes arithmetic & sewing. She is keeping a journal & writing tters, which will benefit her. Isabel is having a great time with s Crumpacker, playing with Frentz, & visiting the lady teachers. She is so jolly that they must enjoy her. Stephen has added to his ccomplishments, being able to make grimaces & wag his tongue. His irthday will be on March 8th. He likes to splash when taking his th. The shooting party that came from Peking returned with one ld pig. Mr Fairfield spoke ~~on Sunday~~ on Pres. Capen on Sunday. It was about a year ago that he died. We are glad that we met Mr orrey in London, who gave $. 1000 for the hospital. In their death hey not divided. It is a pleasure to lead prayers in the chapel the new hospital, which is spacious & well heated. Mrs Sheffield has ent us photos of the monument. It has Dr Sheffield's name both in hinese & English. It is of Scotch granite, finely polished. It was dicated before Carolyn returned to Honolulu. I see by the iami bulletin that seven of our '58 class are still living. Judges ayler & Peck, both of Cin'ti have recently passed away. We attended wedding in the city, the bridegroom is the son of Miss H's trusted ervant. He teaches in Taiyuan. His sisters are all educated, one is Aster, of whom Mary has written in a leaflet. The ceremony took place in the open court, although the weather was cold. I recognized y Derby hat on one of the groomsmen. There was a band, the instruments were a drum, cymbals, a fiddle which made a squeaky noise, & a horn & fife, the performers on which blew with cheeks distended like bladders. Two hymns were sung. Then came the feast, which, though within doors was as cold as without, since the door was wide open.

We foreigners, both men & women sat at the same table. Those who sat at other tables were very quiet, but we were lively in spite of the cold. We had prepared for it; having been at weddings before. First, small dishes of cold sliced meat were set before us, then came a bowl of hot meat, which we ate each one lifting the morsels with his chopsticks. Then another bowl which we ate from in the same way, & still others, until we forgot to count the number. The old bowls were shoved aside to make room for the fresh ones. All this time we were furnished neither bread nor vegetables, but were on an animal diet. Fish, pork, mutton, beef, chicken, duck, were placed before us, & we dipped our spoons in one common dish, as we had no plates. Then sweet dishes ~~were brought in~~. & we rinsed our spoons, before we helped ourselves from the common dish. Then came steamed bread & bowls of rice & we knew from experience that the end was near. We were warmed & filled.

The bride & groom came in separately & bowed thanking us for the honor done them. The band struck up as we departed, carts were in waiting, & we were urged to ride, but we chose to walk to warm our benumbed feet. Mrs Norris, of Milwaukee has sent us for two years boxes of delicious candy. But when Dr Will comes to pay the duty & the postage, & what not, he may think that the sweet morsel is a bitter pill, as it amounts to several dollars. Dr Will writes that they had a grand time, passing Nanking; Soochow, which with its canals is the Venice of China.

More than 100 doctors were there. He is more impressed with the importance of evangelical work among the patients than ever before. He is grateful that he could attend the meeting. The weather was mild & chilly. He took dinner with Mrs Kung's mother, who says that he will visit Shansi. Mr K. may come up now, but his wife may delay until May, because she fears to travel in cold weather. Her sisters & brother have graduated in colleges in the U.S. Russia declines to allow any nation to aid the German prisoners in Siberia, so the mission of Dr Chas. Lewis is in vain. It is reported that an auto service between Urga & Kalgan will be started, to go through in four days. It took us forty. The passengers must needs go " whizzing along" to make it in that time. Sec. Barton advises us not to write anything to irritate Japan, because of the feeling of that nation against the U.S. China is stirred up because it is said that 25 impossible demands have been made of her by Japan. Aff. Your Father, Mark Williams.

REC'D APR 23 1915

Taikuhsien, Feb. 27, 1915.

Dear Children.

Drs Will & Brubaker told us of their visit to the Med. Conference, of the kindly friends they met & the well equipped hospitals they saw. The Tehchow is very fine. They travelled third class, but it night took the sleeper to find that the heating apparatus was out of order so they slept cold. Stopping at a German hotel, they were charged extra for fire but they got even by charging for their own steamer rugs which they had to use for warmth. The Brubakers after being here for four months left for their station. Dr B. had a good chance to study, & the family to visit. As they took dinners with us, we saw much of them. They started off in a snow storm on donkeys, as they must travel a mountain road. Dr Will brought Isabel back with him. A week after she came Frantz Brumpacker had Diphtheria. But Dr Nampler had returned from Shanghai, & gave him 8000 units of antitoxin & he got well. He is their only child. Annie Corbin has chicken pox, so our children can not go there. Mr Pye & Miss Shaney were here for 18 days hard at work on Tenchow accounts, in which they were helped by Mr Fairfield. If matters are made clear they must feel relieved. Dr & Mrs Rusted have returned from Peking, & Oscar Wolfe starts for home furlough. He has been starting the school, which opened this week, & the Chinese teachers will have a great responsibility. If Mr Kung could come up he would fill the gap, but he has married a wife & cannot come. I give the forenoons to teaching the children, they play in the afternoons. There is a photo of Isabel being let down from the second story window when she had scarlet fever. Paul was not the only one let down in a basket. Stephen has been scouring the neighborhood for fresh eggs to feed him. Now we find that he has been taking too much starchy food & must have a change of diet just as Isabel. We have just found that milk can be bought in the city. Of course it must be boiled & of good quality. The Oak Park S.S. published a letter which Mary had written thanking them for the dolls given to the Chinese girls. She spoke of Stephen wearing the lace cap that I had worn 80 years before. Last Sunday, I preached in Chinese. It was the anniversary of my marriage, Feb. 21. 1866. It was welcome news that Oberlin received three million from Chas. Hall. His sister Mrs Atkinson, was the pioneer missionary to Shansi, & we wonder if anything was left for the O.S.M.A. A recitation hall is urgently needed. Yesterday was Shansi Day at Oberlin. Sec. Barton thinks that the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation will provide for the needs of the medical department of the new university at Peking. They will provide a physician for each of the hospitals of the N.C. mission. They will do the same for all other missions. Such large gifts are very encouraging at this time. There are now 20 Chinese students at Oberlin. Tei Chi Hao is recuperating at Clifton Springs, having done too much speaking at Chicago. A letter which I mailed to Anna Jones four months ago has been returned by the censor with "Undeliverable" stamped on it. Sec Barton says that mail has been received from interior stations in Turkey, so she can hear from the U.S. I notice that a U.S. ship carrying cotton to Germany has been sunk by a mine. Wisdom will be needed to avoid war. The Germans by their network of R.R.s on the east & west of their country can concentrate on a given point, which gives them a great advantage. The Swedish traveller Sven Hedin, who spent a few days with us at Kalgan in 1898, is with the German emperor, & of course defends him. But hereafter when the question will be asked "who slew all these", William II will have to bear the most of the blame. It seems like a war of extermination. China must think that the demands of Japan are about as reasonable as those of the Ammonites on the men of Jabesh Gilead. God can raise up a Saul to defend her. Chinese N. Year fell on Sunday, which for once was a quiet one, as Chinese kept in doors. The Tseo family, the richest in the place, with an interest in shops & banks in the city, are in trouble. Two sons of their police force were members of a treasonable organization & are sought after by the government. The head of the family will be arrested unless he produces them within a specified time. The head of the Chao family, whose police killed a man, when confiscating opium, is in hiding in Tientsin. Rich people have their troubles also. Mr. Beebner writes of the Billy Sunday meetings in which his church & other evangelists, like Seidenwolf & Lyon, participated. The last mail brought a months supply of papers, so I have been skimming them over. Mrs Dr Blodget died at the age of 91, perhaps no foreigner in China has reached that age. Mr Harry Martin, of Peking has been doubly afflicted, his brother having died suddenly of heart disease, & his mother also, on hearing of the event. We were glad to see in the Hopewell Herald Margaret's X'mas poem to the old Welsh tune of "All through the night". Mary & Miss H. were at a feast where there were thirty four courses, had no appetite for next morning's breakfast. On March, 8th, Stephen will be one year old. Geo. Harding twelve, on the 15th of March. Aff. Mark Williams.

Mark Williams
To Children
Feb 27 1915

RECD APR 23 1915

Taikuhsien, Feb. 27, 1915.

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Mark Williams
To Children
Taiku
Feb 27 1915

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(Welsh air, " All thru the night")

Shepherds by their flocks were ~~xxxxxxx~~ watching,
All through the night.
Lo, a star of wondrous beauty
Shone through the night.
Swift the angels downward winging,
Sweet the music of their singing,
Wondrous message they are bringing,
Peace, Peace on earth.

In a manger laid so lowly,
All through the night .
Slept the little baby holy
All through the night.
Shepherds follow angels singing,
Wise men precious gifts are bringing,
In our hearts the message ringing,
Peace, Peace on earth.

Margaret W. Ferguson.

REC'D APR 23 1915

Taikuhsien, March 13,1915.

Dear Children.

I walked to the F.Garden & heard the doves, felt the warm air & saw the green wheat- all which were the harbingers of spring. Mr Wolfe wrote from Hankiang. He enjoyed the river journey & fared well on Chinese food. He had seen schools & met profitable Companions on the boat. The mail brought the surprising news that Mr Will's sister Grace is on the way to China. We gave a prolonged Hurrah . The girls darted off to the other houses to convey the news. She had met Miss Fitch at Chicago, & suddenly determined to accompany her. They will be six weeks in Japan & leave there April, 23D. Mr Corbin prepared the itinerary. We know that Dean Fitch will come to Shansi. They should be a couple of days at Taiyuan. Grace will see the hospital practically completed which she worked so hard for, & the kindergarten, in which work she is engaged. Dr Will wants to keep her a year at least, as there is such that she can do. She can be one of the occupants of the Ladies house, since Miss Kaufman goes to Fenchow. It would be grand if Mr Fairfield's mother & Mrs Wolfe's aunt should come also. Stephen's birthday was celebrated on the eighth. Walter & Margaret were present. There was a cake & a candle. The grand fathers & the Mothers with the babies sat for their photos, which you will have in due time. Stephen is well again. He is brought to my bed after taking his breakfast & lies quietly or talks while I am dressing. He likes to sit with us at table & behaves well. The Trubakers had a hard trip, as it was windy & cold, the litter tumbled down, & the inns were cold. Isabel prays for the Trubakers & the Tatlons. Clara has chicken pox, so there is a quarantine. Mr Fairfield has tonsolitis. There is a good deal of sickness among the Chinese. A. & H. are studying at night, realizing that they must be prepared to go to the Tungchou school erelong. This is a motive to good behavior at table also. They commence study with prayer & Bible reading & are learning to study quietly & diligently. They give chief attention to reading & spelling. I read the lessons over for them & they remember well. Mr & Miss Webber read many books to them. Geo. Harding will be twelve years old on the 15th. He ought to follow in the steps of his great grandfathers,- Henry Ballentine & Stephen Riggs. We have well grounded expectations that the Memorial Association will receive aid from the Hall bequest. There are 140 students at the Academy & a Recitation hall is needed. The sketch of Chas. Hall showed the perseverance he showed with his limited means in making his discovery. He took no interest in athletics, but was absorbed in his investigations. The X Ray machine is at last in working order. Dr Musted has been helping Dr Will in putting it together. The hospital & the ladies house will soon be completely finished. The reports at our station meetings give a clear idea of what is going on. Mr Corbin is in the country field most of the time & schools, Opium refuge work are flourishing. The Taikuh official had Dr Will go with him into the country to attend a coroner's inquest. The Government is urging villages to establish primary schools, We offer the villages in our neighborhood the salary of a teacher if they will support a school. Our kindergarten draws many of the village children. After the Eddy meetings at Peking, there was a great work to be done in teaching the hundreds who had promised to read the Bible. The Church & Y.M.C.A. workers have been busy in teaching, & overseeing this encouraging work. Rev Webber writes of the great success of the Billy Sunday campaign in Philidelphia. Those who hear & work with him are not those who criticise him. I am reading all the Papers & magazines which tell about the war. It is interesting to notice the arguments put forth by the friends of Germany. Con'ple will soon be attacked & the missionaries there will be in peril. This spring will see greater armies placed in the field. England must keep the sea open in spite of mines & submarines & Germany being checked in her attacks will likely be overwhelmed by superior numbers. It wonderful to live in these awful times. Japan seems to be backing down from her preposterous demands on China.

Almost every week we invite one of the families of the medical assistants at the hospital to dinner. We thus get better acquainted & they regard it as a great favor. The W.B.M. branch at Utica N.Y. has sent me $10, which will be given to Mrs Cheng, who does teaching in the hospital. We will send them the story of her life to them which will be of interest to them. I read that there is a woman in Braceville, O. who is 115 years old, who attributes her age to the absense of worry. I am free from cares , yet have enough to do that is helpful. I am in good health, eat heartily, sleep soundly, walk daily. I dreamed one morning that the alarm went off, I sprang up at once as is my custom, but found that I was an hour too early. My Classmates at Lane tried to play a trick on me by setting my alarm so as to wake me at midnight, but I heard them & kept quiet, suspecting their object.

Love to all , Aff, Your Father, Mark Williams

Mark Williams to children
Taikuhsien
March 13-1915

R 23 1915

Mark Williams
Taikuhsien, Shansi
March 20/15

Dear Dr Barton
It has been a long time since I wrote you. I send some of the Home Letters to my children, which will give the Station news - I am well & teaching my grand children, taking a small part of the work of preaching & leading meetings when called on - We expect Mr Kung to come to be at the head of the Academy. The different departments of work are flourishing.
We trust that China will be kept in peace.
Sincerely Yours
Mark Williams

OCT 7 1918

Mark Williams

34.38 Mt Pleasant St
Washington. D.C.

Oct 4/18

Dear Dr Strong

Your kind letter was appreciated. I read to day in the Advance of the death of your son in France & the letter addressed to you by his Captain. May God comfort your hearts knowing that his death was not in vain. One year ago to night, we were by the death bed of Dr Hemingway's little Stephen, three & a half years old. The children sang his favorite hymns as Heaven's gate opened to receive him.

After a restful month at our old home at Kalgan, we made a hasty decision that I should take my furlough & seek radium treatment from Dr H. A. Kelly of Baltimore.

On Aug 1st, Dr Hemingway & I left Peking going by rail through Korea to Yokohama. Here, most fortunately, I secured a berth on the Monteagle, so there was no delay. Dr. H. remained a week & welcomed the Fairfields.

I received help from the missionaries, who lent me an overcoat as the weather was cold & foggy. But I was not seasick & grew stronger daily. I had the same help at Vancouver. May these kind friends be rewarded. At Chicago was surprised to find my son & daughter to welcome me. I spent a few days with them at Franklin, Ind. & Oxford, O, then came to Baltimore & received one radium treatment from Dr Kelly. I am happily situated at Nash — with my son-in-law, Prof W. A. Eckels. I expect to be treated again soon. I have no pain & walk everywhere. Regards to all,

Cordially, Yours, Mark Williams.

REC'D NOV. 6 1918

3438 Mt Pleasant St . Washington D.C.
Nov 2d, 1918.

574

Dear Children.

I have commenced a new year, I am in a new room & I am using a new type writer. Our guests at the dinner were Aunt Cornelia & Unc,Julius. She had just returned from Chatanooga & reported Horace convalescent from pneumonia. I have been thinking of Mark Hopkins Benjanin Franklin & others who attained the age of 84. I have never heard of any member of our family living beyond 86. One may be called old when he can say that he is four score & four. When our roomers left the large upstairs room was given me, although I was very comfortable where I was. I am better off than Elisha , for I have a double bed , gas light & a steamheated room. The type writer is an Oliver, the kind I am used to. It is the best manifolder in the market & that is what I want a type writer for. The Government has spoken for all the Underwoods for three years to come. I notice several improvements in this new Oliver. Dr C.O.Little took me in his buggy to see Howard Univ. The U.S. will appropriate $.100.000 for the erection of buildings. The campus has many trees with drives which makes it a pleasant place to visit. The Catholics are putting up buildings near by some costing $.90,000 , The Soldier's Home has also a wooded campus , with hospital , library & dormitories. Only the soldiers of the regular army are cared for here. There is a reservoir near by, the water supply is from the Potomac. Dr L. is just like his father whom I knew quite well. He pours forth a steady stream of interesting talk , usually about himself, or his father's family, which interests me. He teaches Greek in the Univ. He spoke highly of the Englishman's Greek Lexicon , a book which Miss Andrews studies daily in China. He has written an article on the Book of Esther, advocating a theory of his own why the name of God is not mentioned in it-. We also went through the grounds of the ZOO, This city is a splendid place for children with its spacious parks. Margaret had good help when James had pneumonia, Mrs Shuey came from Camden ; the neighbors borrowed the boys , & although all ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ , were sick, they finally pulled through. There are huge apartment houses here , yet young womwn are seeking rooms. Dr Sheldon Jackson made money here building apartment houses. The price of rooms is high but landlords are not allowed to raise the rent. A small house rents at about $.400 a year. Cold rooms & thin clothing must have been responsible for most of the Flu. Provident people are buying their coal now , there seems no danger of a famine this winter. The leaves are falling, so I can see the hills over the creek. Our street ends just at the edge of a forest, so we can hear the cawing of crows & the cranking of autos at the same time. In this city different kinds of trees are planted on the sidewalks . On one side of the street there will be sycamore, on the other there will be maple & so on. The swamp oak retains its leaves until X'mas. By studying the map & car routes I am able to travel alone. I need no help now in going to Baltimore. It is interesting to see the old home of Com, Decatur in which he died after his fatal duel . Then there is Ford's Theater where Pres. Lincoln was shot & the house opposite where he breathed his last. It is a great thing to live in the Capitol city, where the Pres. is , who as commander of the Army & Navy wields more power than any other man. Also to be where the houses of Congress are which make & execute the laws of this great nation.

Prof. Will has used his Flu vacation in tutoring a grand nephew of John R McLain, formerly of the Cin. Enquirer. Mark is an authority on facts & dates as he is constantly reading. I told the family the story of my visit to Wales in 1861, which was of interest to them. I sent copies of By Great Wall to Prof. Reavis of Columbia Theo. Sem. S.C. & to others who had been kind to me on shipboard, & received acknowledgements. Tyler Hemingway made us a delightful call on the evening of my birthday, & we talked about the children. Earnest told in a Chicago paper the story of his 227 shrapnel wounds . He is well & has received promotion. Mary writes that the girls are studying well . Mrs on account of her father would go on furlough with them next spring. Thus there will be three big girls to take care of the twins & Winifred. Mr Corbin will be glad that Dr Bourner Allen will accept the call to the 2d Ch, Oak Park. I hope that the election of China's new Pres. will mean peace to that land. I suppose that the allied commissioners at Versailles will demand unconditional surrender, They would do well to read First Kings : 20; 42 & remember that undue clemency may be a fatal blunder. As the Flu is on the decline, the churches & schools will open again. I spend an hour or more these days on the papers . It may be that peace is nearer than we think. I am continuing the radium treatment & am comfortable.

Love to all , Aff. Your Father, Mark Williams.

NOV 6 1918

Dr Fleming

Nov 24, 1918.

Dear Children.

I have commenced a new year, I write from a I am using a new type writer. Our guests at the dinner were Lt. Commdr a Uno,Julius. She had just returned from Chatanooga where she underwent a serious convalescent from pneumonia. I have been thinking of Benjamin Franklin & others who attained the age of 84. I have not any member of our family living beyond 80. One may be called a can say that he is four score & four. When our roomers leave my spare room was given me, although I was very comfortable where I am better off than Julius, for I have a double bed, and a dismantled room. The type writer is an Oliver, the kind I am the best manifolder in the market & that is what I want a typewriter for. The Government has spoken for all the Underwoods for three years to come. I notice several improvements in this new Oliver. Dr G.G.Little is busy to see Howard Univ. The U.S. will appropriate $125,000 for erection of buildings. The campus has many trees with drives makes it a pleasant place to visit. The Catholics are putting up buildings near by some costing $9,000. The soldier's home has also a hospital campus, with hospital, library & dormitories. Only the soldiers of regular army are cared for here. There is a reservoir near by, the water supply is from the Potomac. Dr L. is just like his father when he quits work. He pours forth a steady stream of interesting talk, mostly about himself, or his father's family, which interests me. He is quite a speaker in the Univ. He spoke highly of the Englishman's book which Miss Andrews studies daily in China. He has written a critical the book or letter, advocating a theory of his own why the man mentioned in it-. We also went through the grounds of the Univ is a splendid place for children with its precious perks. Had good help when James had pneumonia, Mrs Bunny came from Baltimore, a neighbor borrowed the boys, although all unfamiliarness. They finally pulled through. There are huge apartment houses here. Young women are seeking rooms. Dr Sheldon Jackson made money by his apartment houses. The price of rooms is high but landlords are not allowed to raise the rent. A small house rents at about $400 a year. Cold room & thin clothing must have been responsible for most of the flu. Everybody people are buying their coal now, there seems no danger of a famine this winter. The leaves are falling, so I can see the hills over the creek.

Our street ends just at the edge of a forest, so we can hear the moaning of crows - the crawling of autos at the same time. In this city different kinds of trees are planted on the sidewalks. On one side of the street there will be evergreens, on the other there will be maple or oak. The swamp oak retains its leaves until Mar. My studying the map of our routes I am able to travel alone. I need no maps now in going to Baltimore. It is interesting to see the old home of Don, Beautiful in white dress after his fatal duel. From there is Lord's hostel where Frank, Jim Coin was shot, the house opposite where he breathed his last. It is a great thing to live in the Capitol city, where the Pres. He is, who commander of the army & navy wields more power than any other man. Almost to where the house of Congress are which make & execute the laws of this great nation. Grant. Will has used his flu vacation in transcribing chapters of his book again, for lerity of the flu. Sometimes Mr Lincoln's autobiography he takes up in a constantly reading. I told the family the story of my visit to Salem in 1897, which was of greatest to them. I mentioned of

REC'D NOV 6 1918

3438 Mt Pleasant St
Washington D.C.
Nov 4/18

Dr W.C. Abbey D.D.

Dear Brother

The Doctors at Baltimore say that I am obtaining benefit from the radium treatment.

I expect to bear the expense of the treatment, without asking the aid of the Board. I paid the expenses of Dr Hemingway to Yokohama & return, who cared for me on the way, so the expenses of my illness will not come on the Board. I send a copy of the Home Letter I usually send my children & friends twice a month.

I am very comfortabe here & have no pain. Mrs Emily Harding is with her Son George at Auburndale.

Cordially Your
Mark Williams

Mark Williams
Washington

576

3438 Mt Pleasant St
Wash – D.C. Dec 18/18

Dear Dr Strong

From Dr Tucker

I had an account of the Board meeting & learn that the debt is paid. I have written Treas. Wiggin that commencing with December I desire that my allowance should be $250 a year instead of $500 – Under the Radium treatment the tumor has almost disappeared. I am glad

Yours Sincerely
Mark Williams

Mark Williams

Washington Dec. 1,

577

RECD MAR 14 1919

3438 Mt Pleasant St
Washington D.C.
March 15/19

Dear Dr Story

Will you please inform the Treasurer of the Board that commencing with the of March month, I wish to receive $125. annual allowance, instead of the $250. I now receive.

I enclose some Letters to my Children.

Sincerely Yours
Mark Williams

Mark Williams

Washington Mar. 13

RECD MAR 14 1919

3438 ~~XXXX~~ Mt Pleasant St.
Washington. D.C. March 14. 1919.

578

Dear Children.

I have not seen an Inauguration Parade, but I saw the Parade , which welcomed the D.C. soldiers home. At Gen Booth's funeral in London I stood on the sidewalk , but saw very little. But we were in an office & could look down on the crowd at the Capitol Square.

Gazing down on the crowd was like looking on a flower garden, for the ladies hats were of all colors . There were many bands of music, followed by soldiers, some with guns & flags. there were colored troops, cavalry, Red Cross nurses, cadets, & Pres Wilson marched at the head, doffing his hat & bowing. Then there were four mule carts carrying tanks, cannon kitchens, & hospitals to show the real side of the soldier's life. The day was perfect something at this time of the year. unusual *At the Movies we saw Mrs Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. Knowing the book, it was all the more satisfactory. It is wonderful how life like the pictures are. * Going to the Senate, we were fortunate in getting a seat in the crowded gallery. Vice Pres. Marshall we saw, & blind Sen. Gore , LaFollette, Borah , who was youthful looking. Sen. Lodge made his noted speech against the League of Nations. He spoke about an hour & a half. He spoke from notes ~~but~~ but was not confined to them . To listen to a sermon of that length in such a heated atmosphere would be regarded as difficult. * Prof Will took me to hear Dr Radcliffe Of N.Y. Ave Ch . He spoke on Uzzah touching the Ark. An easy speaker, with a good voice. I was introduced to him & said that I had been in the church the Sunday after the Battle of Bull Run, hoping to see Pres. Lincoln. This was the second time for me to be in the church. Mrs R. on finding that I had been in China for 53 years was very kind.- invited me to sit in Lincoln's pew, which is as it was when he sat in it. I learned that she was a school-mate of Misses K.& J.P. Williams of Howe, Ind. The seat in which we sat was Justice Jno.P. Harlan's . The church was not crowded . In 1861 we had listened to a sermon in the House Of Rep. & asked the usher to seat us in Vallandigham's seat , which he did, saying," He is a copperhead" . *

At Minister" meeting, I was asked my age & how long I had been in China. I told them of my being in Washington The Sunday after Bull Run. We also heard Dr Wood of Ch of the Covenant. At these Churches , you must wait until the pewholders are seated, before you are inveted in. The lady by me handed me a hymn book with the name" Mrs John Hay" printed on it. The minister's assistant was David Hughes Edwards, evidently a Welshman. The house was well filled. Dr Wood 's voice is not strong, but I heard distinctly. His subject was " Stumbling Blocks. Dr W. preaches three times on Sunday. The ministers wear gown & bands. The churches have galleries, so that their capacity is large. I have now heard several of the prominent preachers & am glad that the people hear such edifying sermons. When in London in 1861 I heard Spurgeon & other great ministers. * At Ministers meeting, Rev Pearse Pinch, a gray haired, but vigorous man read a paper on the old minister, whom he said should be at his best . He extolled the ministry as the noblest, most useful and effective life a man could live.

I read the Life of Dr J.P.Williamson in a single day. He was two years with me at Lane, & was loved & respected. He & Uncle A.L.Riggs did well to follow their Fathers in the Indian work. one doing evangelical; the other educational work. You think of Paul when you read of Dr W's journeys in cold & blizzards - of his working with his own hands to build houses & chapels , - of his sharing with the Indians all hardships, no wonder they would trust him & that he was able to do more for peace than an army. How hard it must have been for these men to translate & do literary work in a room full of children, or Indian idlers. They succeeded in giving their children a college education on their meager salaries. * George Harding will be 16 tomorrow. He is happily situated at Auburndale, having his mother with him. He should be a missionary , if heredity counts for anything.

His Aunt, Mary Harding has just died in India. Mr Corbin's Outstation Report for Jan. tells of the approaching death of Wang Shih Te, at Tai Ku. He was an earnest worker in the hospital , teaching & preaching to the patients, leading prayer meetings & preaching in the pulpit. He knew he had an incurable disease & acted as if his time for work was short. Two years ago, we thought he was going to die & sought to comfort him. But he firmly said that he was going to live longer & so he has. His place will be hard to fill. Mark has been writing a letter to a friend on the typewriter in Latin. He has been given a job by Uncle Julius to collect letters at different offices for him, He earns $.10 a week. It does not interfere with his school. The Chinese students at Miami entertained two of my old students at Tunghsien, who are Y.M.C.A. Secretaries. I suppose their knowledge of English is considerable by this time. The Von Kettler Monther monument in Peking, which the Germans thought would stand forever, has been removed to be a Memorial of the victory of the Allies.

M.W.

Ar

Washington, D.C. March 14, 1919.

Dear Children.

I have not seen an Inauguration Parade, but I saw the Parade, which welcomed the D.C. soldiers home. It was possible I in London I stood on the sidewalk, but saw very little. But we were in an office & could look down on the crowd at the Central Square. Gazing down on the crowd was like looking on a flower garden, for the ladies hats were of all colors. There were many bands of music, followed by soldiers, some with gunny flags. There were colored troops, cavalry, Red Cross nurses, cadets, & Pres Wilson marched at the head, doffing his hat bowing. Then there were four mule carts carrying tanks, cannon, kitchens, hospitals to show the real side of the soldier's life. The day was perfect something at this time of the year.unusual *At the Movies we saw "Ire Wings" the Cabbage Patch. Knowing the book, it was all the more satisfactory.

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3438 Mt Pleasant St
Wash- D.C. Feb 28. 1919.

REC'D MAR 14 1919

Dear Children.

The coming of Pres Wilson, who signed the Revenue Bill, has made D C " bone dry" . Bootleggers have been busy the last few weeks buying alcohol from Baltimore . Now they are to be punished The guzzlers in N. Y. say when July comes , their motto will be " No beer no work " . There has been much robbing & many hold ups here lately, which are due to alcohol. * I heard Dr Durkee, the new Pres of Howard Univ. His subject was edifying- his style clear & his voice while not powerful could be heard distinctly. * I also heard Dr Cadman lecture. I notice some speakers in order to be emphatic use such a rasping voice that it is difficult to understand them. He had a full house. Dr Aked has been here but I did not hear him. * There is a Dr S.S.Lawes here - a Miami man of the class of 1848. He must be about 95 years old & of course is the oldest living graduate. * I knew that Col Benton Halstead lived here & that he was an invalid. I wrote him & his wife answered. Anna & I called there a once . We found Mrs H a refined lady , glad to see us & talk about Shanghai. He had a stroke a few days before & was now unconscious. I went up to his room. He was moving his hands constantly & trying to speak but could not be understood . Had I seen him a few days sooner I might have talked with him. He was becoming childish & was a great care . His daughter was wornout caring for him & died recently. I was shown her photo. She was a handsome woman. Mrs H. is 20 years younger than her husband . He & I are both in our 85th year. * Mrs Sprague wrote me that Mr S. died on Feb 9th He seemed as well as usual on Sat. night, but she found him dead on Sunday morning. Like Col Roosevelt, he died during his sleep. He was born in 1843. Dr J.T.Gulick induced him to go out for Mongol work . He suffered for several years from gall stones , but entirely recovered. He retired from China in 1910. He was enthusiastic in mission work & of a cheery disposition. He did much rough touring work, but enjoyed it. As we were associated for so many years it seems strange to think that he has gone. * Mrs S. is at her old home , surrounded by family friends. * Mrs Frame bereft of her husband , prefers to remain in China where she can be useful & at the same time rear her little child. * We are glad to hear that John Davis has gone to Taiku to take the place of his brother Louis, who has returned to the U.S. * It is encouring to hear that Mr Corbin is receiving many into the church in the out stations, which now number ten. No wonder he enjoys the work, though living in Chinese houses he must have discomforts. * Isabel now weighs 110 lbs- the same as Prof Will does. Winifred is stout & hearty. It is a mercy that little Jonathan Leete recovered from pneumonia . * Several have written that they were pleased to read of my Escapes, of whish I wrote in my last letter. I think one might profitably think of the many spiritual escapes he has had for which he must be thankful.,, * The Riggs have the reputation of being a Fiery Family. About 1853, the two little boys, Thomas & Henry, were sent into the cellar for potatoes. With their lighted candle , they amused themselves by burning the straws that protruded from the potato bin. The straw caught fire & the house was consumed. The family lived in the church the remainder of the winter, having lost many valuable articles. * Alfred & Isabella were returning from Ohio , where they had been at school. Just after the steamboat left Red Wing , she was discovered to be on fire & was brought back to the wharf. The passengers rushed off, half clad , while in trying to save her oxen, a woman overlooked her two little children , who were lost. * In 1862 , hostile Indians burnt their houses , but the mis'ys escaped by journeying for a week across the prairie , until they reached white settlements . * My experience is that thunder storms in Minn. are very severe About 1870 Martha Riggs Morris was struck by a bolt & her leg was burnt. * I like N China, necause there are no severe storms & I have to see after 50 years residence there , any object lightning has struck. * In 1881, we were at H.E.Warner's house at Vinton Ia, returning to China. There was a blizzard - trains did not leave Chicago for a week . One night, as we were sitting around the fire , I went to the window,& seeing a strange light on the ground , went outside to examine it . I saw that the comb of the roof , for 20 feet was on fire. I quietly informed those in the house & we brought a ladder but could not reach the roof. Then it was suggested that we throw water from inside on the fire, which was successful. I saw a gun among the rafters & used it to pry the clapboards . I found afterwards that it was loaded & that I was pointing it at the seven children who were sleeping on the floor. The nearest neighbor was a distance away. Had not the fire been checked how could we have carried the children through the snowdrifts that were higher than the fences. * With the president's return the parade we have unusual excitement. Most of the family are coughing, but are recovering. Col B. Halstead has just died. Aff. Your Father

Mark Williams.

Dear Editor.

The coming of free citizens, who signed the revenue bill, has made D C " bone dry" . Bootleggers have been busy the last few weeks buying alcohol from Baltimore . Now they are to be punished

The guzzlers in W. I. may wipe out , their motto will be " Take no worry " . There has been much robbing a many hold ups here lately, which are due to alcohol. I heard Dr Burke, the man from of General Gray. His subject was editying- his style clear & his voice mild not powerful could be heard distinctly. I also heard Dr Barnes lecture. I & notice the speakers in order to be emphatic use such a rousing voice that it is difficult to understand them. He had a full house. Dr Abel has been here but did not hear him. There is a Dr S.D.Lewis here - a Blind man of the age of 16. He must be about 25 years old & of course in the lecturing graduate. I knew that Col Benton Halstead lived here & he is an invalid. I wrote him & his wife answered. When I called he was an invalid. We found Mrs H a refined lady , glad to see us & talk about her mother. He had a stroke a few days before & was now unconscious. I went up to his room. He was moving his hands constantly & trying to speak but could not be understood . Had I seen him a few days sooner I might have talked with him. He was becoming childish & was a great care . His daughter was without caring for him & died recently. I saw photo her photo. She was handsome woman. Mrs G. is 20 years younger than her husband . Mr G I are both in our 80th year. Mrs Greene wrote me that Mr G. died on 6th

He passed as well as usual on Sat. night, but she found him dead on Sunday morning. Like Col Roosevelt, he died during his sleep. He was born in 1842. Dr L. Guilk induced him to go out for Sunday work . He suffered for several years from gall stones , but entirely recovered. He served on China in 1910. He was quiet in winter work & a great deserve popularity. He did much rough towlian work, but enjoyed it.

As we were associated for so many years it seems strange to think that he has gone. A a Mrs G. is at her old home , surrounded by family friends, & are trying benefit of her husband , prefers to remain in China where she can be useful at the same time rear her little child. We are glad to hear that John Davis has gone to Japan to take the place of his brother Louis, who has returned to the U.S. It is encouraging to hear that Mr Corbin is receiving many into the church in the out stations, which now number ten. No wonder he enjoys the work, though living in Chinese houses must have discomforts. Isabel now weighs 110 lbs- the same as first all does. Winifred is stout & hearty. It is a mercy that little Jone- has been recovered from pneumonia . Several have written that they are pleased to read of my trapper, of which I wrote in my last letter. I think one might profitably think of the many spiritual scrapes he has had for which he must be thankful. The Kings have the reputation of being very family. About 1888, the two little boys, Thomas & Harry, were sent into the cellar for potatoes. With their lighted candle , they amused themselves by burning the straws that protruded from the potato bin. The straw caught fire & the house was consumed. The family lived in the church the remainder of the winter, having many valuable articles. Alfred & Isabella were returning from Ohio , where they had been at school. Just after the steamboat left Hong Kong , she was discovered to be on fire & was brought back to the wharf. The passengers rushed off, half dead , while in trying to save her coat, a woman overlooked her two little children , who were lost. In 1882 , hostile Indians burnt their houses , but the m'ys escaped by journeying for a week across the prairie , until they reached white settlements. My acquaintance is that Chinese actually kill. Are very severe

About 1870 Martha Kings nurse was struck by a bolt & her leg was burnt. Like Chinese medicine, because there are no severe storms. I have to see there 50 years residence there , my closest lightning has struck. I In 1881, we were at Kuruerbe house at Yinton ia, returning . Chicago. There is a blizzard - storms did not leave Chicago for a week . One night, he was sitting around the fire, I went to the window, a meteor a strange light on the ground, went outside to examine it. I saw that the dark of the moon, for Mr Kotset was on fire. I quickly informed them in the house & ran

Mrs Wallington

Mrs Wallington

580

C'D FEB 15 1919

3438 Mt Pleasant St.
Wash — D.C. Feb 13/19

Dear Dr Strong

The fare from Baltimore Md, to Oxford Ohio is about $21. I may not return to Oxford soon, I have an appointment with Dr Kelly for March 14th & I hope then to find out definitely whether further Radium Treatment is necessary.

Dr Hemingway at Taiku writes that they expect to sail from Japan June 19th by S.S. Iaukiang.

I enclose one of my semi-monthly letters. These are wonderful days — for Christ & Kingdom

Sincerely Mark Williams

Mark Williams

Washington Feb.

3438 Mt Pleasant St
WN D.C. Feb. 13. 1919.

581

REC'D FEB 15 1919

Dear Children.

I have been thinking of the many dangers I have escaped during my rather long life of fourscore & four. In 1847, two of our family died of cerebro meningitis . Four others & Mrs Scott , who came as nurse took the disease. The baby was taken sick in the evening, the next morning I woke with a chill & was attended to at once, so the disease was checked. My five year old sister died that night. Mother , Bro, Abner & Mrs Scott were very ill & the baby died in a few weeks. My life was spared by the prompt care I received. In 1852, I went to Oxford to school. Just then like an epidemic of cholera, dysentery broke out from which several died & many were dangerously ill. I must have carried the germs to Oxford for I had the disease & the Dr was called. He looked grave & applied a mustard poultice to my abdomen, saying I was to keep it on for one hour. Groaning with every breath, I watched the clock & stood the ordeal. Perhaps to it I owed my recovery. A Messenger came for me as Bro. Roger was hardly expected to live. Mother was greatly troubled that I was sick away from home. Perhaps had I remained at home the disease would have a stronger hold on me .. The same year a student died of measles. I came down with them. The college Pres. visited me & warned me to stay in bed & avoid taking cold. I had no appetite & thought if I had some of mothers good food all would be well. So I started to walk 13 miles in a sharp April breeze. I was overtaken by a neighbor who took me behind him on his horse. I had an excruciating earache for three days & was in bed more than a month with lung trouble... The next year I swam when the stream was swollen & the current carried me toward th roots of a sycamore & I thought I might meet the fate of Absalem. Before being sucked down, I took a long breath & held on- held on Then I breathed & found myself standing in shallow water. In Feb. 1861 I was taken with peritonitis on a steamboat near Cin- ti. In great pain I reached Lane, where the students cared for me, until they saw my case was serious, when they called the Dr. My mother travelled all night & was my nurse for a month. The students watched with me at night. My life hung by a thread for several days. I was convalescent when Ft Sumter surrendered. How many young soldier boys died for the lack of the medical attention & nursing that I had. In 1866 as we were in the Peiho River nearing Tientsin , our steamer grounded . A cable was fastened to a tree & coiled around the capstan & Mr Doolittle , myself & others pushed on the lever & made the cable taut. Shortly after a cog of the capstan broke & the lever struck the sailor stationed there fatally wounding him. Had the cog broken when we were pushing the lever , our fate would have been like his. In 1900, the Empress sent out an edict that all foreigners in China should be slain. The Mandarin at Kalgan allowed us to go to Mongolia , from whence we escaped into Russia through the Desert of Gobi. The Governer of Shansi murdered all the foreigners in his Province. In Feb. 1916 I had an operation for stone in the bladder which was successful, but the wound did not heal for a year & a half. In 1918 it was found that I had a tumor & Dr recommended that I go to Dr H.A.Kelly of Baltimore to have it treated by radium. I have now been under treatment for six months & the tumor has almost disappeared. When Christian had come through the Valley of the Shadow of Death & looked back on the quagmires & pitfalls he had escaped , he was filled with wonder. If any one will look at the deliverences which he can recall & of those of which he is unconscious, he must say as the Psalmist, " Thou hast delivered my soul from death , my eyes from tears & my feet from falling. " I attended the Cong-Minister's-Meeting. Met Dr Gordon & others. Many reported on the state of their churches . I was asked to speak a few words . Dr E.D.Eaton gave an address. I went to the South-Pres- Ch, & heard Dr Taylor. The house was crowded showing it not merely because the Pres. attends there the house is filled. He speaks with energy & is practical. I met him & told him that I had been 52 years in China, & he was very friendly. There is no Sabbath Law in the D.C. so there is much auto riding & a great attendance at the Movies. I was at a meeting , where the speakers urged that Congress should pass a Sabbath Law. Dr H.A. Kelly spoke from a physician's standpoint , Bp Hamilton & others gave bright & convincing addresses. Billy Sunday's Choir sang & $.1,000 was raised. I have expended about $.[illegible] on the radium treatment. [illegible] & hospital is a worthy act & I am glad that the money goes to a Christian man like Dr Kelly who will make a good use of it. Dr Mervin Kekels died Jan.29. after a long & painfulsickness. He was pastor of the Arch St Ch in Phil- for nearly 30 years. A brother, Charles, is a Mis' y in Siam. From the STAR. a Peking daily we learn that Dr A.H.Smith has recovered from Bronchial pneumonia & Mrs S. from pleurasy . Prof. Will has had a cough for nearly a month, but the rest of us are well.

Aff. Your Father. Mark Williams.

REC'D FEB 15 1919

Address of President at
WH D.C. Feb. 15. 1919.

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The Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association
TAIKUHSIEN, SHANSI, CHINA

REC'D FEB 7 1919

587

3438 Mt Pleasant St
Wash. D.C. Jan. 5/19

Dear Dr Strong:

As you know I came in Sept/19 to the U.S. to undergo Radium Treatment at Baltimore.

I would like the Board to pay my expenses from Baltimore back to Oxford, O. when I am ready to go. Also to pay for my trips from Washington to Baltimore. These trips cost about $3.00 each & are made once in about two months. I thus can avail myself of a Clergy ticket

The Radium treatment in my case seems successful.

Sincerely Yours
Mark Williams

Mark Williams

Washington Jan. 5, 1919

REC'D OCT 16 1918

563

Stamp collected

182 Elm St., Oberlin, O.

October 14, 1918

Dear Dr. Strong

Mr. Wolfe has sent me a copy of his letter to you of Oct. 10 concerning his going to the Hartford Meeting. As of course your reply interests me very much, would you be willing to let me know the Board's reply, for it would take so much longer to wait for word from Mr. Wolfe?

We appreciate your congratulations on the birth of our little son. He is doing

very nicely indeed and is a great joy and comfort.

Hoping this "flu" epidemic is not interfering with the Board's plans(!), and with sincere greetings to you,

Yours sincerely
Clara H. Wolfe

Mrs. Jesse B. Wolfe

Oberlin Oct. 14, 1918.

16 1914

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The Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association

JESSE B. WOLFE (O. C. 1905)
REPRESENTATIVE

T'AIKUHSIEN, SHANSI, CHINA

HSIANG HSI KUNG (O. C. 1906)
REPRESENTATIVE

October 13, 1914.

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston Mass.
Dear Dr. Barton;-

I wish to acknowledge the appreciated letters of August 11th, from Mr. Bell, and of the 13th from you. It is always a pleasure to receive letters from the home office. I am enclosing a copy of a letter to Mr. Bohn. I was glad to get the word from you about guarding against pauperizing those among whom we work. I personally feel that we demonstrate in many of the lives that we try to give help by giving money that the Kingdom of God is not bought with money. I think there is a deep principle there that our people among whom we work can see as well as we. I hope we can offer a means here in the near future for every boy that really desires an education and is willing to work for it, of obtaining it without asking help from any one.

This world war absorbs our interest. We feel very keenly the situation in Chiao Chow where very many of the people bottled up there are among the best foreigners that China has, and they seem to be waiting there like so many cattle in a slaughter pen. The result cannot be questioned and it seems a great pity that any monarch can by his word make it neccessary for such countless numbers to suffer.

The Chinese look with friendly feelings to the Americans these days, and I am glad to read that the American papers denounce Japanese action in Shantung.

With hearty greetings, Jesse B. Wolfe.

Dr. 18-1914

OV 16 1914

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The Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association

E B. WOLFE (O. C. 1905)
REPRESENTATIVE

T'AIKUHSIEN, SHANSI, CHINA

HSIANG HSI KUNG (O. C. 1906)
REPRESENTATIVE

Copy

October 9, 1914.

Rev. W. Fred Bohn,
Oberlin, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Bohn;-

Your appreciated letters of September 7th, and August 3rd, enclosing the Minutes of the Shansi Memorial Association at hand. We are glad to hear that the entire budget of $4000.00 is likely to be on the field by November 15th. We all rejoice over the prospects of the speedy embarkment of our Fenchow recruits. I hope that war conditions do not come up to interfere with their sailing on the date already booked. The Mission or rather the Shansi District has taken no further action regarding other college co-operation calling for the Association to concentrate its work on one field as suggested by the Association. I brought the matter up in Station Meeting and it hardly seemed that the time had arrived to start any concrete scheme of change. I cannot say what the thoughts of the Fenchow members is on the subject. I expect to take a trip to Fenchow next week with our new architect and I shall talk with them about it. I cannot speak for others but I feel that action would depend to a very large extent upon the result of your conference with ~~Dr.Xxxx~~ Dr. Patton and the extent to which the co-operative movement can be organized. On the other hand I suppose that in case of Oberlin taking but one field she would naturally cling to the Memorial work in the Flower Garden and the Academy. The Taiku work would not be taxed in the least to present a budget that would call for at least $4000.00 a year for running expenses alone. It would be a very short time before that would be inadequate for the educational work of the station. As you know the American Board annually gives $300.00 to the Taiku educational work in carrying on primary schools. We have started two new primary schools this fall and two others are in contemplation. One was not opened because of lack of funds. There is considerable money in specials required in carrying on the educational work as it is. We would have little difficulty in getting as many primary schools as we could handle. We have no further word regarding the return of Mr. K'ung. I suppose that you have heard that he married a Chinese girl whose home is in Southern China. We first heard of it through the paper and none of us have had a word from him regarding it. We heard through his servant that not even any of the Y.M.C.A. staff in Tokio knew of it before hand. In fact he did not know himself but a very short time before it took place. The girl has gone to school in some American institution. I do not know if she has graduated from any American school or not.

I am enclosing a copy of the first report after school was opened that was made to the Station regarding the opening of school. We have one hundred twenty five students to date. The school starts its work this term as a business institution in a different way than

it has ever done before. We have all been pleased and some of us surprised to see the extent to which the Chinese respect and follow strict business methods. The students have in no instance brought any objection to my notice. On the other hand the things that they do question are the things that are managed by the students themselves. For instance the first class kitchen was handled by a student committee last year but little over half of the number that ate first class food are eating it this year. Some of the richest boys in school are eating the second class food because they say the the first class kitchen was handled too loosely. The Y.M.C.A. has been having a little trouble with its management and have asked me to be their treasurer. Men from the southern part of the province who have brought their boys here to school have spoken very highly of the strict methods, and not one of them has complained of a tuition that they have had to pay. Dr.Barton in one of his recent letters spoke very positively of the danger that lies in pauperizing our mission work and that life was put into some of our mission institutions only after they were thrown on the natives for their support. My desire is to get all our aids as scholarships or help from the church on such a basis that no one is given one cent without giving its apparent equivalent in service. I have been looking into the matter of knitting machines, looms etc. with the idea of purchasing some for the school so that every boy that wants to work for what he receives can have an opportunity. There is a much better spirit already with the boys that are working for half of what they receive from aids than there was before. They are doing much more faithful work than they did last year.

It becomes apparent more and more that Oberlin is losing heavily in not giving us a building that will permit us to step into the place that is open for us in the educational development of this part of China. Shansi is way behind the coast and southern provinces in educational lines. The schools are far too few and many arepoorly managed. This school perhaps ranks the first outside of the Government University in Shansi. We are at present on a good business basis and have reached about the limit of our capacity. We have outgrown the Flower Garden and are using the only usable building in the adjoining village for our grammar school. I do not hesitate to say that if we had equipment we could double the school in less than two years. Without adequate quarters we cannot continue to attract the boys from rich homes and the homes of the leading men of the province. I think that the Executive Committee of the Association could not do a better thing than to take definite steps in presenting a building scheme to some of the alumni of Oberlin who are able to do this.

It also seems to me that it ought to be possible for some friend or friends to present us with instruments for a brass band. Or if the money was given instruments can be bought at a very good figure out here. I bought one set of instruments for the Peking University while we were there which did not amount to $100.00 gold. If even $100.00 could be put into it I think it well worth while. $200.00 would be a great plenty. Schools are making their reputations these first years in the new Chinese government and a good brass band in the school would go a long way in making this a prize school in the minds of the Chinese. They like show and pomp. As far as I know there is no full brass band in the province at the present time. Now and then a Division of the army comes with a band. More often the army is accompanied with just a bugle band. I wish you could put this matter in the hands of some one that would push it through. I am sure there are many persons if they could begin to see the opportunity that they have with a few dollars they would be glad to give it. Perhaps Mrs.Williams or Mrs.Davis could think of this and help in their traveling.

I know you are interested in the process of the war in our part of the world. The Japanese have reached Chingtao and are bombarding the German forts. It seems a pity to us that the Germans attempt to hold out against such odds, as it means that a lot of the best men from abroad in China are simply bottled up there to be slaughtered like cattle. The Chinese feel pretty bitter regarding the Japanese interpretation of Chinese neutrality, especially regarding the railroad to the capital of Shantung. The Chinese have a very brotherly feeling tow rd the Americans these days and we often hear the expression of the brotherhood between the two republics.

Needless to say we are a happy family in the possession of a real baby. He is a full blooded baby, strong, healthy and happy as any seven weeks old baby can be. He gets plenty of attention, especially from his grandparents.

With most hearty greetings to yourself and Mrs.Bohn and our other Oberlin friends connected with you in your busy life I remain,

Most cordially,

Jesse B. Woofe

To H. F. Bohn

Jacke-

Oct. 9-1914

REC'D FEB 10 1915

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The Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association

JESSE B. WOLFE (O. C. 1905)
REPRESENTATIVE

T'AIKUHSIEN, SHANSI, CHINA

HSIANG HSI KUNG (O. C. 1906)
REPRESENTATIVE

January 12, 1915.

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton;-

I am enclosing the financial statement of the American Board schools in Taiku for the second half year of 1914, also the statement for the Oberlin Shansi Schools for the same period and a ~~letter~~ copy of the letter covering the same to Mr. Bohn.

You will have heard before you get this of the decision of a committee of doctors and the vote of the Shansi District to send me off on a six months sick leave. They advise that I go to my home which is on the Pacific coast and rusticate. A head and ear trouble has come on since coming to Shansi that I don't seem to be able to get the better of without a change of climate. I am sorry indeed to require this at this time. I am doing all I can to get a very cheap passage across. I have written to several places in the hope that I may go over on some freighter. We expect Mr. H. H. K'ung to get back very soon from Japan and I suppose that he will be more or less in charge of the educational work during my absence. I hope to leave here as early as possible in March, and shall likely go first to the Board offices in SanFransisco.

With cordial greetings to you and all in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely,

Jesse B. Wolfe

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Jan. 12-1915

APR 13 1915

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The Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association

J. WOLFE (O. C. 1905)
REPRESENTATIVE

T'AIKUHSIEN, SHANSI, CHINA

HSIANG HSI KUNG (O. C. 1906)
REPRESENTATIVE

Bellingham, Wash.

April 7, 1915.

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton;-

Upon my arrival in Bellingham Mr. Brown had a letter of introduction waiting to Rev. Warren Morse, the pastor of the Congregational church here in Bellingham. Mr. Morse came up to see me at once. Mr. Brown asked me to confer with Mr. Morse regarding medical and other matters, and I have done so. Mr. Brown further stated that he had sent my letter on to you, and that I should likely hear from you shortly after my arrival. In the mean time thru Mr. Morse, I have met one of the leading physicians here and he has to some extent gone over my case. He took me to one of the nose and ear specialists here, and he also has given me a good examination. They seem to find nothing organic the matter and seem very hopeful that my ear trouble may be counteracted. Both say that one of the chief factors will be a rest for some weeks. Of course this treatment under these men can be altered if upon the receipt of your letter I find that you have made or wish to make other arrangements for me. In case you have no other plans I expect to remain here for some time and shall be under the direction of these two men recommended by Mr. Morse. I should be grateful for word from you regarding the payment for such medical aid; is it entirely my own affair and at my expense, or does the Board assume a part or all of such expenses?

Before leaving Taiku, I wrote to Mr. McCann that I should like $50.00 a month sent to my address here in America, and the balance sent to Mrs. Wolfe in China. He had not heard just what arrangement the Board had made for my absence in regard to my salary. I have not heard as yet either. I should like $50.00 as soon as possible. As I do not know with whom this should be taken up I am sending it on to you. I am sorry that I did not bring the Hand Book along with me or I would know to whom to write. If not too much bother I should be glad for a copy of the Hand Book as it might save further bother to you and others in answering questions.

With the best of greetings, I remain,

Cordially,

Jesse B. Wolfe

APR 13 1915

The Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association

T'AIKUHSIEN, SHANSI, CHINA

Hsiang Hsi Kung (O. C. 1905)
REPRESENTATIVE

Wolfe (O. C. 1905)
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Cordially,

Bellingham

Apr. 7-1915

Bellingham

MAY 3 1915

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The Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association

B. WOLFE (O. C. 1905)
REPRESENTATIVE

T'AIKUHSIEN, SHANSI, CHINA

HSIANG HSI KUNG (O. C. 1906)
REPRESENTATIVE

Bellingham, Wash.,

April 26, 1915.

Mr. Enoch F. Bell;-
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell;-

Your appreciated letter of April 14th, at hand, and one written to Mr. Fairfield; and I wish to express my thanks for the kind sympathetic way in which you take up my case. Dr. Hemingway's letter that I have seen did not go very fully into the facts that led the doctors in the decisions and the requests that they have made. As a letter stating in detail the facts from Dr. Hemingway will take some time before it can reach you, and as you request in your letter that I make a statement, I think that I shall try to tell you the reasons as I know them, that led to this action. I shall send a copy of this letter to Dr. Hemingway, and also show it to Dr. Teel, the doctor I am under at present in Bellingham, and whose letter you will find enclosed as you have requested.

Three years ago this April my one ear began ringing. I thought it was from earwax on the drum, as I had had that happen twice before. I consulted the doctor and he syringed the ear, but the ringing did not cease. That summer I had Dr. Watson of Fenchow examine the ear, but he could do nothing for it. Upon Dr. Hemingway's return from America he did what he could with several kinds of treatments with no results. He gave me some nerve tonic during the winter to try and build me up as I had lost a good deal of flesh since going to China. Next summer as vericose veins in both legs were bothering me, Drs. Hemingway and Watson decided to operate and remove them. This was successfully done in July 1913, and after over three weeks of confinement I was able to get up and try to build up physically for the next years work. At this time without adequate command of the Chinese language I was put in charge of the educational work of the station, which included the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy, all of which had been loosely organized by a Chinese worker. The organization of the system, the leading of the Chinese and the overcoming of prejudice, etc. etc. proved rather a trying situation to live and work under, with the result that I was continually at a low ebb nervously. Dr. Hemingway did his best to help me along, and I feel it is due to him and his friendship that I did not go entirely down. Deefness came on in the one ear. That Fall, the fall of 1913, an Eye, Ear and Nose Specialist from Englad came to the Medical College in Peking. He came with a splendid reputation, and my friends and doctors in Peking whom I had consulted advised that I go to this doctor. He operated on my nose, feeling assured that one operation would be sufficient. He had difficulty in stopping the bleeding and I had to stay in the hospital five days. He also gave me some drug treatment with the hopes that the trouble

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would soon cease. As it did not he called me back to Peking the following summer and removed the septum, expecting that would be sufficient. On the other hand there started up a ringing in the other ear. He called me back in the Fall and removed the turbinated bone highest up in the nese. He had difficulty in stopping the bleeding and kept me in the hospital for a week. I seemed to be in a very run down condition as rheumatism came on while I was in the hospital and for a week after leaving the hospital I was in bed with sciatic rheumatism. Dr.Thacker, the specialist, said from the first that one of the chief causes of trouble was from a run down nervous condition, and after the third operation and the attack of rheumatism, he wrote a strong letter to Dr.Hemingway urging a complete change of climate, and a six months trip to America to see if more could be done. I, personally, have had nothing whatever to do with the decision of the doctors, with the expeption that I did not desire to come.

Upon reaching America I followed the advise of Dr.Browne and Dr.Barton, and at the direction of Mr.Morse, the pastor of the Congregational church here, I have placed myself under Dr.Teel, whose letter is enclosed. I have gained eighteen pounds since leaving Taiku. At present I am taking daily message treatment under a specialist recommended by Dr.Teel. I am building up splendidly, but as yet see no results in the ear treatment, altho am very hopeful.
The above is in outline my condition as I know it. Dr.Hemingway may add to or subtract from as he sees fit.

I should very much like to go back so as to be in Taiku by the first of September to help organize the school work for the year. Should I make reservations thru Dr.Browne or thru the Boston office? If I do it in time I may be able to return on the Nippon Yussen Kaisha line second class, which would be only about seventeen pounds sterling to Shanghai. I know what the second class accomodations on that line are and if one is traveling alone they are very good. As to traveling expenses I could perhaps bear them one way, especially if I return second class on the above mentioned line. My aged mother is here almost helpless and requires a hired attendant all the time, so that I have a heavy drain on my salary in fair weather-leave alone foul.

Oberlin has written me that I must go there for conference, and I, myself, think it is highly important if possible. This year is the tenth anniversary of my class in Oberlin which means its big occasion, and I should like very much to be there for Commencement in June. The class would likely take a personal interest in the Association work if I could be there. My idea would be that if the doctor thinks advisable that I go, the Association should be asked to defray traveling expenses. If it is not neccessary from their standpoint, or too expensive I should not go, as I have no money to defray my own expenses.

With the hope that this rather lengthly letter may help to make a clearer understanding, I remain, Very Cordially, Jesse B. Duke

Ellingham Jack
Jan. 26-1915

RECD MAY 12 1915

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Bellingham, Wash.,
May 11, 1915.

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.
Dear Dr. Barton;-

Your letter of May 6th, at hand and its contents noted. As for myself, I can report progress, and I think am getting in very good shape again.

As to the questions you ask regarding the Taiku district, I shall answer to the best of my ability with what information I have at hand.

1st. as to the population of the district served by the hospital. I do not know what method the doctors would use in donating the district served by each separate hospital. The Chinese Government estimate of the population of Shansi Province for 1910 is 10,000,000 and is considered very conservative. Shansi with an area of 81,853 square miles is served by four Mission hospitals. Very little medical work is being done by the Chinese along modern lines except for the army in the capital, Taiyuanfu. The nearest hospital from Taiku is the English Baptist Hospital at Taiyuanfu, ~~Thexnexixis~~ thirty five miles to the north. The next nearest is the American Board Hospital at Fenchow seventy two miles to the west, and the third is that of the Inland Mission at P'ing Yang Fu one hundred fifty miles to the south. All these hospitals have many patients come from Shensi province to the west. A very rough estimate would be that there is a district of over ~~four~~ three million people served by the Taiku hospital.

2nd. as to transportation lines; There is a French rail road from the Capital of the province to the Peking Hankow line, being the main outlet over the mountains with a milage of 151 miles. There is another railroad leading into the northern part of the province that is in operation and connects with the coast. A line under construction connecting Peking-Kalgan with the Grand Trunk line thru to Tzu Chuan Province runs thru Taiku. The station and road bed have been built but the work has been held up since 1910. This ~~xix~~ is of the near future and will give Taiku railway communication with the coast. At present it is about twenty five miles from the French line, its nearest railroad.

3rd. as to the distance from the coast and time required to make the journey; Taiku is estimated as about 400 miles from Tientsin its nearest sea port. At present it takes three days to make the journey, as the trains run only during the daytime.

4th, as to the principle industries of the district; At present of course the principle industry is agriculture with wheat, and millet the staples. Hides and wool are extensively produced. It must be stated however that Taiku is in the great coal belt of China, with wonderful resources in coal and iron, which with the coming

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of western methods will rapidly become one of the great industries of that district. There is also considerable cloth being woven at present in many small industrial plants and a few large ones.

5th.The government officials are the officials of the county and those of the surrounding counties five of which could be included in the Taiku district.

6th. as to educational institutions; Taiku may be said to have the principle educational institution of the province, in the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy. After 1900 the Shansi University, a government institution, was organized and for ten years did a great work. In 1910 it reverted back into the hands of the Chinese and has practically gone to pieces and is in no sense a university but in name. The government middle schools af the province number seven and are also in a very low state of existance, and doing an extreemly low grade of work. The English Baptist Mission in Taiyuanfu have a small High School, and there is one under the Inland Mission in the southern part of the province which does a very little work of High School grade. Taiku has the only institution that is doing regular High School work, and the plan and hope of the Mission is to start college work in the fall of 1916. This ~~premises to be a~~ ~~this~~ will be a Union Educational work, and promises to be the principle and most important educational work in the province for some years to come.

Taiku is and has been a great banking and trading center. Large banking firms that have branches in all parts of China have their head offices in Taiku. The same is true of a number large trading firms.

This answers to some extent the questions you ask, and will likely be much more fully answered by those on the field who have more accurate figures at hand than I have here.

With greetings, I remain,

Very cordially yours,

Jas B. Lodge

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Recd. 11-19-15

RCD MAY 29 1915

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Copy

Everett, Wash.,
May 22, 1915.

Mr. Fred Bohn,
Oberlin, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Bohn;-

Your letter of May 15th, at hand. Dr. Patton has not written me to date.

There are some wonderful changes taking place in China that make last year a matter of history, and the China of to-day of strategic importance with regard to future development of internationalism. There has never been a crisis in history greater than that which is taking place in the east, the results of which will not only effect one section, or one country, but the entire race. This great war is causing certain conditions that will put China into the world market to a greater degree than any of us can realize. Japan did not get more of her origional demands, not because China was able to keep her out, but because the world, and especially the European world sees in that country vast undeveloped resources, which if entirely in the hands of one power would make it one of the greatest nations on earth commercially. In the impoverished condition of these countries they are going to turn to China more than they have in the past; and if she cannot put herself into the market Russia, England, France, Japan and the other nations are going to help her do it. What Japan is trying to do in Manchuria, Shantung, and Fukien, Russia has laready threatened to do in Mongolia. It all means that China is on the threshold of a new era, and her destiny is of tremendous importance. The Shansi coal mines and iron deposits, and the oil fields in Shansi and Shensi mean that Oberlin is interested in one of the most important provinces in China.

Think for a minute of the school situation as it has developed just in the past few years. There is to-day even a different situation than there was one year ago. As you have red, Mr. Corbin had some Academy students make a careful servey of three of the Taiku counties and it was found that only 2% of the population of school age was attending school. Most of the schools are doing unsupervised and and an exceedingly poor grade of work. On my voyage home I came by the way of the Yangtze valley and got the testimony from many educational leaders that the Government schools where not closed down were doing almost now work. I got this statement from such men as Dr. Jackson, President of Boone University, Wuchang, Dr. E. F. Gedye, President of Wesley College, Wuchang, Dr. Boen, President of Nanking University, and an educational worker in Anhwui Province. You will remember that it was 1904 that the old examination system was done away and a modern school system called for. In 1910 it was reported that there were 600,000 of these schools. To-day there is hardly a ghost of that number. Upon inquire in Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi, it was found that the Shansi University which was doing splendid work before 1910 when it was under foreign direction is now not worthey the name of school, and does not have the respect of the Chinese of the Province. The two High Schools in the

capital, upon the testimony of missionaries and Chinese living there, are not doing the grade of High School work at all, and a very poor grade of Grammar School work. (Overagainst this condition it is interesting to note that in Japan, according to the 1914 Year Book, 98% of the boys and 95% of the girls of school age are actually in school. I visited as many schools as I could while in Japan, and was much interested in the kind of work they were doing. I visited the Imperial University at Tokio where there are 5,000 students, and was told that Count Okouma's private university had 8,000 students, and that there were eight large universities in Japan. One marvels at the progress when he realizes that it was only sixty two years ago that Commodore Perry went over there to an absolutely closed empire. It shows what can be done when a nation makes a school system a vital part of its national existance.)

Evidence on all sides shows that the Chinese are realizing that they are unable to get their educational system on its feet without the aid of foreigners. There is no other body of workers that begins to be in a position to help in the organization of the school system as the Church educational institutions. You have read with keen interest the offer that has been made to the Fenchow church to take over the Government High School; and as many of the lower schools are coming under the direction of the Church Educational Committee as it can handle. Last winter when I went one day to the Taiku magistrate's office to talk over some educational matters, he said that the Government educational committees and the Church committees must work to-gether, he even suggesting a joint committee. He mentioned the problem of the entire Taiku mountain section of his field which does not have a single school. In Shantung Province the Presbyterian mission, the English Baptist mission, Methodist and our own mission have now the formulating influence in the school systems of large sections of the country. The Weihsien Educational Committee of the Presbyrtian Mission has 64 ~~xxxxx~~ schools under its direction, and from a statement of the superintendent of the system no school receives over $10.00 gold from the mission. Many of the schools are self-supporting. I have exact figures thru a questionare ~~s~~sent out last year from nine mission centers but they are all left behind in Taiku. I think that there is sufficient here however to show you that a wonderful door is opened to our Christian schools. The prayers of a hundred years are being answered in this God-given opportunity to the church to put the stamp and impulse of the Christian spirit upon the coming educational system of China. Oberlin has one of the greatest, if not the greatest opportunity in her history to-day in her Shansi field. She has the opportunity to create, organize, and to no small degree dominate the educational system for a whole province of over 10,000,000 people. The fear in the hearts of the Chinese of placing anything in the hands of the foreigner is lessening very fast. It has to lessen or the foreign nations will take upon themselves the task as the Japanese have tried to do, and the Chinese are beginning to realize this fact. They look to the Americans more than to any of the other nations for a square deal, for help, for friendship. The Church if she were only awake to her opportunity might largely form the educational

system of this great people.

If Oberlin could know the facts she would put her heart into the work in a way that would be one of the greatest things she has ever done. I find the people out here intensely interested in hearing about China, and many are beginning to realize in a small degree the influence her cheap labor, her mineral wealth, her agricultural and commercial resources will exert in the coming years. I think that funds for a new building ought to be in hand before I return. We have a congested condition in the Academy, and the boys are living under conditions that in many place would make it impossible to carry on a school. Dr.Husted in traveling in Honan, and Chihli provinces, and my observations in a number of provinces has been that we have not seen a better school so poorly equipped, and most of the schools do not have half the number of students we do. Fenchow has money in hand for a good building that could easily go a good way in the mind of the Chinese to prejudice them ~~xxxxxx~~ not in favor of the O.S.M.Academy.The Grenell work is going to be much better equipped than our work. Yale has already sent out to her New Yale in China thirteen missionaries, and the last report I had was that they had less than one hundred students and were still doing High School work. I think that the Oberlin project ought to be represented to the Student Volunteers so that a lot of them will get a vision of the field and give their lives to it, and force the churches to send them out. Most of all I feel that the Alumni ought to be helped to see the strategic importance of Oberlin's position in Shansi.

As to my going east, that is entirely a secondary matter. I have little personal interest in the matter. I know that I am here for my health, and I am getting it every day. I have counseled with my doctor and he says that I can just as well go to Oberlin as not. The hardest thing I have to do is to keep from talking "China", everyone wants to hear about it. I have talked only twice to churches outside our own denomination, but schools, Y.M.C.As, and different societies are asking me to speak almost every day. Most of them I have refused, but some I can't, and I think it does me good rather than otherwise. The last few weeks I have been speaking five or six times during the week. Last Sunday evening I talked "China" in the large Presbyterian church in Bellingham, and I have talked to the Congregational people a number of times, also have been up to Blaine and talked. Thursday evening of this week I was in Seattle and Mr.Hugh Elmer Brown, pastor of the Pilgrim Cong'l Church had asked me to give his people a short report of the work in Shansi as Mr.and Mrs.Hummel the new missionaries appointed to Fenchow are sent out by his church. Having given them a short talk the day after I arrived from China, Mr.Brown said that he had already written to someone in charge of the Pacific Student's Summer Conference suggesting that I be asked to speak at the Conference. I told him that I was expecting to go to Oberlin, but if I do not go there, and the Board does not object I shall be glad to do what I can. To-morrow evening I am to speak in the

1st,Cong'l Church here in Everett, where I am staying. Everywhere people seem intense on hearing about China. I feel that the present need ~~call~~ ~~from~~ in China is the greatest duty of the church.

There is one thing that I want to ask Oberlin to do for the work. I think she ought to furnish me with a motorcycle to superintend our district schools. We have twelve schools now and shall soon have more. My plan is to visit each school once a month if possible. With a Chinese cart it would take at least three days each time, and with a horse one could not do it under two. I think it would be possible to make a trip and see each school and return in one day with a motorcycle, as the furtherest school is little more than twenty miles from Taiku. A motorcycle is not an experiment in China. Mr.DeHaan has one in his Grenell work. An educationalist in Anwhui Province, whom I met on my trip home said that it was indespensible in his work. Dr.Hemingway and many others find it a great time saver. Being mechanical by nature and training I could get very good use out of one. My idea was to talk the matter over with you and see if it would not be wise to suggest to my 1905 class that it make such a gift to the Shansi work. I have been corresponding with several cycle firms and find that the best machine for China will be one of the lighter ones. There are several good machines on the market in prices ranging from $125.00 to $190.00, and about 25% reduction is given on export trade. I do not feel able to stand the inital expense myself, but feel that it ought to be furnished the work. I should like to take the machine back with me as I would get better shipping rates. I shall be glad to hear what you have to say in the matter.

I must say that it would seem to me rather a mistake not to confer over some of the important outstanding questions relating to the Shansi schools, such as college work, location of college, industrial work, Mr.Kung,etc., but that is not for me to decide. Feeling however that it would not interfere with my health, after having gone into the matter with the doctor, I am holding the matter open until I hear from you again.

I apologize for the length of this letter, and also, I think I better send a copy of it on to Dr.Barton in Boston as he is in close touch with the Oberlin work, and also with me. In case it should still seem wise to call me east I should be glad to know it at the first possible moment as I have left Bellingham and am now in Everett.

Very cordially yours,

Address me C/o Simon Bowman, 1317 Wetmore Ave., Everett, Wash.

Jesse A. Hoge
to H. F. Bohn

Everett - Wash - May 22-1915

WEL

7.D.
letter
gives
advance
June 24

REC'D MAY 29 1915

1317 Wetmore Ave.,Everett,Wash.,

May 24,1915

Dr.James L.Barton,
Boston,Mass.
Dear Dr.Barton;-

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As you will notice in my letter to Mr.Bohn, I feel that Oberlin has a proposition of strategic importance in Shansi, and she is not awake to it. For her to put heart and money in that work for a few years now, would be no drain on her existance, and it would mean that she would enter one of the biggest opportunities that will ever come to her. Under existing conditions she has to no small degree the entire educational system of the Shansi Province in her hands. It can only be a very short time that the Government school system can run in its present state, and the Chinese are going to turn to the foreigners to help get a new system started more than any of us realize. I feel that if I could get one or two of the Oberlin workers enthused with something of a vision of Oberlin's field, it would be well worth the trip.

We have been asking Oberlin for a building for more than three years, and with the present good reputation of the O.S.M.Academy in the minds of the Chinese, it being almost the only institution of its standing attempting to do a high grade of work in the province notwithstanding the crowded conditions, I think I ought not return to the field before money is in hand to go ahead with a building. Oberlin is no longer a poor institution, and she ought to get a larger outlook on her China field in face of the orient's future development.

If it seems best to drop the matter I shall gladly do so, but it seems a terrible pity for Oberlin to let go by in a measure such great opportunities. I shall await a reply from Mr.Bohn before making any other arrangements.

I can report that I seem to be physically getting in splendid condition. My ears are greatly improved and I believe are going to come out all right.

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Boston, Mass.
Dear Dr. Barton;-

I am enclosing a statement from Dr. Teel regarding my health and return to China. The Shansi District voted me a six month's leave of absence which would expire the first of September. I have talked with Dr. Teel and he seems very much pleased with my improved condition, and thinks I ought to go right along building up. Not knowing the form you desire a statement from the physician, and in the hopes that it would not delay matters and give me time to secure desired passage Dr. Teel has made this statement. He will be glad to go into a more detailed statement if called for. My ear trouble is much better than it has been for some time, and steadily getting less. My physical condition seems all that could be desired.

If agreeable to the Board I should like to sail on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha S.S. "Ake Maru" leaving Seattle July 27th. I would like to go on that boat because she has good second class accommodations, and I plan to return second class. Another reason for returning a little early is that I might get back to the field at least a week before the schools open in the fall. You readily see the importance of this in educational work. I should be glad for word granting me permission to reserve passage at the earliest possible moment.

Very cordially,

Jane B. Wolfe

Treas Dept
H J B.

Ake Maru
July 27
Seattle to Kobe

Bellingham, Wash.,

June 14, 1915

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.
Dear Dr. Barton:-

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Very cordially,

Bellingham Wash. June 14-1915

REC'D JUL 6 1915

Page missing

Sumas, Wash.
June 30. 1915

Dear Mr. Bell:-

Your letter of June 23rd at hand and as soon as money comes from Mr Loig I shall make my reservation to Saturn & Chi on July 27th. ~~Mr~~

Mr. Cai's letter also at hand. My passport is a new one just sent me from Am. Legation in China so I need do nothing further about that.

This is in haste and not in the country so please excuse future etc.

Cordially,
James B. Woolf

Jesse P. Wolfe

Lumas. Nebr. June 30-1915

JUL 27 1915

594

ERLIN-SHANSI MEMORIAL
ASSOCIATION

H. C. KING, PRESIDENT
W. F. BOHN, SECRETARY
H. B. THURSTON, TREASURER

MARTYRS' MEMORIAL ARCH

REPRESENTATIVES IN CHINA
H. H. KUNG '06
J. B. WOLFE '05

REV. P. L. CORBIN '03
FIELD SECRETARY 1912

W. F. THATCHER '98
ALUMNI SECRETARY

Bellingham, Wash.,

July 22, 1915

Mr. E. F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.
Dear Mr. Bell;-

Your letter of the 8th, at hand. I have written to Mr. Wiggin acknowledging the receipt of the order for my passage and the necessary money. Everything is ready, and I leave Bellingham for Seattle, where I sail next Tuesday the 27th. I am indeed glad to be turning my face Chinaward again. I am sure I am quite made over and can do a much better service than I have been able to do before this leave of absence. I have consulted both physicians that have been on my case and they seem very well satified with the results. I hope to get to Taiku before the first of September so that I can be on hand a few days before the fall term begins. I shall likely meet Mrs. Wolfe at the coast where she is for the summer, and we return inland together.

With best wishes and gratitude for the kindly interest you are taking in a fellow worker, I remain,

Very cordially,

Jno B. Wolfe

Bellingham July 22-1915

CDOCT 15 1915

595

The Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association

JESSE B. WOLFE (O. C. 1905)
REPRESENTATIVE

T'AIKUHSIEN, SHANSI, CHINA

HSIANG HSI KUNG (O. C. 1906)
REPRESENTATIVE

Sept.14,1915

Dr.J.L.Barton,
Boston,Mass.

Dear Dr.Barton;-

I write to announce my safe arrival in Taiku, after a very pleasant journey. I reached Tientsin August 20th, and went down to Peitaiho to join my family, and help them back to Taiku. Dr.Tucker called me down to Techow for a few days to help in their building operations. We reached Taiku last Thursday the 9th, and were very cordially greeted by our friends both foreign and Chinese. Some of my school boys came a half days journey along the road and stayed over night in order to greet us. It is a great comfort to be back at my post again feeling quite a remade man because of the six months leave of absence. None of my friends, even those of college days, have ever seen me looking as well as I do now since my return. I very much hope that I can keep it up.

I have already sent in my traveling expense account, first sending it to our Mission Treasurer to be forwarded on to the home office.

Our school begins this week Thursday the 16th. A good many boys are already back. We are looking forward to a very successful year. With Mr.K'ung and his family back in the Flower Garden we are not able to offer as much accommodation for students as we had last year. Our work is very much at a standstill until we get a new building as far as the Academy is concerned.

This carries greetings from Mrs.Wolfe and myself to you, Mr.Bell and Mr.Case, and others of the office staff,

Very cordially,

Jesse B. Wolfe

Taiku.

Sept. 14-19 15

WSB

Borbach

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.
Dear Dr. Barton:-

I write to announce my safe arrival in Taiku, after a very pleasant journey. I reached Tientsin August 20th, and went down to Peitsino to join my family, and help them back to Taiku. Dr. Tucker called me down to Teenow for a few days to help in their building operations. We reached Taiku last Thursday, the 9th, and were very cordially greeted by our friends both foreign and Chinese. One of my school boys came a half day's journey along the road and stayed over night in order to greet me. It is a great delight to be back at my post again feeling quite a remade man because of the six months leave of absence. None of my friends, even those of college days have ever seen me looking as well as I do now since my return. I very much hope that I can keep it up.

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This carries greetings from Mrs. Wolfe and myself to you, Mr. Hall and Mr. Geer, and others of the office staff.

Very cordially,

Frank Wolfe

REC'D JUL 24 1917

596

Fenchow, Shansi

June 18, 1917

Dr. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong;-

Your appreciated letter of May 10th, is at hand with its message of sympathy and congratulation. It is not all loss to be called to part with our loved ones for we join a great company of those whom our Heavenly Father is leading into the deeper truths of life in which love and sympathy and the realization of a reality to the home to which our loved ones go, have restated values. The many letters from friends, of which yours is one, have been a wonderful comfort and help to us both.

We are building three units in Fenchow this season, as much of the material had been purchased when rates were favorable, and because these three buildings were thought necessary. The residence for Mr. and Mrs. Warner has its roof about on, the residence that Mr. and Mrs. Hummel will occupy is about ready for the roof, and the Dormitory for the Boys Middle School is up to the 2nd, floor. Exchange is very poor, but we have not felt very much the unrest and uncertainity of the political situation in our building as yet.

All the Fenchow families are no out at the beautiful Yuteho valley. I hope that you saw the summer homes out there owned by the Board when you were in Fenchow. I am able to run out on my motorcycle about twice a week, so that I do not much feel the hardships of living in the hot city.

Mrs. Wolfe joins me in thanking you for your kind sympathetic letter, and in wishing you and other members of your office the best of the seasons blessings.

Very cordially yours,

Jesse B. Wolfe

Jesse B. Wolfe

Fenchow June 18, 1917

597

RECD DEC 24 1917
Ans'd.. 28.. by F.H.W.

Fenchow, Shansi

November 23rd, 1917

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.
Dear Dr. Strong;

Mrs. Wolfe and I with our little baby, Lucile, have made reservations on the S.S. "Tenyo Maru", which leaves Shanghai January 14th, for our trip home. We had hoped to leave earlier, but have been detained in China by the arrival of four heating systems that I had ordered earlier in the year. For a time it looked as tho there was no hope of getting this shipment delivered, perhaps until the close of the war. The goods have now reached Tientsin, and the last word from Mr. McCann is that our large shipment of freight is already to start toward Shansi. This is the first freight that has left Tientsin for the interior since early in the summer, because of heavy floods and washouts along the railroads. With the exception of the erection of the three heating systems most of the building operations here in Fenchow are pretty well finished for the season, but I still have some sixty men working.

I want to ask you with regard to the plan that we ought to pursue upon reaching SanFrancisco. Most of my people live in Washington, and we feel that we are under a certain obligation to pay them a short visit before we go east. We expect to make our headquarters for the year in Oberlin with Mrs. Wolfe's people, and I hope to spend a large part of the year in study. Going home in the winter with a nine months old baby we have been advised by all to go the southern route across the Pacific. We do not feel that we are situated financially so that we can meet the extra expense of going north to Seattle, and also delay the time at which our "furlough allowance" will begin. I am therefore writing you to ask if the Board will be willing to defray our traveling expense from SanFrancisco via Seattle to Oberlin, and also permit our allowance to begin from the time that we reach Seattle. We would then spend a few weeks with my people in the northwest and proceed to Oberlin. I would be glad if you would write us C/o Mrs. CarlAndrews, 743 Wyllie St., Honolulu, and perhaps leave some word at the Board rooms in SanFrancisco, as to what the Board would advise, and be willing to do in the matter, and we shall make our plans accordingly.

Very cordially yours,

Jesse B. Wolfe

Nov. 23, 1912.

Fenelon

RECD JAN 9 1918

598

Fenchow, Shansi
Nov. 27, 1917

Dr. W. E. Strong,
Boston, Mass.
Dear Dr. Strong;

There are one or two matters in connection with building and the Mission Property Committee that I should like to bring to your attention.

One of these is the matter of using money for building purposes. Heretofore the architect has had to reduce all his estimates to a gold basis. With fluctuations in exchange as great as they have been during the past three years, and under the present rules of the Mission for drawing money there is no means of knowing within thousands of dollars how much money is going to be available for any building operation. If he plans on a certain type of residence for instance with an appropriation of $3500.00 gold he has no means of knowing that he will have within thousands of dollars in silver of the amount needed to erect the building. Much of the work has contracts for labor which has to be given on the basis of a completed building, and a heavy loss is sustained if the building cannot be completed. There are no funds out side of the appropriation to draw upon so that it is next to an impossible situation. During the last three years $3500.00 has realized in silver an amount ranging from $8385.oo @268 to $4025.00 @ 115. Also during the last three months there has been a fluctuation of 33 points in the gold dollar changed to taels. As you know in all the interior stations we have yet another exchange from silver into copper, and that has ranged during the twelve months that I have been in Fenchow form 1100 cash to 1350 cash for a dollar - a variation of over 12%. Two years ago Dr. Watson had $21000.00 gold in hand that could have been exchanged at 217 and brought $45570.00 silver, for building the hospitals in Fenchow. The present rate is less that 140.

With regard to the work upon the hospitals Mr. Bergamini has felt compelled to write the following to the Mission Property Committee; "I wish to suggest two methods of procedure, the Mission to choose either one or the other. I can draw the plans and leave the building to be erected as the Mission sees fit, or I will supervise the erection of the building provided that before work is commenced the total appropriation, excepting the estimated amount required for heating plant, plumbing and hardware is changed into local currency". Under the present ruling of the Mission (The Hand Book Chapter 7, Paragraph 9) as interpreted by the Mission Treasurer money for building is not available for exchange until work is to be begun. The Y.M.C.A. uses silver as a basis for its buildings in China. Some of the missions also use the silver basis for their building operations. All the buildings that are being built for the Shantung Christian University in Chinanfu, Shantung are built on that basis.

It seems to the Mission Architect and the Mission Property Committee that there must be some method adopted by the

Nov. 23, 1912

Tenchow

REC'D JAN 9 1918

598

Fenchow, Shansi
Nov. 27, 1917

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It seems to the Mission Architect and the Mission Property Committee that there must be some method adopted by the

Mission whereby the matter of exchange does not enter so largely into the kind of buildings that can be put up. These large differences in money available could be greatly lessened if the Board would make a ruling that funds for building purposes could be converted into the local currency as soon as they reach the field, or at least six months or a year when possible, before the building work is actually begun. The Mission Treasurer should be the one to exchange all money as he is by nature of his office acquainted with conditions that govern fluctuations in exchange, and the building organization of the Mission ought only to be concerned with local money. I hope that the Prudential Committee will see fit to bring about a change in this matter so that building operations can be more successfully carried on in the future.

There is one other matter, perhaps of the nature of a report which has to do with the present use of House Funds in our North China Mission. According to former methods each family drew his annual House Fund and used the money as it saw fit. As a result the House Funds have been used for many things. In some cases the occupants of Mission houses have been so engrossed in their regular work, or thru inaptitude for this kind of thing, they have allowed their houses to get into such a condition that the funds available were not sufficient to put their houses into repair, and special grants had to be asked from the Board. These we understand the Committee at home is reluctant to grant. With a desire of making these special requests unnecessary the Mission Property Committee asked that any unused House Funds at the end of the year should not revert back to the Board, but should be placed in a "Reserve House Fund". Last year there was an accumulation of $818.05 gold of the A.B.C.F.M. House Funds. To date there is an unexpended balance of $930.59 of the House Funds for the same board for 1917. It is hoped by the Committee that there will be sufficient funds in hand by next spring to put the House #12 in Tientsin in good repair. This house is in bad condition and it has been estimated that at least $1000.00 will be necessary, and it will likely be still more now that the Tientsin Compound has been flooded. Every year there is some call from some one of the stations for some rather extensive repair or addition to Mission Houses. A part of the repair to the Techow houses ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ of the damages caused by floods could come out of this Reserve House Fund.

In order that the House Funds could be the better handled they have been made subject to written request upon printed requisition forms and all money so drawn is placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Station Property Committee for each station, who is responsible to a certain extent with the householders for the upkeep of the property in his station, and who at the end of the year is supposed to make an audited account of the House Funds that have been in his hands during the year. In this way it is hoped that one person thru a series of years will take it upon himself more and more to aid in the upkeep of the Mission property in his station.

The property of the Board in our Mission is each year becoming more extensive, so that its proper care should be as efficiently handled as is possible with the Mission organization. Altho it is a matter for our Mission government here on the field, I might mention it here, that it seems to me that there should soon be created a new office called perhaps "Superintendent of Mission Property". This office should be held by the Mission Architect if possible, but if not, by some well qualified member of the Mission. One of his duties should be to annually make a tour of the stations of the Mission and counsel with householders and heads of departments who have Mission property in their charge as to the needs for proper upkeep during the year.

At present there seems to be a little objection on the part of a few that the House Funds are not handled as they used to be, and that each family does not have its own fund to use as it sees fit. As two of the three present members of the Mission Property Committee leave soon for furlough I thought it not amiss to make this report so that you might know our desires in the matter even tho they may materialize but slowly.

Mrs. Wolfe and I hope to start on our furlough leaving Shanghai January 14th.

Very cordially yours,

Jesse B. Wolfe

Chairman Mission Property Committee

Shawnee Nov. 27, 1917.

Will FHW read and return to WES.

APR 11 1918

599

Apr 10

Oberlin,Ohio
April 8th,1918

Rev.C.H.Patton,D.D.,
Boston,Mass.

Dear Dr.Patton;

I suppose that I am doing rightly now that I am in the homeland to refer this matter to you.

I have been advised by a local physician that I ought to have my tonsils removed while in America, and am writing you to find out if there is some physician in Cleveland that you desire me to see. I have been told that members of the Board were expected to confer with the Office in Boston before making any arrangments of this nature or I would not mention the matter to you.

Cordially,

Jesse B. Wolfe

Berlin

April 8, 1918

MAY 3 1918

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Oberlin, Ohio

May 1,1918

Dr.William E.Strong,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr.Strong;

Thanks for your cordial letter of April 12th, in reply to questions that I wrote to Dr.Patton.

I am writing this note to let you know that I am planning to take a trip west where my people are, and I hope to start next week unless something unforeseen comes up to prevent. I understand of course that the expense of this is entirely a personal matter. While I am gone Mrs.Wolfe will be with her people here in Oberlin, and I think that any communication from the Board to Mrs.Wolfe or to me had best be sent to our Oberlin address.

Very cordially yours,

James B. Wolfe

Berlin

Oberlin, April 12, 1918

Oberlin

May 1910

601

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
SEP 27 1918
Ans'd.

Weiser,Idaho
Sept.22,1918

Dr.Wm.E.Strong,D.D.,
Boston,Mass.

Dear Dr.Strong;

Your letter of August 15th, has been forwarded to me by Mrs.Wolfe. I think that she has written what she knows about the banner you mention. Just as we were leaving Fenchow Dr.Watson handed us that banner with instructions to send it to the office in Boston, and that he would write to you in regard to it. He has overlooked likely the letter of explination. Mrs.Wolfe has written to Fenchow since she got this letter of yours and has asked Dr.Watson to write to you regarding the banner. We know nothing about the banner either as to its meaning or the givers. I hope that you may hear from the Fenchowites before long about it.

Very cordially,

Jesse B. Wolfe

Jesse B. Wolfe

Weiser, Idaho Sept. 22, 1918

Homestead

602

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
OCT 14 1918
OCT 14 1918
Ans'd

Weiser, Idaho
Oct. 10, 1918

Dr. Wm. E. Strong,
Boston, Mass.
Dear Dr. Strong;

Your letter of Sept. 26th, at hand. In my letter of Sept. 20th, to Dr. Patton I said that I had "consented to the Y.M.C.A. to go to France" not that I had signed up anything. That may be a destinction without a difference however. They had written to me three times urging me to go and in the third letter sent forms to be filled out, asking me if I would fill them out even if with further developments I could not go, and they said that you and other members of the Board had recommended me to them. This I did and I stipulated the conditions under which I would go stating that I should likely have to be back here in America by April first and would need their consent to defray my expenses back. They wrote that the Y.M.C.A. War Board had accepted my name and I have not heard from it further. I thought by your recommendation I was justified in taking this step, assuming that the matter would be taken up by the Board in case I should be accepted.

The above is not the real intent of this letter however. In my letter to Dr. Patton I said that I should not likely be able to attend the Annual Meeting at Hartford. In thinking the matter over lately ~~however~~ and in writing to Mrs. Wolfe in regard to it I think that it might still be reconsidered. For a number of reasons Mrs. Wolfe and I have thought of resigning from the Board and not return to China. I first thought that because of the expense of the trip east it had better be taken up in correspondence, but there are many things envolved in such a decision - our personal desires, the situation in the Mission, my successor should there be one etc, and the opportunity to talk the matter over with Dr. Tucker and other members of the North China Mission at the Annual Meeting, so I feel it would be the most satisfactory to members of the Prudential Committee and others of the Board as well as Mrs. Wolfe and myself if I could be there and talk the entire matter over there. For this reason I should like to attend but would have to ask the Board to defray my expenses from here to Hartford and Back to Oberlin where my family is. Mrs. Wolfe could not attend so that there would be but the expense of myself. In case the Board is willing to do this, because of the shortness of time before the meeting I think you better send me a telegram "J. B. Wolfe, Weiser, Idaho" and I shall make arrangements to be there. I should occupy any time that would be alloted to me in speaking on the subject of Building and its Problems in China.

Very cordially yours,

J. B. Wolfe

Jesse B. Wolfe

Weiser, Idaho Sept. 22, 1918

602

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Send to Wolfe

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Very cordially yours,

J. B. Wolfe

Weiser

Idaho

Page 13.

Notes

REC'D NOV 1 1918

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Weiser, Idaho
Oct. 27th, 1918

Dr. W. H. Strong, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong;

Your letter of October 18th. at hand. I think that because of the short time for which I would consent to do work with coolies in France the War Department thought it best not to go to the expense of my transportation there and back. At least I have heard nothing further and have droped the matter as far as I am concerned.

Dr. Tucker has written me in regard to the removal of the Tientsin Station and of other work that is pending in construction work thruout the North China Mission so that I feel more than ever the need for a conference before Mrs. Wolfe and I settle definitely our future relation to the work. I shall make definite plans to attend the Annual Meeting in December. In my letter of October 10th. I asked if the Board would defray my traveling expenses from here to Hartford and back to Oberlin. I take it from Dr. Patton's letter of September 1st. that it would, but as it is some distance from Hartford and from Oberlin the place to which Dr. Patton addressed the letter I should like to know beforehand so that I can make plans accordingly. I do not feel that my finances would permit me to return east at my own expense. If you will drop me a line in the matter I shall then do any correspondence necessary with Mr. Belnap, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee at Hartford. Sometime during the days of the Meeting I should like to have a conference with you personally if your time is not entirely taken up, tho I realize that it will be a very busy time for you.

Very cordially yours,

Jesse B. Wolfe

Jesse B. Wolfe

Correspondence

604

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
NOV 16 1918
Ans'd

Oberlin, Ohio
Nov. 14, 1918

Dr. Wm. E. Strong,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:

Your letter of November 4th reached me at Weiser. About a week ago I got an urgent telegram from the secretary of the Y.M.C.A. War Board Committee for the State of Idaho asking me to go to Boise immediately and complete papers for work with coolies in France. I met the secretary of the committee in Boise and when I informed him of the correspondence that I had already had with the office in New York, and as I did not want to wait around Boise at an expense he advised that I come on to Oberlin at once and complete my papers with the Ohio War Board Committee. I came on to Oberlin, arriving here last evening and have written to the Y.M.C.A. office in New York that I am here. The secretary at Boise also asked me to send a night letter to the New York office advising them of my coming east before I left Boise, which I did. I am awaiting a letter of instructions from them.

I have mentioned again however that I said im former letters that I should likely have to return by April 1st, 1919. In my letter to-day I said to Mr. E. O. Jacob, Foreign Dep't, Y.M.C.A., New York, with whom I have had most of my correspondence that I had used your name for reference and that he was at liberty to take the matter up with you of a longer term of service if he desired. I feel however that if the need is so great that they want me to go over under the terms that I stipulated i.e., that I return by April 1st. 1919, have traveling expenses paid both ways and receive $1300.00 a year salary the same that I am now receiving from the Board, that the Board ought to release me for that period. I should be glad if you could take up the matter and if possible have the Board release me and so inform me at the earliest possible moment. I could then make final arrangements with the Y.M.C.A. and go at once. Of course in making such arrangements I would stipulate that I need to go on to Boston and have the desired conference with members of the Board there with regard to the work in China and our return to the field next year.

Hoping that this will meet with your favor and that you will be able to act upon it soon, I remain,

Very cordially,

Jesse B. Wolfe

Library
Oct. 2, 1918

Oberlin

Nov. 14, 1918

182 Elmwood Ave.
Dec. 29.

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
SEP 3 1918

Dear Dr. Strong

You write to Dr. Wolfe about the banner Gladys Williams left with you. Dr. Watson sent it by us & said he would write you the details. I am sorry I cant give you much definite information. I have just written to him again to write you about it.

Yours truly
Clara N. Wolfe.

603

Hanai - U. China

Dr. W. E. Gilmore
14 Beaconsfield
Boston
Mass.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

OBERLIN, O.
AUG 30
12- M
1918

REC'D FEB 19 1919

606

19

Box 511
Port Angeles, Wash.
Feb. 13. 1919

Dr. Wm. E. Strong,
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

We arrived here yesterday morning after a pleasant trip. The above may be taken as our address until further notice.

The Department of State has turned down our applications for passports which they say do not comply with "paragraph 7" which I shall quote "(7) The applicant who is going abroad for missionary work must support his application with a letter from a recognized missionary society, to the effect that he is going to the country mentioned in his application under its direction." We shall be glad for such a letter for Mrs. Wolfe and myself at your convenience.

Very cordially yours

Jesse B. Wolfe

Port Angeles

Feb. 13, 1919 -

Tungchow, Chihli, China.

July 2nd, 1917.

[illegible], Secretary,

[illegible], Boston, U.S.A.

[illegible] Barton,

Please find enclosed a copy of the Report of the [illegible] Section of the Peking University Undergraduate Department, which has arrived and which has been printed together with the report [illegible] section by Dr. Lowry. This should have been sent before [illegible] overlooked.

After sending the last letter dictated by Dr. Galt regarding [illegible]ote of the Trustees concerning Peking University curriculum, and [illegible]ing how much you must have to read upon these matters of, it might be [illegible] "dry material", I wondered if a chart of the situation would be of [illegible] assistance, having the advantage of presenting the whole matter to [illegible] eye at once. Having for my own amusement I made out a chart, which I [illegible]w taking the liberty to enclose. If it does not throw any light [illegible]on the situation please file it in your waste basket.

With sincere regards

Very respectfully,

Emery J. Woodall.

Port Chinghsin

Feb. 13, 1919 -

Portlinger

Feb. 13, 1919.

JUL 31 1917

607

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
July 2nd, 1917.

Dr. James L. Barton, Secretary,
A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton,

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With sincere regards

Very respectfully,

Emery J. Woodall.

Tungchow

July 2nd 1917

RECEIVED

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchow, Chihli, China.

July 2nd, 1917.

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With sincere regards

Very respectfully,

Henry Woods

REC'D OCT 11 1917

608

16

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.

Mission Letter 39. September 7th, 1917.

Mr. Herbert E. B. Case,

A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Case,

We are in receipt of your letters of April 20th, and of June 14th and 28th, with their inclosures.

We are grateful for the list of sailings contained in the first of the above letters. Regarding the list in the cable code book I would bring my notifications to check with yours. Per your recent advices our list now stands: #77 Authur H. Buschman, #78 Alma M. Atzel, #79 Roland M Cross, #80 Alfred D. Heininger, #81 Esme V. Anderson, #82 Alice M. Huggins, #83 Clara A Nutting.

The sketches endosed in your letters of June 14th and 28th were received with interest, as usual.

I note Miss Maryette H. Lum (84) has not been assigned a number in the cable list. We await your advice.

With much anticipation we look forward to welcoming the recruits who are soon to be arriving.

With sincere regards,

Cordially yours,

Emery J Woodall

Tungchow, Chihli, China.

Mission Letter 39.

September 7th, 1917.

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A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

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With much anticipation we look forward to welcoming the recruits who are soon to be arriving.

With sincere regards,

Cordially yours,

Henry W. Coole

Tungchow,

Sept. 7, 1917

OCT 4 1915

609

Tungchou, Peking, China.

Sept. 2nd, 1915.

Dr. James L. Barton,

American Board,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Two days have passed since I arrived at Tungchou. By taking second class on a Japanese steamer I avoided a delay of from four to six days. I did not want this delay to be necessary because the expense per day is hardly less than 3 or 8 yen ($3.50 or $4.) By arranging to have my meals at the first class table I found the accomodations none too poor for me.

My health has been excellent on the entire trip and I feel none the worse for the journey. In fact I have been enabled to take everything so easy, by having the good fortune of traveling with friends who were both congenial and experienced, that I am in better condition for work than when I left Boston.

I make no attempt to describe Tungchou to you but want to register the sentiment of perfect delight with all I find. It has really become home in two days. Without prophecying I may at least say that I do not anticipate a change of sentiment. There is plenty of good in the station here to keep me busy observing it for my entire period.

Mr. Galt returned the day following my arrival. We began on some letters that afternoon. While I cannot claim or produce much speed yet I shall endeavor to both gain skill in handling the dictation and to make up for my sloth

by diligence. Having now looked over the various tasks which will usually be mine, I feel confident enough to be able to enjoy my usual number of hours of sleep. But not enough to allow me to indulge, as I so like to, in any after-naps in the morning. I try to get some private short-hand study before the days duties begin.

I should like to say that I am so thankful to be with people who so admirably represent that type of character in their everyday life and in their home which has been my ideal. It is, indeed, a blessing to be so happily situated. It will, indeed, be my fault if clouds gather upon my horizon.

I am preparing my travel account. The draft which I drew in Kobe proved to be merely an insurance as I reached here with some balance over that amount but it was well worth the trouble it took and I suppose the expence, which I was told would be paid by the banks as there was at present a premium on sight drafts for American gold. For it was safer. My personal account, which will be charged to me, is some larger than I had expected would be necessary but it is hard to see where much could have been saved. I, however, feel that the trip has not been too costly for me personally, considering that I had to pay a little higher for travel experience, and I trust I have not been too extravagant from a comparison viewpoint which the Treasurer ~~can make.~~ will have.

Please report to Mr. Hosmer that the typewriter came with me as baggage and reached here in perfect condition. This letter is being written on the "new" machine.

Mr. Beers has not arrived yet. He is visiting in Korea. He was with me from Honolulu to Tokyo. I remained in Tokyo one night after he had departed for Nikko. And our paths have not crossed since then. We had many pleasant talks together and mutually enjoyed each others company on the vessel.

Please give my love to everyone connected with the Boston office.

With sincere respect,

Emery J. Woodall

Dr. Barton---3.

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With sincere respect,

Henry J. Woodall
Yungchau

Sept. 2-1915

A 1181

REC'D APR 16 1917

610

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

20

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
March 16th, 1917.

Mr. H. E. B. Case,
14 Beacon Street, Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Case,

Mr. Wynn C. Fairfield has written me suggesting that it would be well if Miss Alma M. Atzel, who has been appointed to term service in connection with the hospital at Taikuhsien, was assigned a code number. He suggests number 78. And if we cable you before hearing from you we will use that number in referring to her. But if when you receive this letter that number has been assigned to someone else kindly inform us what number Miss Atzel will be permanently assigned.

This is I believe my first letter to you directly. It is the first not because I do not remember your kindnesses and do not often think of what you do to make thinks better for us out here. May this find you in good health and spirits, and may your joy in service daily increase. I look forward to seeing you in little over a year from now.

Cordially yours,

Emery J. Woodall.

Emery J. Woodall

Tungchow,

Mar. 16, 1917

611

JUN 25 1917

28

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

May 28th, 1917.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,

Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Please find enclosed the Statistical Report for the North China Mission covering the year 1916. This report is made on the Board's Statistical Table as requested by your office this year. I trust that it is correct, and that it is not presented too late to be of the largest usefulness to the Home Department.

Cordially yours,

Emery J. Woodard.

Tunghsien,

May 28, 1917

(1) Government School system. Total of 17 years from beging of school to B.A. Degree. of (4). Chinese B.A. degree costs one year longer, because Western and Chinese courses are heavier than only Western alone.

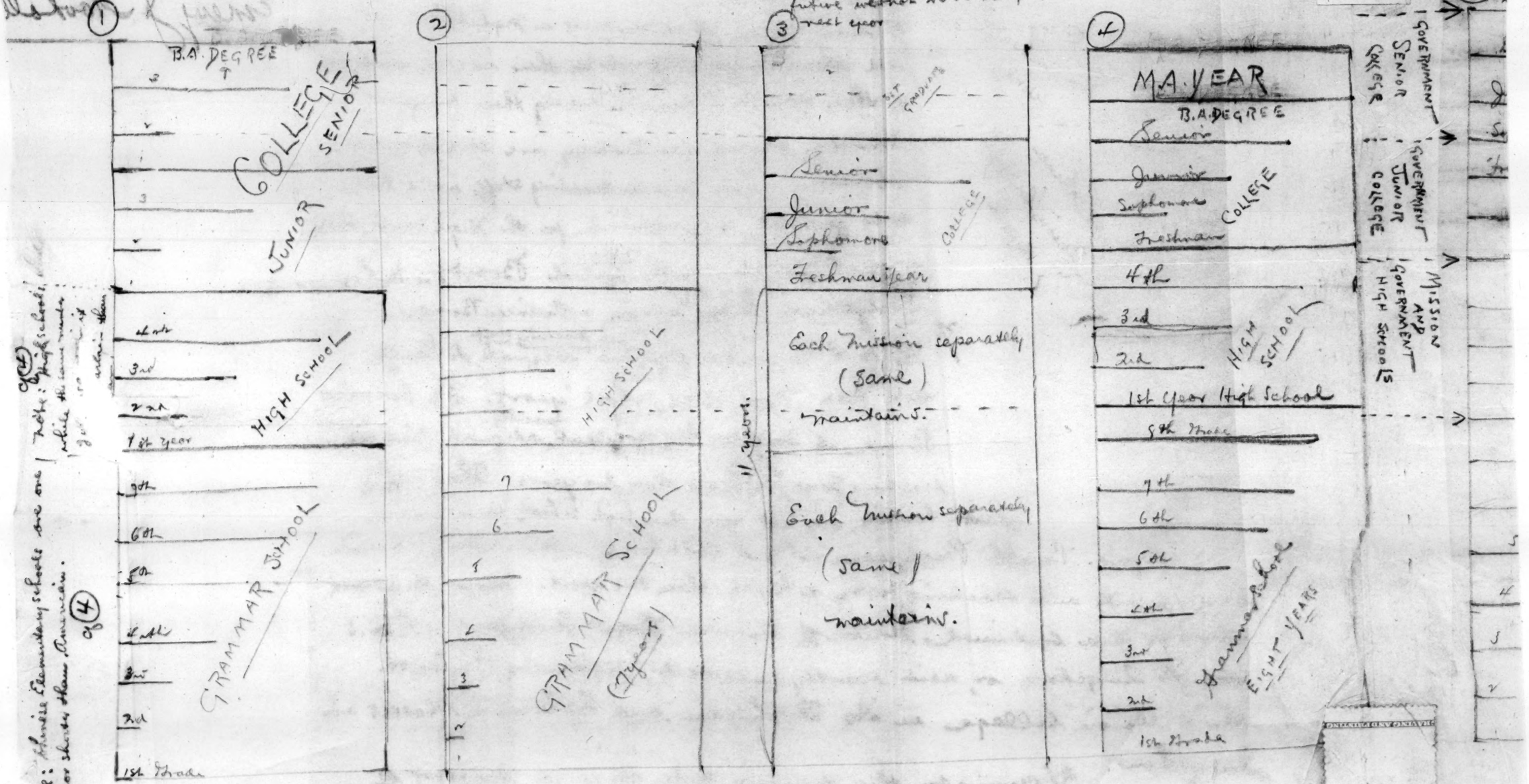
(2) Mission Schools of all Board in which there is no contemplation of Union work

(3) North China Union College Course as previously conducted. All work above High School has been Union.

These four years were to be taught in existing University in Peking ~~next~~ autumn. The two higher years while planned for in the future were not to be taught ~~next year~~

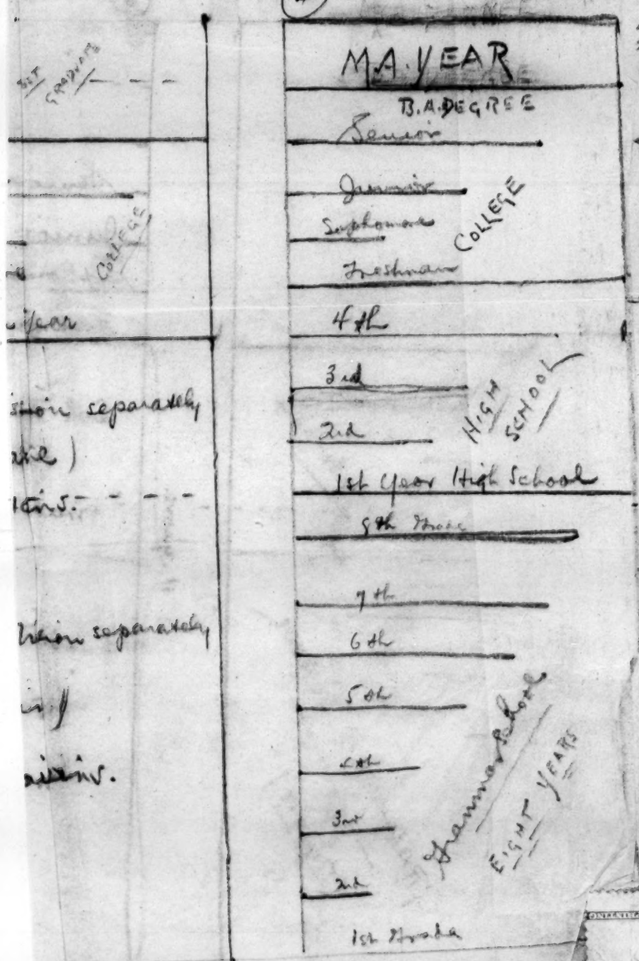
(4) American School System. Total 16 yrs to B.A Degree. of (1)

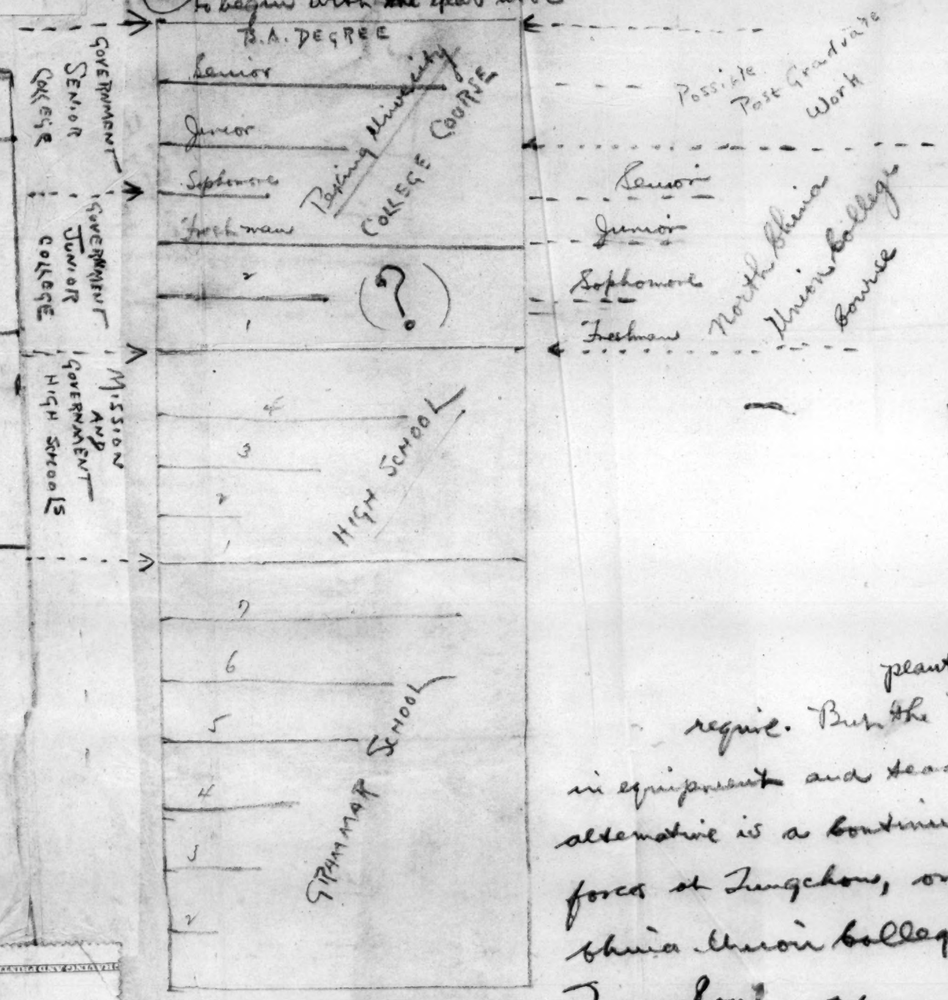
(5) Peking Uni[illegible] voted by Boa[illegible] [illegible]pected by [illegible] The two ye[illegible] High school [illegible] Peking Un[illegible] The Missio[illegible] in Chin[illegible]



...ina Union College (4) American School Systems.
... previously conducted. Total 16 yrs to
...bove High School has B.A. Degree. of (1)
...n.
...ar years will be
...xing University in
...autumn. The two
...this planned for in the
...not to be taught

(3) Peking University School systems
...rated by Board of Trustees (as inter-
...preted by Board of Managers).
The two years (?) between
High school + Freshman class of
Peking University are a puzzle!
The missions uniting in Peking University,
in China north Union in the University
(5) to begin with the years above





High school, just as the North China Union College courses and the course of the old Peking University began.

If union work does not begin in Peking University with the year above High school (logically College Freshman) but with the third year above High school (logically College Junior) where will the two intervening years (logically College Freshman and Sophomore) be taught?

Three alternatives: —

1/ Each mission which conducts a High school will add these two years, if not to their course, at least to their plant. Because during these two years Chemistry, physics, and Biology are studied full laboratory — and science teaching staff would have to be provided as equipment for the High school plant of each mission by the several Boards — M.E., Presbyterian, London Mission, + American Board.

2/ The M.E. Mission has a plant and teaching staff adequate to handle these two "Post High school" years. The American Board at Tungchow has as plant, possibly adequate (but no teaching force) to handle these two years. These two plants, however, are not more than high school sciences should require. But the Presbyterian + L.M.S. High schools are entirely inadequate in equipment and teaching force to handle these two years. Hence, the second alternative is a continued union of American Board, Presbyterian + L.M.S forces at Tungchow, or, as it exactly amounts to, continuing the North China Union College in its Freshman and Sophomore classes at Tungchow.

3/ Planning for these two years to be the first two years of Peking University course of study!

Chart — Peking Univ. Curriculum

1917.

Emery J. Hoskell

1 Peking University, course of study!

REC'D JUL 31 1915

/3

San Gabriel, Calif. July 24th 1915.

Dr. James L. Barton,

Dear Friend;-

In forwarding a letter of Mr. De Haan's, I find a good opportunity to write you a few words. Once again, my sister and I have left our foreign home, the land of our adoption, where our hearts are as well as our work, - have crossed the vast ocean, which in its greatness can but turn one's thought in an especial way to the Great Creator, - and have rejoiced to be with my aged mother again, in my brother's home. We are to make a little home for her, independently of my brother's family thus relieving them of care.

We had a fine voyage and the delightful company of Mr. Lucius Porter and family; we also saw Miss Porter and her brother in San Francisco.

We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Bates. His name is loved by many people in many lands, and his works do follow him.

And what of our beloved Pang Chwang, for you know it was a nice place! We cannot say, it is no more, but oh, what a change!

We believe it must be for the best that in the end the church should stand. The woman's chapel yard, where all the work began, back of the old Porter-Stanley house, will also remain intact, and when I return I hope to spend many happy days prosecuting the work for women in the same old field, as well as planning for new work North of Peh Chow. Mr. Lucius Porter wished to preserve three or four old trees on which were his and their's names, and bought the small piece of land on which they are. The hospital in Peh Chow is a fine, modern, beautiful building, an honor to the donors, and a great joy to the physicians. You doubtless know of the progress of other buildings. Now if only the W.B.M.U. could find some one to make a large gift to the girls School building, our cup would be full.

We hope for great things in the next decade and score and more of years, and then for greater things farther on. We also expect an ingathering from Pang chwang and the surrounding region in the future. We must pray for an independent church there.

Yours Sincerely,
Gertrude McKoff.

Gertrude Wycoff

San Gabriel
Cal.

July 24, 1915

REC'D AUG 23 1915

E. Gertrude Wyckoff

San Gabriel, Calif. Aug. 16th/15

Dear Friend, Dr. Barton:-

Yours of Aug. 3rd was received several days later. Little did you think, nor did I, that 6 days after that day at 5 a.m. my dear Sister Grace would have passed over to her reward. It came so sudden, heart failure, that we were at once plunged into the darkest shadows; but how great was the light which lit up the valleys of the days that followed. Within one week, a short one for me, Aug. 9th-14th, the sad news was received, I went to San Francisco, met a sister from Chicago there; we arranged for the funeral, having

a most beautiful simple service so comforting in every way. Friends, and even strangers, were kind beyond one's thought.

My sister, you see was following out your injunctions, trying to get in good condition for her return to her beloved work, where she is so needed. But God knew better and took her away to higher service, perhaps to complete her work still so faithfully and beautifully done these 28 years. She was much loved by every-one, by the Chinese of our field, both young and old. What they will do without her, I do not know. Our sorrow is great, but God has His own

plans and He makes "no mistake".
It would seem as if my sister had had some premonitions of her end for she had more or less fear for the operation. But she left us the beautiful message "I am secure, With Jesus my Saviour, I am secure".

We had hoped to do our part for the Board in deputation work and even her operation was planned with especial reference to an immediate recovery in order to release me for work in the East. My mother is very feeble, blind and 80 years of age, so I feel I must be with her.

Yours very Sincerely
Gertrude Mekeel.

We're glad to hear of the Cable to Mr Dean. Hope he may answer it affirmatively, if Rhoum can be cared

for, tho I do not see how it is to be.

Yours. E. G. W.

Rec'd DEC 28 1911

Tientsin, Hsi Ku, Nov, 25th 1911

Secratry Barton,

Dear Dr. Barton.

You may be surprised to receive a letter from me, for I have been too reniss in the past, and have not had correspondence enough with you for you even to know me through such correspondence. Others who have known you personally and whom you too have known, often spwak of you in such a way that I feel as if I had lost something out of my missionary life, as it were. The times in which we are living now in China are exciting times, you are anxious, as also are we, and though on the field, we perhaps do not know much more than you about the real condition of affairs. The delay of these last two weeks todo something makes the situation more grave, and at times one fears arepitition of 1900. Whatever may come the original cause never can be what what it was then, for which we may be most thankful. I cannot bring myself to believe that there is yet to be destruction to property and to life again as at that time. God grant it may not be! Others of the Mission have kept you informed of the condition of the land, so I will not speak of that but will give you a bit of personal history,

I came to Tientsin early in Oct. on request of the Mission to take Miss MacGown's place during the year of her absence. It was a most unexpected change in my plans for the year's work in PangChuang and Lintsing. Still I was glad to be able to step into a place which certainly needed some one, and it was a joy to know that my coming made Miss M's going so much easier. There is so much to be done in this field. The school is not large, and has an efficient young lady Chinese woman in charge, however it needs some one to supervise and advise in the work. Aside from the school is a large work for women which needs to be developed, both here in Hsi Ku and in the country fiel. Two weeks ago we were ordered to the Settlement, because it was expected that Tientsin would be taken over by the Revolutionists ''at midnight'' The other ladies of the station went reluctantly, I being permitted to stay on condition that I dismiss the school the next day and go to the Consulate before night. It has not seemed wise to recall that decision with all the uncertainty at the present time, so that work is stopped. Meanwhile I am trying to plan for something for the women around here and hope the country is going to be in such condition that I can still do some village work, and I think that will be the case. A small day school and Kindergarten combined are in session as usual. Some special eff ort is to be made for the women who have fled from Peking and Paotingfu and are now in the Concessions here. It is wonderful how unexpected opportunities are being brought to our hands, in it all we do believe that ''all things are to work together for good''.

It is twenty-four years since my sister and I reached PangChuang. The winter of 1900 she was in Tientsin and I in Peking. Aside from this we have always been together. We naturally feel the separation, and still are happy each to be where there is a work to be done. I have good word from her. She is away a large part of the time, engaged in touring and village work. She has served a long apprenticeship, and only one who has done such work can know the fatigue and physical weariness and heart weariness many times which attends this form of missionary work. Let those who think the missionaries have 'a soft snap'' try it!

his year she with the Bible women are making a special effort for the women in the near villages. They have just had a second meeting with gratifying results, over two hundred came from twenty different villages. This is encouraging but the discouraging thing is that so few are willing to come out and be known as Christian. Such unrest as we have at the present time proves to many that it is best to let Christianity alone, for the ignorant do not distinguish what is political and what is religious, they simply know that it is a bad year, and that there is unrest, and who knows but that it is another Boxer uprising, If whatever change must come could come quietly, and as thus far, so to the old Christians might be the leaders among those who give protection to those in dire need, it would seem as if this might be the time when there should be a distinct turning to Christianity. Poor China! God pity China!!

I am living with Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, and find a most delightful home with them. Mr, Ewing is here too, and just now Miss Phelps, Mrs, MacCann and children and her mother are in Mr, Ewing's house. We are wondering whether or no the women and children will have to leave PangChuang nad Lintsing. Thus far it is absolutely quiet in all that district save for rumors, If it should be necessary we have a plan for taking them in here.

I am sorry to inflict this poorly written letter upon you. I am not acquainted with this machine. I hope that you can decipher it.

A blizzard came on last night, and it is very cold and disagreeable outside.

I must turn my attention to other things now. Wishing you all success in the matters which must claim your attention, and praying constantly for God's blessings upon this great work, I am yours in the Master's service.

Grace Wyckoff.

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Grace Wykoff.

Grace Wykoff
Nov-28-1911

RECD NOV 30 1914

Pangkiachwang. Oct. 25th. 1914.

My Dear Dr. Barton.

A few days ago a letter was received from Chicago, and a little later one from Boston, granting permission to me and to my sister to take a furlough, according to the request made by the Mission. I am most happy to report as to my own condition. I had a very quiet summer in Pang kiachwang, and found myself so much rested and in so much better condition than in the Spring, that the immediate need of a change seemed less urgent, so I am still here. I am however carrying less work, at least I have less responsibility, and it looks now as if I would be able to remain, possibly untill time for my furlough in 1917.

My sister and I are very grateful for the request as granted, for it makes my going possible at any time if it should seem necessary, and gives my sister Gertrude permission to go next year. This I am sure is most desirable for her own sake, and also for the sake of our dear mother, who will be Eighty next May. If she is spared till that time I shall hope that it may be hers to be with mother in her last days even as it was given to me to be with father in 1909. If she should go next year, and we could in any way plan financially for me to cross the ocean with her, for a re-union on the western coast, spending three months or so, it would be most ideal, and a fine break and rest for me, putting me in good condition for the next two years of work. Of my physical condition will be a factor in deciding the matter. The treasurer has notified us that the money for furlough is received from Boston.

Others of the station, I doubt not keep you informed about the work. Were you to step into our compound now you would see the two houses, Porter-and-Stanley and Peck-and-Tucker, in the process of tearing down. The taking down of these two will finish up such work for the winter. What the new year will bring none of us know. We shall continue to hope for money asked for so that there may be no serious delay to the building in Techow God's blessing has been upon us. I wish everyone might see the new Hospital buildings. Dr. Tucker has certainly carried the burden of this great undertaking through in a wonderful way

My sister is just as busy as ever planning for the work of the winter. The life of these weak churches owes much of what it has to the efforts made for the women. Much of Paul's work was that of visiting the churches, strenthening them and building them up in the faith, and that is what is needed now. I suppose there never was a year in which such large planning has been made for evangelistic work, as this year. It seems so wonderful that when the continent of Europe is so rent and torn with war China should be finding such unusual opportunities for making known the "Word of Life". Many missionaries in the north of China received a great inspiration through Mr. Eddy's meetings held at peiTaiHo.

Mr. DeHaan was one among these many. He has just started with his wife, on a tour among the churches, to be gone for nealy a month this time. He hopes among other things to see not a few of the men to whom the newspaper, the "Christian Intelligencer" has been sent. That has been one of the most fruitful and promising lines of work accomplished by a small part of Mr. Bates money. Mr. DeHaan has not done as much as some men have done, while studying the language, and sometimes it has seemed to us that he has little to show for his almost five years in China. You perhaps remember that I came out with them in 1909. Mr. DeHaan has had a hard time, and it remains to be seen how he is to come out of it. We very greatly regret that has found it diffucult to work in this station. for my own part I have felt that his suggestion about withdrawing from the station might on the whole be best, for we cant live on the edge of avolcano all the time. One certainly wants him to be where he can do his best work. If he has not found his place yet it is time he did so. His spirit at the present time is good and I look for a good winter's work. The quarterly gathering of helpers has just closed its sessions, There was an excellent feeling, and the study on the book of Acts conducted by Mr. DeHaan was most helpful to the men. If Mr. DeHaan stays till June he will have had a good chance to show what he can do. At that time action can be taken if any is needed aside from that already taken. A wiser Providence than man's has placed Mr, Stanley in Techow, as well as Dr. Tucker. This leaves Mr. DeHaan and his wife, Miss Huggins and my sister and myself inPChuang. In this

In re-reading I am sorry for this last sentence, do not read too literally; there is a lit- of hilk in it.

way a natural division of the work has been made. The three men of this station are fine men. Each, however has to be himself, as all of us have to be. After the experience of these five years, I feel that it is a little of a question whether or no, Mr. DeHaan can do his best work here. I am sure the Lord is going to make His will very clear to us.

We have fifty-two girls in the school. One very nice girl came from Techow came into the school last term and a day or two ago three more girls from the city asked to be admitted. We are full and I do not see how we can take them in and still I feel tha it is an opportunity to get a little hold on the better class of people in Techow even before we are ready to start the school there.

I have written much more than I intended to when I began this letter. I trust that what I hve said above about Mr. DeHaan will be understood, as you read it in the light of other communications about the situation. We have been remembering the Board meeting at this time. Miss Sawyer has been packing up her things preparatory to going to Techow Miss Huggins will we hope be able to return before my days.

I am very sincerely yours

Grace Wyckoff.

P.S. I meant to have said one word more about Mr. DeHaan's work. I think that his touch with the teachers and the students has been most helpful, and the Academy is in good condition. I hope some one has written you of the condition of things in Pangchuang. It is a great joy to us that the atmosphere is so much clearer, and that the prospect for the immediate future is so cheering. May there be nothing to mar it this winter. The future is unknown, but "Jesus, we know, is on the throne"!

Grace Wyckoff

Paingchwang. Oct. 25-1914

433

4 pages

London Mission Compound.
Mrs. Chas. N. Young
Nov. 1915

REC'D MAY 20 1915

613

Dear Dr. Burton, It is not often that you are confronted with a note from me - but this is an exceptional case - and, having had this epistle in mind for three weeks - it is time for me to write and have done with it.

It has all grown out of a conversation at the Western Hills three weeks ago. We were there for a rest, and so were two young Americans, teachers (under Y.M.C.A. auspices) in the Peking University (the one owned by the Government). Educational work became the subject of con-

We told them very plainly, our feeling and also that a large majority of Presbyterian, London, and American Board Missions shared fully in this view. They seemed personally glad to know that some missions at least held ~~the~~ such sentiments.

Upon returning to Peking, we were dining one evening with Mr Beran, an Australian, who holds an important position in the Peking University, and who is a man highly respected. (By the way: his father, some forty odd years ago was pastor of Brick Church, New York.) The same old subject - the name "Peking University" came up again. Mr. Beran was also much pleased to learn that many missionaries were opposed, strongly, to the name. He had feared we were all in favor of it. Dr.

Young soon set him right on that score, assuring him that in his eyes, the assuming of that name was "morally indefensible." Then both Mr. and Mrs. Brown opened up, and talked to us as though we were friends, indeed. Mrs Brown said Mrs Bashford was surprised to learn that the school connected with the Government was known as "Peking University." And she probably was, But "Pei Ching Ta Hsüeh" is nothing if not Peking University. "Pei Ching" is Peking. Dr. Young spoke of Dr. Gamewell's strong objection to the name, and of how Dr. G. had brought the subject up while Dr. North was here. Dr Lowry's quick remark was "So long as the Chinese do not object I see no reason for

versation - quite naturally. After while it drifted to the name "Peking University" for our new Union University; These young men, Mr. Dean and Mr. Wilson, expressed themselves as much gratified as well as surprised at learning that we - Mr. Martin, Dr. Young and I were bitterly opposed to using the name as it belongs to the Government School. They then told us that the Chinese teachers and foreigners also, in the school bitterly resent the use of the name, and have always done so. That they say, "What is the use of our trying to improve our School when it only redounds to the fame of the Methodist School!" and in this way much harm is done also.

changing the name. We won't see it!
Bishop Norris (Church of England)
once spoke out in Board of Man-
agers' Meeting: "I detest the name
Peking University."
Now do you see why I am writing
this letter? The Mission Boards
going into this Union University
are going in under a shadow,
if they are to continue the use of
this name that causes so much
ill-feeling. The Medical College
will be enriched somewhat by
its connection with a University
going under such a name.
China will not forget it ten
years hence when her "Board
of Education" (the one at present
granting diplomas to the Medical
College) will have had a chance

to work effectively.

In the Sports Contests held by the Y.M.C.A. the two schools are mentioned as

"Peking University."

"Peking University (Government)" or "Government University"

But papers owned and printed by English speaking Chinese invariably refer to the two schools as

"Peking University"

"Methodist University."

The American Legation it may be mentioned in passing is not in favor of using "Peking University" as a name for a Mission school.

I have written this without consulting with anyone, and it is my first attempt at writing

up in Mission matters. I just couldn't keep still. I shall show the note to my husband, but I assume all responsibility for it. It has so relieved my mind. That being the case, I know you will not begrudge the time you may have spent in deciphering such a scrawl; and it may have done some little good in giving you an extra touch or two of "local color" - somewhat hectic in spots.

I wish I had kept count of the number of times I have heard people say, "I wish Dr. Barton would come out here." Few had a chance to talk to Dr. Smith, but I know you would give us time to talk over a few

things satisfactorily.

The children are well, and greatly enjoying school. It has been a great thing for them, this year, and the Misses Baird have endeared themselves to the little folks - greatly.

I suppose Mrs. Barton is as fully engrossed in work as ever. Please give her greetings from me; and whatever you do, please <u>don't</u> answer this letter. Your time is needed for more important things.

Very cordially
Alma D. Young

Rec'd OCT 25 1910

Peking, China
Sept. 21, 1910.

My dear Mr. Barton:

I enclose herewith eleven (11) photos of various phases of the work of the Union Medical College which should have been sent with the report on the college sent during the Summer. As I had to write to Peking from Peitaiho for these & was delayed in getting the prints I did not hold the letter.

We are awaiting the arrival of the promised reinforcements with interest. We certainly need them. There are several stations where difficult questions of manning are arising. There is not a single station in the mission having two

ordained men capable of conducting the station work. In the two stations where there are two (Pang Chuang & Linching) one is inexperienced. This will be remedied by the expected recruits when they shall have been trained sufficiently in the language.

The Wilders have come up to the Seminary from Tung Chou. They had a great send off. The funny side of it is that the Chinese consider his having been moved from Tung Chou to Peking a great honor and advancement officially. The mission certain considers this new position about the highest in their gift but not because it happens to be in the capital.

Monday night, Dr. & Mrs. Sheffield, Miss Porter and Mr. Cheng of the London Mission reported on the Edinburgh Conference

Medical College opened Sept. 1st.
We hope to graduate our first
Class at Chinese New Year.

Mrs. Young joins me in warm
regards.

Cordially yours,
Charles W. Young

Chas. H. Young

Peking- Sept. 21-1910

Rec'd APR 5 1911

Changchun,
Feb. 27, 1911

Dear Mr. Barton:-

I enclose a letter that should have been written months ago, and which should be manifolded and sent to the churches of Orange Conference, Vermont.

Perhaps this belongs to Mr. Eddy's department. If so, may I trouble you to pass it on?

Everything is peaceful in Peking, according to latest letters, and I

hope will remain so.

The Plague Conference will be interesting and will, I hope be of international benefit. The men delegated promise to be strong.

Mrs. Young and the children thrive, as do the others in the compound, in general. Miss Russell needs rest badly, and Miss Miner would be much better for a furlough. The new comers are settling down

well. Now that Mr. Frame is in Peking (for language study) we feel like keeping him. Really, Peking does need a man of the right kind to work ~~up~~ among the same class that the Ladies are meeting so effectually. The need of these Chinese ladies is being partially met but at present there is not a single mission in the city reaching their husbands and brothers. ~~The~~ poor Lane the

Chas. W. Young

Changchun

Feb. 27

gospel preached unto them
the well-to-do are turned
away. The opportunity is fr
but the worker is not at
It needs, as you know,
special gifts and much
but it is worth the price.
The methods naturally must
be different from those which
have attracted the class that
makes up the bulk of our
Church membership.

Yours sincerely,

Charles W. Young

Rec'd APR 25 1911

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Peking, China
27, March, 1911.

My Dear Mr. Barton:—

Your thoughtful letter of Jan. 25th came to me while I was in Manchuria but duties there prevented my getting an answer off. Yesterday I had a letter from Mr. Tucker asking how plague conditions should affect the return of himself or at least of his family and of others planning to go out to North China next autumn, and wishing an immediate answer in care of the Board in Boston. I shall give you the information and it may be handed on to him or any others who may wish it.

You at home have been in the difficult position of trying to judge how much of the stories in the papers were believable. Fortunately matters never got really bad at any place in this province though there were centers of infection in a score

of places. By the time a comparative few had died, the people had learned its awful contagiousness and stopped intercourse with infected families or houses and the epidemic rapidly died out, so that at the present time the disease may be said to be at an end in Chihli.

In Shantung, more of the coolies who brought the disease being natives of that province, and their homes being nearer, the seeds of the disease were sown in greater profusion and consequently the epidemic more nearly approached in few places the proportions it had in Manchuria. Chefoo, according to newspaper reports still has a number of deaths daily and other places still suffer.

But notwithstanding that the epidemic may be said to be at an end, and that <u>without any signs so far</u> of infection of rats which would mean the bubonic form later.

You will have learned from the letter that I wrote the Vermont Churches, something of the epidemic in Manchuria as I saw it up to the time I wrote. Happily that was ~~beyond~~ after the climax of the disease in Changchun and the efficient work of the Plague Prevention Bureau under Dr. Huang and assisted by the Taotai (Meng), together with the precautionary measures that the people naturally took when they came to understand the communicability of the disease, led to its rapid diminution and where it was claiming a hundred victims in and around that city six weeks ago, there are one to five a day or none at all now. Off in the places far from lines of communication the disease may be going on still but with greatly diminished virulence and the warm weather will probably aid greatly in its extinction.

I left Changchun on March 16th. The

College felt it could not spare more of my time in view of the fact that it had opened work on schedule time (Feb. 22) They granted an extension of leave till March 22nd. With the disease so nearly gone, there was no good reason for staying though the Taotai requested it through the Viceroy and the Waiwupu. I brought back the laboratory apparatus and am to make 10,000 doses of vaccine to guard against a possible outbreak later. The assistant (a Paotingfu medical student) who was with me in Changchun is to continue helping two months.

On my way home I stopped one day in Mukden, called on the Viceroy & reported on the work at Changchun and was very pleasantly received. I also saw Mr. Strong the American delegate to the Antiplague Conference which is to meet in Mukden early in April.

Everything is perfectly quiet in Peking and from what I have written you will see that in my opinion there is no reason why any person should hesitate to visit or come to North China for any person they

may choose, much less should recruits delay their coming on account of the plague. Of course there is a remote possibility of a recrudescence of the disease in its present form or of the bubonic plague, but in my humble opinion, that chance is too remote to be taken into account by persons who have something to do here.

The Plague Prevention Bureau at Chang chun kindly cabled both my mother and Mrs. Young's parents free of charge when they knew of the exaggerated rumors that were being circulated at home. My six weeks in Manchuria brought me in contact with two wide awake, capable officials and especially for that reason, the experience was very pleasant.

It is of interest to note that aside from Dr. Mesny who died early in the epidemic and Dr. Peck (formerly of our mission) the only foreigners physicians who aided actively in the plague prevention work in Manchuria were missionaries. This gave a contact with high officials that mission

aries have rarely had and it certainly has done more to bring Western medicine to the favorable notice of those in authority than anything that has ever happened in China. The lamentable manner in which Chinese medicine showed its inadequacy converted many who had little respect for foreign sanitary science.

Our medical college has had a great chance to show itself useful and has, in the main, made good use of its opportunities, I believe. Our men have shown up exceptionally well.

Commencement Exercises, our first, take place Apr. 7. We graduate sixteen men including Dr. Tucker's man, Hē Shēng Chāng.

Mrs. Young sends regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles W. Young

Charles W. Young ✓

Peking. Mar. 27, 1911

A. Hoke

Rec'd JUN 27 1911

Charles H. Young
Peking, China
May 28, 1911.

My Dear Dr. Barton:—

I have received at least four very kind letters from you since I went to Manchuria, not one of which has been answered. This has not been for lack of wish to, as you know, but because of reasons you can imagine. I had a great stack of letters to write and "things to do" ready for vacation at Chinese New Year time and you know what kind of a "vacation" I had. I left Peking just as soon as examinations were over and got back a month after Medical College had opened with more things stacked up. I was in bed twice with my old indigestion and a crop of boils but have pulled together since and am jogging away as usual again — only my "stack" has not grown smaller but rather larger.

This morning I am watching babies while Mrs. Young is playing the organ at the Chinese service to which the servants have also gone so that after writing to Mother whom I have owed a letter for

weeks, I have "attacked you". It is needless to say that your letters have been greatly appreciated. I really feel that more has been said that was justified. The praise for the successful issue of the campaign against the plague lies with the Chinese rather than with the foreigners for it was the former who did most of the work and so far as Changchun was concerned, did practically all the planning. Some of them have had swelled heads over what they did but that does not decrease my admiration for what they actually accomplished. Their conduct during the time of danger and strain was certainly praiseworthy and so far as the Changchun officials were concerned, they went into danger whenever it was necessary in discharge of duty. This work was so similar to a military campaign in regard to personal bravery that it makes me at least revise my opinion as to the capabilities of the Chinese as soldiers. I think it is largely a matter of leaders. That was shown in Gordon's leading of the "Ever Victorious Army" in the Tai Ping Rebellion.

When I got back, Sir John Jordan sent me a letter of thanks as did Mr. Calhoun. I think I will send you copies but strictly not for publication. I only want to share with you as a friend, the expression of thanks that belongs to the mission more to than an individual.

When the delegates of the Plague Conference came to Peking, they were granted an Imperial Audience. Mrs. Stenhouse, Gibb and I were invited to the three formal dinners given them by the Foreign Office, Imperial Body Guard (Boards of War & Navy) and the Board of the Interior. We were the only guests outside the delegates proper.

At the Graduation Exercises of our first Class, Na Tung, who represented the Empress Dowager at the opening of the college five years ago and who is now a Grand Counsellor, gave an address, striking a very high tone in his "Charge to the students". Sir John Jordan, Mr. Calhoun and Dr. W.A.P. Martin were the other speakers. All four alluded to the part taken by the College during the Plague Outbreak.

As you may know, two of our students died of plague contracted in Tientsin while engaged in antiplague work.

My assistant that I had in Manchuria & I have just finished 13,000 doses of anti plague vaccine, 10,000 of which is to be sent back to Changchun, to be stored for use in case of possible recrudescence of the disease. It hardly seems likely that the disease will reappear next winter, but the government is taking steps to prevent its spread if it should start.)

Mrs. Young sends regards.

Cordially yours,

Charles W. Young.

On reading over the letters from Sir John Jordan to myself & to Mr. Calhoun, I hesitate to send them but I am sure you will understand that Sir John being an Irishman can't help being somewhat perfervid in his expressions.

C.W.Y.

The following is the text of the speech made by H.E. Hsi Liang, Viceroy of Manchuria, at the Memorial Service held at the British Consulate General in Mukden on February 1, 1911, in connexion with the death by plague, on January 25 of Arthur F. Jackson, B.A., M.B. CH. : B. CANTAB., D.T.M.

"We have shown ourselves unworthy of the trust laid upon us by our Emperor; we have allowed a dire pestilence to overwhelm the Sacred Capital

"His Majesty the King of Great Britain shows sympathy with every country when calamity overtakes them. His subject Dr. Jackson, moved by his Sovereign's spirit, and with the heart of the Saviour, who gave his life to deliver the world, responded nobly when we asked him to help our country in its need. He went forth to help us in our fight; daily, where the pestilence lay thickest, midst the groans of the dying, he struggled to cure the stricken, to find medicine to stay the evil.

"Worn by his efforts, the pestilence seized upon him, and took him from us, long ere his time. Our sorrow is beyond all measure, our grief too deep for words.

"Dr. Jackson was a young man of high education and great natural ability. He came to Manchuria with the intention of spreading medical knowledge and thus conveying untold blessing upon the Eastern Peoples. In pursuit of his Ideal he was cut down. The Presbyterian Mission has lost a worker of great promise, the Chinese Government a man who gave his life in his desire to help them.

"O, Spirit of Dr. Jackson, we pray you intercede for the twenty million people in Manchuria, and ask the Lord of Heaven to take away this pestilence, so that we may once more lay our heads in peace upon our pillows.

"In life you were brave, in death you are an exalted Spirit.

"Noble Spirit, who sacrificed your life for us, help us still and look down in kindness upon us all."

A correspondent writes:—My brother in Mukden writes me very fully as to the progress of plague in Manchuria and Mukden in particular, and what he says corresponds to a great extent with what you have published. Your correspondent up there, however, has not mentioned a point on which my brother writes very strongly, viz., the behaviour of the Chinese foreign trained doctors and medical students, and sanitary workers. He says that they have earned the lasting regard of the foreigners in Mukden by their splendid conduct, the enormous amount of work they get through, and their utter disregard of the risks they run. Several of them have died, but the surviving men in Mukden hammer away at it in a manner that, he says, does them lasting honour. They have to overcome the prejudices of their own people, whose opposition to sanitary measures becomes stronger as time goes on. He also speaks very highly of the Viceroy and other officials, more especially of the former's action in connexion with young Jackson's death. Altogether the opinion held by foreigners of the better class of Chinese has undergone a very great change for the better and my brother says he is all admiration, when before he was inclined to contempt.

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t has a great claim to co

peal on this occasion has we
d, been made to the Consul
and not as a body, and w
trust that it will be more
as the previous request.

MUKDEN.

Feb. 21.

previous letters I have tried to
the Chinese Authorities were
good fight against the plague,
undisguised in many ways.
y the sad lack of trained men
ting houses and controlling
It is a wonder that they
nplished so much as they
s weak point is of very great
, as it has led to not a few
ng taken to the
were not infected with the
ll, and it has destroyed the
dence which the common
d in any preventive
Since the New Year, when
ened, owing to the holidays,
tremendous fall of snow,
not been nearly so
inspection of houses
sly, and this, together
ignorance having learned how
he police, has caused the
spread. The high officials
exercise no discountenance
would not, in most cases,
leading. We now find the
very serious amongst the
ass, who have insisted on
isolation compounds for
ses, under their own control
y, they are not nearly so
d as the Government places,
th rate is very great, in
their contact cases. A
shopkeepers are placed
streets to die, or are dead
t, and there exists, ap
advocate powers, on the
police, to search out and
ses whence these come,
disinfect or burn the

regretted, as the Mukden
e had the reputation of
ole body of men. They
a solemn covenant

Rec'd JUN 27 1911

Copy

Peking
March 25, 1911.

Dear Dr. Young,

I have already expressed to you my personal thanks for your ready response to the call for assistance at Chang Chun and would now like to record my appreciation of all the hard work you accomplished there. It has given me great satisfaction to hear such favourable accounts of the way you cooperated with the Chinese authorities and of the help you gave them not only by your medical advice but also by the preparation of vaccine for inoculation.

We feel much indebted to you for your prompt and courageous response when the epidemic was proving so virulent. I send you my cordial thanks and shall take pleasure in notifying the American Minister of my appreciation of the services you have rendered.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
(signed) J. W. Jordan.

Doctor C. W. Young,
American Board Mission.

Copy

Beijing
March 25, 1911

Dear Mr. Young,

I have already expressed to you my personal thanks for your really generous response to the call for assistance at Chang Chun and would now like to record my appreciation of all the hard work you have done in this connection and your satisfaction to have seen it successfully concluded by the way you contributed with the Chinese authorities and of the help you gave them in turn by your medical advice but also in the difficulties of arranging for a suitable term.

We feel much indebted to you for your friendly and courageous response in this difficult and pressing emergency, I need hardly add, I trust you may endorse this, and shall be pleased in notifying the Chinese Minister of appreciation of the services you have rendered.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
(signed) J. M. Porter

Doctor C. W. Young
Commissioner Chinese Maritime

Copy

American Legation
Peking

March 28, 1911.

Dr. C. W. Young,
American Board Mission,
Peking, China.

Dear Dr. Young.

I take much pleasure in transmitting herewith copy of a letter of March 25, 1911, addressed to me by Sir John Jordan, Minister for Great Britain, regarding your action in responding so willingly and courageously to an appeal from Chang Chun last January for medical assistance in combatting the plague, when conditions were so dangerous to life.

I am happy to assure you that the very kind appreciation by Sir John is fully by me.

I am, dear Doctor Young,

Very sincerely yours
(signed) W. J. Calhoun

Enclosure:
Sir John Jordan to Mr. Calhoun, March 25, 1911

Copy.

Peking,
March 25, 1911.

My Dear Colleague,

I have the honor to inform you that in response to an urgent appeal for medical help from Chang Chun last January, which was made to me by a number of British Missionaries, Dr. C.W. Young of the American Board Mission, was found willing to go there. The epidemic conditions in Chang Chun were at that time reported as "appalling" and the Chinese Authorities were finding the situation beyond their control. I consider Doctor Young's action was, like that of his colleagues, courageous and praiseworthy and the circumstances of his placing his services in my hands make me now wish to record my appreciation of the good work he accomplished at much personal sacrifice during his mission to Chang Chun.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(signed) J. M. Jordan

His Excellency
The Honorable
W. J. Calhoun

Rec'd NOV 7 1911

Peking, Oct. 1, 1911.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Especially since Mission meeting I have wanted to write to you. I shall not make excuses but incidentally you may surmise some of the events that have hindered.

We had a good annual meeting. When you read the personel you will see how few of the veterans of the mission are left; only four men who had been in the mission previous to 1900 were there--that is not the reason for the excellence of the meeting, though it may account in a measure for the way matters were attacked and carried through. You know of the decision as to the Perkins the vote was 17 - 3. In spite of this an attempt was later made to reopen the question on account of the uncertainty of Mr. Ewing's health. I need hardly say that the motion was not seconded. It was hard enough to talk through the original action. There was practically no discussion on the motion regarding the Aikens. The two stood in different categories.

The only motion that I wish to write about is No. 33:-

"Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to allow Dr. Young to use money received in remuneration for services during the plague, for the expenses of post-graduate work in Europe and America while on furlough."

You may remember that I went to Changchun through the British Minister. Before I left, I told him that I should not care for the remuneration offered (Tls. 300 per month) Sir John Jordan felt very strongly that this should be taken lest the Chinese government should feel that they were free to call upon us when they pleased and receive expert assistance free. He also feared the precedent might work harm to others who might be employed by the government and who were dependent on their incomes for their livelihood. In deference to this opinion, which was repeated when I discussed the question on my return, I accepted the Tls. 600 sent me by the Waiwupu, stating in my letter to them that the money would be used for mission uses, of course entered on my medical accounts not on my private one.

You may perhaps remember also, that when I was about to return, the officials at Changchun were very reluctant to let me do so. One of the reasons was that the Taotai had already informed the Governor of Kirin and the Viceroy of Manchuria that we were going to make great quantities of vaccine and the governor had ordered him to send half of the amount to the provincial capital. I was by no means anxious to take on extra work when I got back to Peking knowing the things that had "piled up" in my absence, and having to push my classes, as college had been in session a month. Inasmuch as it was impossible for me to stay and make the additional vaccine there, to help the Taotai out of his perplexity, I consented to make 10,000 doses of vaccine when I got to Peking. For that purpose Taotai Meng gave me $1000 Mex. This is about one-fifth of what that amount of vaccine would have cost if purchased in the market. It cost me about $500 to make, so that I have about $500 from that source on the medical account. These two items equal about $576 gold at the present rates of exchange. If it were a matter of expenditure for supplies I should not have asked for any action by the mission or Prudential Committe, as it would fall within the ordinary practice of applying receipts to such purposes, but as this was of a semi-private nature, it seemed best to make the formal application. Part of the above amount will be needed for supplies ordered and not yet paid for

I cannot say exactly what the balance will be, but somewhere about $200, possibly a little more. It is this balance that I wish permission to use so far as may be necessary for expenses of graduate work while on furlough.

(I may say in parenthesis that the Chinese government has sent to America and Europe two of the young doctors who had part in the anti-plague work in Harbin. One of them is Dr. John Chuan, or Chuan Shao Ching, as his proper name is. He is one of the Chuan family of Tungchou. His younger brother is at Yale, and his older brother was in our medical college. It is this brother whose death is referred to in the station reports this year. These two doctors are to have two years abroad as a reward for their good work during the plague, and they deserve it. They were Dr. Wu's right hand men. Dr. Chuan sailed for America about a month ago.)

It is natural for me to speak of our plans during furlough as they are connected with the above question both directly and indirectly. I am sure that you and the Prudential Committee recognize the importance of teachers on furlough having time to "brush up". I feel this very strongly for three reasons. I did not come out expecting to teach, and while I had planned to prepare for teaching before I volunteered, I had in no way especially qualified myself for the branches in which I am now giving instruction. Further, my branches, Bacteriology and Pathology are changing more rapidly than any others in medicine and that means a rather rapid change. I must have a chance to see these changes at first hand. Lastly, if our college is to keep in the lead as it is at present, each teacher must know the last thing about his own subject. That can only be obtained by study at home or in Europe.

I am sure you will understand that in saying this I am not wishing to shirk work among the churches. The nearer the time for going comes, the more anxious I am to interest people at home in things here, but I feel very strongly that I should be deliberately injuring the work here rather than helping, if I failed to bring myself up to date during furlough.

So far as work in Europe goes, I do not think that it is worth while to settle down in any one place and attack any special work. As a teacher of Bacteriology and Pathology I am especially interested in the pedigogical as well as the subject matter of these branches and I wish rather to see the ways things are done, than to do graduate work on some small though important problem. In other words, in Europe I want to make a tour of inspection as to methods of teaching my subjects. I hope that this may include the most important institutions in Germany and Great Britain, with a glimpse if possible of France and Austria (Vienna).

In America, I should make this method secondary. On account of the difficulty of obtaining specimens for a pathological museum in China, I wish to do as much as possible toward collecting and preparing specimens for such a museum. I think that this can be done most advantageously at Johns Hopkins where I already have entré. I know that I shall have most sympathetic help and I can at the same time attend the lectures in pathology and bacteriology. Baltimore has two added advantages: it is Mrs. Young's home and living is cheaper than in northern cities. I may add that I will have no fees at Johns Hopkins, and I have special funds to cover cost of museum jars, etc.

From the above you will have inferred that we are planning to return via Siberia and Europe. Aside from side trips it can be done as cheaply when the destination in the Atlantic coast, as by the Pacific route.

Miss Russell attended only the first day's sessions of the Annual Meeting, It was the next day that she was taken ill and did not leave her bed to the end. I can scarcely bring myself to think or write of our great loss Perhaps Mrs. Young and I feel it fully as keenly as any in the Mission. Having come out on the steamer together in 1904, there was an added intimacy, and you know what interest she took in all new members of the mission. Of course it was in the trying days after Dr. Ament went home, and Mr. Stelle was on furlough, that we worked together. She carried the burden. She knew intimately all the helpers as well as the local conditions and problems in every outstation. It was a tremendous strain on her and she nearly broke under it several times. In this intimate association, I came to know her better than I have any other member of the station. In the Sunday outstation medical work we went out together and always talked over conditions and problems as we journeyed to and fro. And then she loved children and since the coming of ours she frequently came in especially at the end of the day, to help put them to bed. They loved her as dearly as she did them. In all these ways her life was interwoven with ours so that she seemed more like a "big sister" than one outside of the family. While from one standpoint it was a privilege for Mrs. Young and me to attend her in her last illness, it was an awful strain, and is not an experience that one wishes to repeat. When it was over Mrs. Young was completely prostrated for two or three days.

As you know, Miss Russell had a very severe attack of dysentery during the seige and her return home in 1902(?) was largely on account of depleted health resulting from it. Since we came out together in 1904, she had not escaped an annual attack. She always persisted in staying in Peking till compelled by illness to go to Peitaiho. It was the same this year. Some have criticized her for being foolhardy, but one who knows how she loved to do for others, realizes thatshe was reluctant to rest while she still had the strength to work. This spring I urged her to get to the shore early, before her usual attack, but when I heard her plans, what could I do but tell her to stay but take good care of herself? She had been coming into more and more close and helpful contact with the teachers of the private and government schools for girls in the West City. The teachers were busy six days in the week, and she on Sunday. She wished to wait till their schools had been dismissed and then to have them over here at the "Hall of Enlightenment". The day of the coronation of King George (June 22) she had the beginning of her attack but she so wanted to go that she did not say anything about it to me but went to the British Legation to which we had all been invited. When I took her in hand, she responded to treatment more rapidly than usual so that I took her with me to Peitaiho, June 30th. There she continued to improve, sleeping as she had not for years and getting an appetite, which she had lacked. She was feeling so well that when she asked me if she could take a dip in the sea, I told her to try it, not to stay in more than ten minutes and not to repeat it if she felt exhausted by it or if it brought on her old symptoms. She went with Mrs. Cunningham of the Presbyterian Mission, and came back very much exhausted, beginning to vomit almost immediately. This was Tuesday morning, Aug. 8th, just two weeks almost to the hour, from the time of her death. I may say that nausea was a feature of her attack in Peking and

symptom that had not been prominent in any of her previous attacks. At first we hoped that she had merely overtired herself ,but the vomiting continued without intermission day and night.It was often pure bile,which caused severe retching and greatly reduced her strength.After it was evident that mere resting the stomach would not stop the symptoms,we began stomach washing which allowed her to get three or four hours rest,when it was repeated.As she could not take food by mouth,rectal feeding was begun,and was continued to the end,but toward the last the nutrient enemata were expelled,and then we realized that there could be only ending for the case.The end came from exhaustion and lack of nourishment.

Miss Russell was living at the Stanleys.Miss Lyons and the Chandlers were also there,and Miss Lyons and Mrs.Chandler helped in the nursing as did Mrs.Stanley.Mrs.Young had charge of the more professional part of the nursing,the pr eparation and giving of the nourishment,etc.Toward the last it was evident that a trained nurse was needed for the night as well as day and Miss Porter generously telegraphed for one from Tientsin,where she was obtained through the good offices of Dr.Peck.When the case began to look serious,I called Dr.Tallmon in and she also stayed nights so with Mrs.Young and myself on hand through the day and Dr.Tallmon and later the nurse from Tientsin,at night,she had all the care it was possible to give.

After the end,Miss Porter herself proposed that there be a post-mortem examination,and Mrs.Ament and Mrs.Sheffield(?) were also consulted and gave hearty assent.There were some features of the illness that were not easily explained and it was felt that the friends at home would be better satisfied if the exact cause of death was ascertained and if they could be assured that all possible had been done.Dr.Lewis of the Presbyterian Mission,kindly performed the necropsy.I need not go into details,except to say that about two feet of the small intestine were found to be intenselycongested and the whole internal surface covered with ulcerations.In Dr.Lewis's opinion,this condition,which had probably been present from the time of the attack in June,but aggravated at the beginning of the final illness was so serious as to have rendered recovery impossible.It showed clearly the reason for the continouus vomiting and set my heart at rest,for I know that no treatment would have availed anything.Usually I am satisfied to do my best and not worry aboutwhat "might have been" but this case which came so close to us,made me wonder constantly whether there was not something that I should have done.I know now there was not,though I catch myself thinking about it even yet.

Even when she was sick,Miss Russell was constantly thinking of oth ers Her last conscious words were regretting that the washerman was staying up at night to do the necessary addition al work.

You can realize how poor it has left our station.With her and Dr.Ament gone,all those who have been associated with the developmen t of the general work in the city and outside,are no longer with us.Miss Porter is severing her connection with the Mission,so that the strong group of workers that you saw when you were here,is sadly depleted.

I have referred above to Mr.Ewing's condition.His trouble seems tobe neurasthenia.He is not able to do any ordinary work without being tired out of proportion to the exertion.He needs a furlough,but in the present con-

dition of the Tientsin station and of the mission in general, that is impossible. He will have to hold on till Mr. Chandler can be left in charge or until reinforcements in other stations make a transfer possible. Notwithstanding the recent additions, the mission is really in a serious condition as to personnel.

During the summer I had care of two members of our mission, and after Miss Russell's death I determined to tell the Committee-ad-Interim my frank opinion regarding their condition, without taking into account the situation their removal would bring about. I refer to Miss Mac Gown. I enclose a separate letter on her case, a copy of which I shall give her for her physician.

The other is Mr. Mc. Cann. He is suffering from rheumatoid arthritis, the same disease that affected Mr. Perkins. When he went to Peitaiho, he was in very poor condition. The rest of the summer has built him up greatly, but the chronic nature of the disease and the necessity of keeping off his feet will greatly interfere with his work. I advised in both these cases that they go on furlough, each being under the care of men who understood the diseases to be dealt with. The Committee ad Interim asked me if in the case of Mr. Mc. Cann, it would be possible for him to stay on the field for the present, in view of the serious situation that would be produced in Paoting fu if he withdrew at this time. I refused to mix up my professional opinion with the question of expediency to the work. Mr. Mc. Cann wished very much to stay and I gladly promised to co-operate so far as I could in treating him. The way the matter rests is that he will stay unless he finds that he is losing ground. You have probably had letters from the secretary of the mission on the question.

There is one more matter that I wish to write about, more cheerful than the others. Perhaps you have heard from others of the new steps being taken in the direction of union in education. This is partly the result of Dr. Goucher's visit and partly from action initiated independently by Mr. Galt. The Committee suggested by Dr. Goucher has been formed. Mr. Wilder is chairman of the executive committee and Mr. Galt is also a member. It is hoped that a union of Peking University and the Union College at Tung Chou can be affected. It was comical to see, at the meeting of the larger committee held at Peitaiho, how people fell over oneanother to announce themselves as the original discoverer of union. Dr. H. H. Lowry was among them. I said afterward that I hoped nobody would try to disturb these ideas at least until the union had been actually accomplished. Another project that I am interested in personally is to see one large union missionary hospital established on this side of Peking, in asociation with the Medical College. You can appreciate the many advantages. There will be opposition from those who wish to see work conserved locally, but unless we can get together on these matters, it will not be many years till we shall be left in a position that will mean practically the end of influence in some of these directions. Previously, when the government was doing nothing, any kind of a school or hospital was the best there was. Even yet there is comparatively little competion between government and mission schools and hospitals, but the day is not far distant when the government will put the funds and the men into such institutions especially in the capital, that will take from us the leadership, which we can retain if we get together.

I want to thank you for the letters that you have taken the time to

rite. I have appreciated them most keenly.

We have enjoyed a visit from Dr. and Mrs. Getchell of Marsovan, who were here on their way home. Dr. Getchell is an uncle of Mrs. Eastman of Linching. I was able to ask questions about present conditions in Turkey, where the designs of Germany are becoming more apparent daily.

To make complete the letters received concerning services during the plague, I enclose copies of two. Please observe the same attitude as before as to publication of these.

Mrs. Young sends kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles W. Young

Peking

Oct. 1-1911

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Rec'd NOV 7 1911

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American Board Mission,
Peking, China,
Oct. 6, 1911.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I wish to report to you, and through you to the Prudential Mission, on the condition of Miss Mac Gown, and the reasons for my recommending that she take her furlough at this time.

Miss Mac Gown came out herethree years in excellent physical condition. We have not been in the same station but I understand that up to a year ago, her good health continued. In the summer of 1910 she had what is called out here, "a touch of the sun". This is what Manson describes as "Sun-Traumatism". It is entirely different from sunstroke or heat exhaustion.

Either at the same time or a lettle later she has an attack of dysentery. This was not serious and she recovered from the distinctively dysenteric symptoms within two or three weeks, as I rememberit. I may say that the dysentery of North China is, almost without exception, due to B. dysenteriae and not to Amoebae.

I can give no clear account of Miss MacGown dondition during the past year, except that we had reports that she had not been well, "and that her dysentery continued", also that she had lost greatly in weight.

When I saw her in Peitaiho this summer, she showed the effects of her year's illness. She was greatly reduced in weight, had a decidedly anaemic appearance, and her figure showed the proturant abdomen that is characteristic of sprue. Her stools were three or four a day, pale, and of the peculiar oily look of sprue stools. She had had but one attack of ulceration of the mouth. This she attributed to eating nuts as it dissapeared when this article of diet was discontinued. She complained of constant flatulence although there were times when she was comparatively free from it. This symptom with its concomitant "dyspepsia" has been the most marked feature of the case.

Miss MacGown has not been on a special diet during the year though she has learned to a great extent, the articles of food that disagreed with her. Since her return to Tientsin she has been on a purely milk diet, and has, according to reports, greatly improved on it. Before leaving Peitaiho, I also started her on a treatment with "yellow santonin". This has been recommended very highly by some authorities. I do not know to which factor her improvement is due though I am much more inclined to attribute it to the milk diet.

A review of the case leaves no question in my mind as to the diagnosis. It is sprue, of moderate severity. It seems essential that Miss MacGown should get away from the region in which the disease was contracted with the hope that she will regain her health and perhaps later be able to return. The latter is a matter that the course of events alone can decide, but it is the issue that the patient not to mention all the members of the mission, earnestly hope may come to pass.

I am giving a copy of this to Miss MacGown for the guidance of the physician she may consult at home.

Yours sincerely,

Charles M. Young M.D.

Peking

Miss Macgowan

Oct. 6-1911

Rec'd FEB 7 1912

623

American Board Mission,
Peking, China,
Dec.27,1911.

My Dear Mr.Bell:-

Your kind letter of the 20th of November came while I was away on Red Cross work. I am gratified to have the word that the Prudential Committee has granted me permission to use the money received during plague work for post-graduate work. I am sure the Prudential Committee as well as the secretaries appreciate my standpoint as to wishing to fit myself to do my work more effectively. I do hope to be able to speak for China, but I believe that the work here during the seven years' service is more important than the speaking one might do during furlough (granting that one is fitted for it), and that the board cannot afford to send back from furlough, teachers who are eight years behind the times to take up another period of service.

Do not take from this that I am not interested in spreading an interest in the work of the Board. I am sure you will find me ready to do my part. It is merely a question of relative value of two ways of using a limited period of time.

Now as to the last paragraph of your letter: I do not object to your publishing the fact that I have been decorated by the Imperial Government, but I do object to your quoting from a letter of mine telling of the fact. I don't think that that would show that I had a superabundance of modesty. This leads me to remark that I earnestly hope that I am not in for a season as a freak on the platform. I was not in the plague work for that purpose nor am I in the Red Cross at present for that reason. In so far as I can interest people in the work we are trying to do, I shall be happy to be of service, but deliver me from being made an exhibit.

Now, having vented my spleen, let me make some remarks on the present situation, especially the part the Medical College is having in the Red Cross work. You are of course welcome to publish any of it you wish to.

From the beginning of hostilities it became apparent that work of this kind would be necessary. An Imperial Edict was issued forming a society that later became the Red Cross Society. There was some delay in getting the government to adopt the Geneva Convention in its entirety as the basis for the work in the field but it was accomplished finally. Dr. Gibb of our Union Medical College became the Director of the Union Medical College RedCross Corp, and as the three companies sent from here are the only ones thus far organized to co-operate with the Imperial Army, he is practically the director of the medical Red Cross work on the Imperial side. This of course does not refer to the work of the Army Medical Corp, which is well equipped but rather weak in personnel.

As soon as the Geneva Convention had been adopted by the government, and at just about the time Hanyang was captured by the government forces, two companies were sent to the vacinity of Hankow. One of these has returned, as there were already many other organizations at work in Hankow. The other is in Wuchang. Later a third company was sent to Shih chia chuang, the junction point of the Shansi R.R. and the Peking-Hankow line. A division of the Imperial Army was there to prevent the rebels who had taken up a strong position in the mountains from coming down and cutting the railroad, over which soldiers and munitions are sent from Peking to the army in the vacinity of Hankow. I was not able to go with this company when it left Peking

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but joined it Dec.15th.The next day Dr.Stenhouse and I with three students got through to Taiyuanfu on the second train to reach there after the city was evacuated by the rebels following their defeat at Ching Hsing Hsien on the railroad that I have mentioned.We found twenty-six rebel wounded in the English Baptist Hospital,with no foreign doctor. ~~in charge~~.The Chinese doctor invited us to take charge as some of the necessary operations were beyond him. Dr.Stenhouse returned to Shihchiachuang to bring up the rest of the corps. So far as I know I was the only foreigner in the city for two days.It was very quiet.Business was at a standstill,partly because all the best shops in the city had been plundered and burned by mutineers when the city was taken by the rebels,and partly because the money market was absolutely demoralized,by the notes and debased coins that the rebels had put into circulation. We operated on the cases requiring it for two days and a half,when Dr.Broomhall of the English Baptist Mission returned and we left for Peking,reaching here Christmas day.The Red Cross company left ten days later for Hsü Chou Fu, Kiang su,but I was unable to go along on account of illness in the compound. Bettine Stelle has been down with scarlet fever and four of the other children with chicken pox,so it seemed best for me to stay here.Dr.Watson took my place,but will return soon as there is business in Shansi that requires his presence.

This whole question of my participation in the Red Cross work has been a most difficult one to decide.To me (and to Mr.Stelle) it has seemed a chance to be of help to the country and to prove our public-spiritedness, that should be improved.It seemed worth making some sacrifice to have a part in it.On the other hand there have been those in the station who saw the local problem as the one demanding the most attention and who felt that it was not right to deplete our meager numbers when it was not possible to foresee what might happen in the city.With our small number here if there should be serious disturbance in Peking,all the men would be needed to guard the property and attend to refugees.It is the usual mission problem of trying to run a two ring circus with one horse.It keeps the horse busy knowing which ring to perform in and sometimes he afterwards wishes he had been in the other.-----Of course I have had to keep in mind that my first responsibility is to the mission and that I might be criticized for being away from my station when there was even a possibility of trouble here and it has been this consideration that has made me willing to see others go away when I was "crazy" to be in the midst of things,rather than to sit around here waiting for something to turn up.(You will understand that this above paragraph is not for publication)

From what I have written about Red Cross work,you can gather that the Medical College is not in session.It broke up in order to let the teachers and students have a part in that work. There are 10 doctors and 36 students in it. The Army Medical Corps is meager and the training of its staff inadequate.Aside from a corp of partly trained civilians in Tientsin,there is no Red Cross work on the Imperial side except ours,(i.e. with the army) although medical missionaries have helped whenever cases have come to them and much work of this kind has been done in the region near Hankow. Dr.Lewis of Paotingfu is also co-operating with the local Red Cross Society of that city.

The truce ends Monday.If they fight you will know the results before you get this.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles M. Young.

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Dec. 27-1911

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Peking, Feb. 27, 1912

My Dear Mr. McLaren:-

Yours of the 23rd is at hand. I do not remember having received your letter saying that your medicine was finished. I have some more of it now on the way from Shanghai, & will send it on to you as soon as it arrives.

Now as to the best place to go for treatment if you return home — I feel that I am hardly in position to give the best advice. I spoke of Clifton Springs but since then have learned that there has been a general "shaking up" there so that I do not know anything about the present staff.

I should say that it would be best either for me to write the Board in Boston and let them consult with a good man there as to the best place to go or else to go to Battle Creek. I am inclined to favor the first

plan. If you decide to go, let me know & I can write direct to Boston & have the reply directed to you so as to reach you when you reach the U.S. presupposing that you are going via the Pacific.

Yours cordially

Chas. W. Young

Rev. Chas. W. Young
Care Mrs. Cowen
Yokohama
Japan.

Peking, May 6, 1912.

Rec'd JUL 10 1912

My Dear Mr. McCann:-

I enclose a letter which I wrote just before "the lid blew off" & addressed the envelope to Peking. It came back in the midst of the stew. What I have to say about advice as to where to go when you go home, still holds.

I am sending you more of the Guiacol Carbonate. I think another "course" may be of benefit.

Please tell Miss Chapin that I have her letter regarding Hayfever medicines. I am sending her some of the preparations recommended in the literature she sent (which I had on hand) and will send for the others if I can find time before I go. What I send will enable her to test this general line of treatment if the other does not pope before the annual attack comes on.

Yours sincerely,
Charles W. Young.

Sorry I delayed forwarding this.
Miss Chapin brot the medicine but I
am not forwarding as I know you had
some when you left

H.

625

Chaney -

May 6-1915

Miss Jane Addams
Hull House
Chicago Ill.

Rec'd JUL 2 1912

Charles N. Young

Berlin, June 8, 1912

My dear Dr Burton:-

We reached here last Monday together with the Stanleys. They go on tomorrow while we plan to stay till the end of next week then to go Paris via Dresden, Munich & the Rhine. From Paris we shall go to London. We had hoped for letters here that would settle what our future movements should be. We are naturally anxious to get home though the present opportunity to see a little of Europe is too good to be lost. We feel that it would be a risk to reach Baltimore with the children in midsummer. We had written of a plan to Mrs. Young's parents but the letter failed to reach them so that that scheme is out of the question. We are writing

them again & hope for a reply when we reach Paris. If we can get to some cool place where we can be with them (the Boyles), till the heated period is over, we shall go there (~~[illegible]~~) about the middle of July.

On the other hand, if that is not feasible, we have planned to wait in Scotland till the end of August. By being near Edinburgh Mrs. Young & the children could get the rest they so much need & I could do some work at the University. I am not going to burden myself this summer, however, for I know that a relaxation will do me good both in resting from the stress of the past two years and in preparation for whatever is ahead.

I have been seeing some class-work in the University along the lines I am teaching in Peking, trying to get an idea of how they teach the subjects. Dr Theobald Smith of Harvard is here now as American Exchange Professor.

Dresden June 19, 1912

You will see by these two dates that I am not a prompt correspondent. We came here after two weeks in Berlin, last Monday. The Stanleys left a week before & you will have seen them before you get this.

I must write you a line about my future plans or lack of them. As I wrote you (I believe) & to Mr. Bell, I do hope for time for study at home. I am sure I do not need to argue in detail, for you to see the necessity for a teacher of so rapidly changing ~~a~~ subjects as Pathology & Bacteriology, to <u>brush up</u> thoroughly before returning to China.

On the other hand I am anxious to interest people in China — the new China, & especially in the Educational Work in Peking. As I wrote Mr. Bell, I do pray be delivered from being made an <u>exhibit</u>. I hope I shall have as much time for study as possible not because I think myself too important to be troubled with the ordinary work of interesting the churches, but because I believe the best interests of the work in China will be conserved by preparing for efficient service for the next term of work, during the time in the home-land. As I believe I wrote, I hope both

to hear the lectures in my subjects at Hopkins & to work on the material for the for a Pathological Museum for the Medical College. As you know, we no opportunity for getting such material from post mortems in China so the the teaching of my courses has been w I also need special work in this Gross Pathology from Post Mortems.

As I wrote in a previous page, I do not feel equal to buckling down to work in May old enemy (indigestion) has had hold of me the last ten days and I have to slowly.

With regards from Mrs. Young,

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Charles W. Young

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REC'D AUG 20 1912

"The Highlands", Walbrook,
Baltimore, Md.
Aug. 19th 1912.

My Dear Mr. Barton:— (Chas. W. Young)

Possibly you have seen or heard, from my correspondence with Mr. Wiggin and Mr. Hoover in the last ten days that we have arrived in this country. We got into New York on the Oceanic, Aug. 7th and to Baltimore the next day.

Like many homebound Americans, the Customs officials looked to us like a bogey-man, but "getting in" proved more of an incident than an experience.

We are here in the home of Mrs. Young's parents and probably shall continue here or in the near vacinity.

I noticed the article in the August "Herald" based on Mr. Stelle's letter about the Chinese Christian Church. The mass-meeting addressed by Chang Po Ling and C.T. Wang

took place the day before we left. I hope the stir at that time may continue until an effective organization is put on foot. The movement is healthier and has better leaders than some similar ones have had.

I presume you have had word of Pastor Jen's serious illness. Drs. Wheeler and Gibb do not give any hope of recovery. It is a time when one hopes that the doctors are wrong. Ever since his recovery from the hemorrhage from the stomach his color has been bad and he has been very anaemic so that this turn is hardly unexpected.

Jen's son-in-law Dr. John Chuan of Tingchow is here in Baltimore studying medicine (postgraduate) at Johns Hopkins. As you probably know another of the Chuan boys is in Yale. He is here with his brother at present.

I am waiting till we have got

somewhat settled before going to the Medical College and Hospital because I know that when I get started, I can't stay away. I saw some very interesting things in Europe in the colleges & hospitals visited.

I enclose some typewritten sheets that may interest you, especially the first. The proposal was made after I left. I heard of it from Dr. Cochrane in London & from letters from Dr. Stuckey & Dr. Wheeler, & conversation with Dr. Chuan. The last mentioned said he had had a letter from Dr. Wu in which the matter was mentioned. Dr. Wu said that the matters of "interference of missionary work" was not his but of men "higher up" and that that matter could be arranged. I wish I had an opportunity to chat about this and other things. This proposal shows at least one thing:- that we have made good in the six years we have been running to the extent that the government thinks cooperation more feasible and efficient than an independent

and "rival" institution. The negotiations would call for great wisdom, tact and sympathy as well as loyalty to the Christian character of the college. If it is wise I hope it may not be dropped. If it can be worked, what a contrast it will be with the way missionary colleges have largely been eliminated by the government in Japan.

From the papers, the struggle between the South & Yüan Shih Kai is evidently becoming more acute again. This is the greatest problem China has governmentally. There is great mutual distrust. My opinion is that there will not be a strong government representing the whole country (or most of it) till Yüan is eliminated. While he is the strongest man in China he is not trusted by his own people.

(Discussion of political subjects confidential!)

Mrs. Young joins me in sending warmest regards.

Cordially yours,

Charles W. Young

SEP 27 1912

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"The Highlands", Walbrook,

Baltimore, Md.,
Sept. 26, 1912.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have just returned from seeing Dr. Kelly relative to Mrs. Fairfield's operation and I am sure you will be as happy and thankful as I, of the outcome.

After saying that he did not know of any really first class gynecologist in Los Angeles or San Francisco, and understood that the hesitation as to coming east was on account of expense, he made the following offer which is much more than we could have expected:-Dr. Kelly will perform the operation without charge; he will charge only $30 per week for the after-treatment in his private hospital (i.e. half the actual cost); and he will pay the cost of Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield's transportation (in one direction) from the Pacific coast here.

I am the more pleased because Dr. Kelly's experience in the operation required is more extensive than that of any other living man. He will give Mrs. Fairfield every chance to come out of the operation capable of bearing children while many other surgeons might under the same circumstances remove the entire uterus.

I hope that I shall be here when they arrive so as to be of help in introducing them to Dr. Kelly, and making arrangements for them.

Cordially yours,

Charles W. Young

I have written to Mr. Fairfield, care of Dr. Tenney, San Francisco.

C.W.Y.

"The Highlands", Walbrook,

Baltimore, Md.,
Sept. 26, 1912.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have just returned from seeing Dr. Kelly relative to Mrs. Fairfield's operation and I am sure you will be as happy and thankful as I, of the outcome.

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I hope that they shall be here when they arrive so as to be of help in entertaining them to Dr. Kelly, and making arrangements for them.

Cordially Yours,

Baltimore-

Sept. 26-1912

Rec'd DEC 23 1912

"The Highlands," Walbrook,
Baltimore, Md.
Dec. 21, 1912

My Dear Mr. Barton:—

Mr. Bell's letter of the 18th reached me last evening and I immediately called up Dr. Kelly and made an appointment to see him this morning relative to Mrs. Fairfield's case. He most generously said that he would do at this time whatever he had said before that he would do. You will find from my previous letter what that was. He also said there ~~would~~ might be say $25.00 for consultation fee in case he called in an internist if there seems the trouble outside his line. He will attempt to sift the case to the bottom and as a fine Christian man, will, I know, do it both gladly and thoroughly.

Please write Mrs. Fairfield and ask her to let me know when she will arrive here so that I can meet her and also so that I can let Dr. Kelly know when to expect her (to arrange for admission to his sanatarium and for time for examination).

As Mrs. Fairfield is in New York state, I did not say anything about her transportation here and shall not. The Board will, I presume bear that.

A blessed Christmas to you and all the friends in the rooms.

Yours sincerely,
Charles W. Young.

Baltimore Md. Dec. 21-1912

Re
Mrs Hoerfeler

Rec'd DEC 28 1912

"The Highlands," Walbrook,
Baltimore, Md.
Dec. 26, 1912.

My dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter of the 24th came this morning and I am much perplexed, as I believe you would be if you received two so widely divergent letters as yours and Mr. Bell's about the same case. As you will see by reading Mr. Bell's copy of the letter he sent, Mrs. Fairfield is described as "getting steadily worse and has written to us more than once in such a way as to make it quite clear that she is fast getting into a neurasthenic condition that may turn into something very serious, like melancholia." She is sure no doctor yet has understood her case." Further he spoke of a cablegram "from Mr. Fairfield urging us to have her examined by Dr. Kelly." "Let us hear from you as soon as possible. Give us your advice and let us know how it looks to Dr. Kelly." "Mrs. Fairfield is to remain in Oswego --- until we can hear from you and forward the advice."

This looked like serious business and so I presented the evident emergency to Dr. Kelly as soon as possible, and he kindly offered to cooperate.

From your letter I draw that "she raises some objection to any further medical examination" and that "she is sleeping well, eating well and getting new courage and strength daily," and that you think ~~she~~ "it might as well for her to continue" her present visit "for a time before going to Baltimore for her final examination."

One thing is evident — that Mrs. Fairfield feels very differently at different times as to ~~the~~ her condition but it seems to me from what Mr. Bell has written, from Mr. Fairfield's cablegram and from Dr. Watson's letter which I enclose, that Mrs. Fairfield should have a thorough and exhaustive examination and for the peace of mind of Mr. F. & Dr. W., as soon as can be conveniently done. It is clear of course, that

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a difference in Mrs. F's subjective feelings cannot change the fact of whether there is some tumor or other condition that needs treatment or operation, though it may change her own mind as to the necessity of treatment.

From the standpoint of the case, you can see what my own advice is and from my own, I should scarcely feel like taking up the matter with Dr. Kelly a third time if this offer were allowed to lapse. Both from the widely divergent expressions of Mrs. F. in her letters and from my knowledge of her as I have seen her (they spent last winter in our home) I believe that Mrs. F. should not be allowed to decide for herself that the matter should be delayed. While it may take tact to persuade her at present, I am certain in my own mind as to the course that should be pursued.

Dr. Watson's letter is pitiful. It shows the strain under which he has been and is. In justice to him, I believe that a competent man should be asked to make a thorough examination.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles W. Young.

I think the present state of mind both of Mr. Fairfield and especially of Dr. Watson, should appeal to Mrs. F as a reason, if there were no other, for having another and thorough examination.

C.W.Y.

Chas. N. Young

Baltimore Dec. 26-1912

Rec'd JAN 6 1913

/6

"The Highlands", Walbrook,
Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 3, 1912

My dear Dr. Barton:—

I am sure you are anxious to know the outcome of Mrs. Fairfield's examination and as there seems to be no question as to the finality of the findings, there is no necessity of reserving judgement till later. Dr. Kelly could find nothing abnormal in Mrs. Fairfield's abdominal organs. Of course he examined the uterus and ovaries with special care in view of the previous diagnosis.

I went over the whole history from start to finish with Mrs. Fairfield and many matters that were not clear to you in the rooms and to her are much clearer to me. It is hardly worth while to go into details now. If I have an opportunity ~~to do so~~ in conversation later, I shall do so. Briefly, the ~~lack of~~ misunderstanding came from a lack of complete frankness on the part of the Fairfields in an attempt to soften the ~~to~~ completeness of Dr. Watson's error in diagnosis. As a result of that and of a nervous dread that lingered in the mind of Mrs. Fairfield lest possibly something might have been overlooked, her going to Grinnell ~~was~~ appeared more of a caprice to her than it does in the light of all the facts. Evidently Dr. Harris (in Grinnell) gave her a thorough going over and Dr. Kelly's diagnosis agrees in the main with his. I explained to her that, no matter how thorough that had been, inasmuch as Dr. Harris was unknown to you and the Board could only accept the opinion

experts, of whose proficiency they were already aware, ~~and~~ that your rejection of Dr. Harris' opinion in no way judged or questioned his ability. It was only that he was unknown to you as an expert.

The only point on which Dr. Kelly differed from Dr. Harris was that he found no evidence of hernia, but he particularly wished that this be not told Mrs. Fairfield for the present, as her improvement which evidently has been marked, dates from the wearing of a truss for this alledged "hernia". She says that the "feeling" which all these years has been the source of the dread lest there was a tumor has disappeared absolutely, since wearing the truss. You will appreciate therefore that from the standpoint of mental therapeutics it is well worth while to continue this fiction if it is such. At any rate this question as to the presence of a hernia is not to be mentioned in any way to her or anybody else.

The only point that was not cleared up and about which Dr. Kelly had any question was the extent of her anaemia to which Dr. Harris referred and which has always been evident to anyone who has seen Mrs. Fairfield. Inasmuch as that is not a question that Dr. Kelly could determine better than any other good doctor, and as he was acting without remuneration, I told him that it would not be necessary for him to go into that. I shall ask Dr. Harris for his findings as a guide for future reference but that is a minor matter. The outcome does not help poor Watson out. I feel

most deeply for him. I have not and do not question his ability. I should still go to him rather than any other man in North China for an opinion in a gynecological case. Needless to say he will be more careful in the future but I do regret the blow that this reaffirmation of his error will be in the midst of his depressing surroundings (I mean Pye's illness and their isolation). Mrs. Fairfield says that he or Mrs. Fairfield requested that the outcome of this examination by Dr. Kelly be cabled to them. I would suggest something like this "Kelly finds normal" or "Kelly found nothing" or "Kelly confirms Harris."

I shall, of course write Dr. Watson immediately, and shall try to cheer him up.

In the light of Dr. Kelly's findings I could see no reason for keeping Mrs. Fairfield here at the Board's expense so she goes to Washington tomorrow and to her family in Pennsylvania from there. She is following Dr. Harris' treatment but probably the greatest element in producing her better condition is the knowledge that there is nothing serious the matter.

Dr. Kelly says he will write a note as to his findings if you wish after receiving this from me. I was present at the examination. If you wish the note from Dr. Kelly you might ask for it when you write the thanks of the Board for his services.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles W. Young

Chas. H. Young

Baltimore Jan. 3-1913

relac. Fairfield

Rec'd APR 3 1913

"The Highlands", Walbrook,
Baltimore, Md.
Apr. 1, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Bell:-

Yours of the 31st ult. is at hand. I tried to get Dr. Finney by phone a few minutes ago but did not succeed. Meantime I will write about the other matters you mentioned.

Regarding the date of our return to China, we have been planning on the basis expressed in the second paragraph p. 55 of the handbook i.e. to "be back upon the field at the close of the heated term." In the North China Mission we do not consider Peking safe for children much before the middle of September. Strange as it may seem, I believe that there have been more deaths from & serious cases of dysentery during the first half of September than any other fortnight during the year. Moreover there is nothing for me to do until school opens about Sept. 1st. On account of Dr. Gibb's death and other complications in the Medical School, the classes in my subjects were suspended during the past year & I shall have double classes for a year. This makes me anxious to be back as near the date of opening as possible.

All things considered we have concluded that it will be best for us to sail by the Canadian Pacific "Empress of Russia" leaving Vancouver Aug. 13th. That will get us to Shanghai Aug. 29 & to Peking about Sept. 1st or 2nd. This will give us a minimum of time on the ship which is desirable (to put it mildly) on account of Mrs. Young's being a poor sailor. I don't care to play nurse to her & both children any longer than necessary (This may sound funny, but it isn't!)

I shall write Mr. Wiggin as to our route from here. I am writing Dr. Barton a report of the conference at the White House.

Yours sincerely,

Charles W. Young

Rec'd A

Chas. H. Young

Baltimore Apr. 1-1913

Rec'd APR 3 1913

"The Highlands", Walbrook
Baltimore, Md.
Apr. 1, 1913

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I must beg your pardon for not reporting on the Washington delegation immediately on my return. I had hoped to have Mr. Sherman's address and the President's reply in hand before now, and will send it when I get them.

We met at noon at the Y.M.C.A. building, Mr. Jones, Educational Director, helping us in arrangements & by advice.

Our reception was at the close of the Wednesday public reception, Mr. Sherman (American Episcopal Mission, Hankow) acted as spokesman. Dr. McCracken in introducing him said that we had come as individuals and not as formal representatives (which was the case with two or three exceptions).

Mr. Sherman emphasized (a) the satisfaction at the policy announced by the administration, (b) the expectation of early recognition of the Chinese Government by the United States, giving reasons why such early recognition seemed desirable and (c) the great satisfaction that Dr. Mott had been invited to become Minister to China, adding that this was taken as a ~~indication~~ recognition of the part that the Christian Church had had in the making of new China, and that if Dr. Mott's services could not be secured, that we hoped that a man of his type could be found.

In response the President thanked us for our visit saying that it gave him satisfaction that his policy seemed correct to us. He said that while there had been no question in the mind of the Administration from the standpoint of this side, they had not been as sure

as how it would appear to those who saw it from the China side. He said that Dr. Mott's selection was indeed a recognition of the part that Christian missions had had and would have in China and that he still hoped that Dr. Mott's services could be secured. He considered Dr. Mott not a type but a unique man, and the man for the post. He said he wished we would do what we could to persuade him to accept.

We therefore cabled Dr. Mott at Tokyo to this effect (as I remember the words) "China Missionaries conferring with President Wilson urge acceptance". Several wordings were discussed but the above was what was sent as I remember it.

I believe the time and effort were well repaid for while it was not an extended conference, the President showed real and lively interest.

My expenses were $2.05.

After the White House "audience", we called on the Chinese Minister.

I expect a list of those present (twelve all together) with the text of the addresses.

Yours sincerely,

Charles W. Young

P.S. I wish to thank you very much for the honor of being designated to this service.

C.W.Y.

Rec'd

Chas. N. Young

Baltimore Apr. 1-1913

Inf.

Rec'd APR 7 1913

634

"The Highlands," Walbrook,
Baltimore, Md.
Apr. 3, 1913

My dear Mr. Bell:-

As you probably noted I had not succeeded in getting Dr. Finney on the phone before I mailed the letter I wrote two days ago, and had not up to a few minutes ago. Dr. Finney says that there will be no fee for the operation. The only expense here will be the room which will be $17 a week and he should not need to be here much more than a week. In order to get these rooms which are in considerable demand, it will be necessary to know the time of Stanley's arrival four or five days in advance. This is at the Union Protestant Infirmary where Dr. Finney is at the head of the Surgical Staff & does most of his private cases. The private rooms at Johns Hopkins would be much more expensive and no more satisfactory. The operator would be the same in both cases. I did not mention Johns Hopkins Hospital to Dr Finney, knowing that he usually sends his cases to the Union Protestant Infirmary. Please have Stanley drop me a line as to the date of his arrival, giving me four or five days leeway as noted above.

Yours sincerely,
Chas. W. Young

E. Thos. N. Young

Baltimore Apr. 3 - 1913

Rec'd APR 1 2 1913

635

"The Highlands," Walbrook
Baltimore, Md.
Apr. 9, 1913

My Dear Mr. Bell:—

I have your letter of the 4th inst. I gathered from your previous letter that the matter under discussion was the date of sailing and therefore quoted from the "Handbook" only that clause that dealt with that one point. I see now that you wish light on the date of leaving the field and the length of furlough. We did not leave Peking earlier on account of the "troubles in China" but acted precisely on the provisions in ~~the~~ Sect. 2, p. 55 of the Handbook, "It is expected that this furlough will be entered upon just before the heated term or vacation period of the mission, and (as I quoted in my last letter) that the missionary will be back upon the field at the close of the heated ~~few~~ term the following year."

I note that the time of absence from the field is expected "generally" to be "about fourteen months." This is perfectly plain so far as the rule is concerned but the rule does not control the climate of North China. It is necessary for children, and women where possible, to leave the stations of the North China Mission for Pectaiho or wherever the summer is spent about the first of June; sometimes earlier, rarely later. As I explained in my previous letter, it is advisable from the standpoint of health not to return to the stations before the middle of September as a rule; sometimes

few days earlier if the cooler weather sets in before that time. This is the practice of the whole mission where there are children in the family. In leaving the Mission at the time we did, May 21st, we therefore followed the plain intention of the handbook, that we should be away from the field two heated terms and the interval between. I wish to make it perfectly plain that the matter rests on proper consideration of, and for the health of the children, not of Mrs. Young and myself. If we had to think ourselves only, we should have left later and should return earlier. I know, better than anyone in the office can, what a stack of work awaits me. The faculty of the Medical College has been seriously depleted by death, furloughs and resignations; my branches have not been taught during my absence, and I shall have extra work on that account; but I also know that if my children should be taken ill on account of going back to Peking ~~in~~ as to arrive say the first of August, that absolutely nothing would be gained and much might be lost.

I am sure from what I have written, that you will see that I have followed both the letter and the spirit of the Board's regulations and that I am asking no special consideration in planning to reach Peking two weeks before Mrs. Young and the children, would, under ordinary circumstances return to the city from Peitaiho.

What I have written about our own case, applies in principle to that of the Stanleys and others families with children who are at present on furlough or who may be in the future. It is purely a question of health of children in a climate which a few years ago took a heavy toll of lives.

I will tell Dr Finney that Mr. Stanley has made arrangements elsewhere.

Yours sincerely

Charles W. Young

P.S. Enclosed please find voucher for check received.

Chas. N. Young

Baltimore Apr. 9-1913

R

Rec'd APR 15 1913

"The Highlands," Walbrook,
Baltimore, Md.
Apr. 14, 1913

Myhleardh. Barton:-

Mr. Bell sent me the enclosed "recommendations" of the China Medical Missionary Association, saying that you wished to know what action would be advisable on the part of the Prudential Committee.

As I read them over, they seem to embody a rational constructive policy and I believe that the Medical Missionary Association would be pleased to have the general approval of the Prudential Committee of these recommendations if they can give it. If there are sections on which there is doubt, I think that should be noted.

Mr. Bell suggests that paragraph #2 might call for specific action, and I believe, that if the Prudential Committee sees its way clear to do so it would be well to assent to the principle that any essential change of policy or marked enlargement of old or launching of new work would be undertaken along the lines indicated in these resolutions or after consultation with the "Association through its Executive", provided these resolutions have met the approval of most of the Mission Boards working in China.

These recommendations only emphasize the trend of the times — the work of the future must

APR 15 1913

be planned and executed together. In that spirit I am sure the American Board is second to none.

In regard to the work in which we are specifically interested, let me call your attention to the Annual Report of the Medical College, a copy of which may be in your hands. I have marked some sections that seem to be of especial importance. Since this was written Drs. Wenham and Hill have resigned and returned to England which still further reduces the teaching staff. I question whether the time has not come for the Board to put a second man in the College, devoting his full time to teaching. I mean this as a necessity; a matter for immediate action, not merely a policy to be carried out sometime. Of course I should expect the North China Mission to initiate the action. Perhaps they have it in mind to do so at the next Mission meeting.

I expect to be in Boston some time between now & the middle of May and would like to talk over this and other matters relating to the Mission that have been gathered from letters that have come recently (but which have been sent on to others). Please keep the marked copy I enclose until that time.

Yours sincerely,

Charles W. Young

I enclose the report of the conference at Washington, May, 27.

Baltimore

Apr. 14-1913

Rec'd APR 15 1913

"The Highlands," Walbrook,
Baltimore, Md.
Apr. 14, 1913.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I do not know whom I should address on the subject of Medical Refit so am writing to you, asking that, if necessary, you turn this letter over to others.

In refit, what I most need is books. I presume no-one will question the legitimacy of using refit money for medical books. They are tools in as real a sense as anything we use and when they become dull through time and use they have to be replaced. Medical books are not inexpensive. I should like a grant, if possible, of between $100 and $150 (not for books). I have already expended some money, which I will charge to refit if granted, otherwise eke out of regular appropriation. They properly belong to refit, however.

Yours sincerely,
Chas. E. W. Young

Baltimore Apr. 14-1913

a

Rec'd APR 29 1913

637

"The Highlands", Walbrook
Baltimore, Md.
Apr. 28, 1913

My Dear Mr. Bell,—

Your letter of the 23rd detailing the action of the Prudential Committee came Friday. By this correspondence, I have learned several things that could not be gathered from reading the handbook. Letters are unsatisfactory as a medium of discussion and as I hope to be in Boston about two weeks hence, I shall wait until then.

I am starting at the end of this week for ten days among the church in Vermont that contribute to our support and shall return here via Boston. I shall hope to see you at that time.

Yours sincerely,
Chas. W. Young

Baltimore — Apr. 14-1913

a

Rec'd APR 29 1913

637

"The Highlands", Walbrook
Baltimore, Md.
Apr. 28, 1913

My Dear Mr. Bell;—

Your letter of the 23rd detailing the action of the Prudential Committee came Friday. By this correspondence, I have learned several things that could not be gathered from reading the handbook. Letters are unsatisfactory as a medium of discussion and as I hope to be in Boston about two weeks hence, I shall wait until then.

I am starting at the end of this week for ten days among the church in Vermont that contribute to our support and shall return here via Boston. I shall hope to see you at that time.

Yours sincerely,
Charles W. Young

C. H. Young

Baltimore Apr. 28-1913

Rec'd JUN 9 1913

10652 Prospect Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
June 5, 1913

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

When I was in Boston I forgot to mention to you the fact that I intended to have the children examined for the possible presence of adenoids, before leaving Baltimore. As soon as I got home we took them to Dr. Crowe (at Johns Hopkins) who found adenoids in both children and advised their removal. I did not wait to communicate with the Board because it seemed a necessary matter and the delay would have interfered with our plans for leaving Baltimore at the time we had set. The only expense was, as you will see from the receipted bill I enclose, the Operating Room Fee for each, the Room (they stayed over night in the hospital), and one meal for Mrs. Young who stayed the night with them. Besides this Dr. Crowe thought it best that they be taken home in a taxicab to avoid the dust and possible infection of a streetcar. The cost of that (3.00) should be added to the two bills

I enclose, making the total expense $31,50.

May I ask you to submit this account to the individual or committee before whom it should come?

I stopped in New York on the way back to Baltimore and saw Dr. North of the Methodist Board. In the course of conversation, I unearthed a new view of the cause for Peking University not entering heartily into union with the other missions. Dr. North intimated that Peking University feared it would lose its high Christian ideals in such a union. Of course the objection is absurd. They cannot successfully maintain for a minute that the ideals of the Educational Union have been lower than their own, but if that impression has been given to the Methodist Board you should know it before going to the Conference with them, if that

has not taken place before now.

I wonder if you have heard of the death of Dr. F. J. Hall of our medical college. He died of typhus fever May 25th. He was a Johns Hopkins man of the class of 1905 (Yale Phi Beta Kappa) and his death is a tremendous blow to the school especially at this time. It adds much to the appeal for more men contained in the annual report of the Medical College. Unless we can be reinforced soon, it will mean further breakdowns of the men left for we have only half as large a staff now as we had eighteen months ago.

We had some sheets from Miss Miner's journal yesterday - a vivid picture of the political strife in the National Assembly.

Yours cordially,

Charles W. Young

Chas. W. Young

Chicago - June 5 1913

$31.50

Form 126. 5000-4-1-1913.

No. 89446 BALTIMORE, 5/26/13.

Miss Anita Young

TO THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, DR.

NOTE.—Board is payable weekly in advance.

TO HOSPITAL CHARGES	May 24 - 25 - 1 day @ 17.50 -	2.50
" SPECIAL NURSE		
" " "		
" OPERATING ROOM FEE		10.
" MASSAGE		
" AMBULANCE ..... X RAY ..... EXTRAS		12.50

5/27/13 RECEIVED PAYMENT R G Ehrman

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Form 126. 5000-4-1-1913.

No. 89445 BALTIMORE, 5/26/13.

Master James Young.

TO THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, DR.

NOTE.—Board is payable weekly in advance.

TO HOSPITAL CHARGES	May 24 - 25 = 1 day @ 3.5 =	5.
" SPECIAL NURSE		
" " "		
" OPERATING ROOM FEE		10.
" MASSAGE		
" AMBULANCE	X RAY	EXTRAS
	1 Dinner	
		$ 15 -
		1
		$ 16 -

5/27/13 RECEIVED PAYMENT R G Sherman

Personal

REC'D NOV 1914

Pentaho China, July 21, 1914

My dear Mr. Barton:-

Your letter of June 22nd came last night and I am writing this to get a reply to you by tonight's trans Siberian mail.

I wanted to speak to Miss Wingate about Mrs. Ament when I was in Chicago but had no opportunity the one time I saw her. I fully intended to see her again before I left but was too poorly just ~~before leaving~~ then. Mrs. Young did see her & told her the details. She was inclined to be incredulous especially as she had advised Mrs. Ament's return to the field. On the steamer, I wrote a letter to Miss Wingate, which I never sent her, as on second thought I wished to see Mrs. Ament's condition for myself. Just before Mrs Ament's departure I wrote Miss Porter because she knew the details of the matter and is most admirably suited to the delicate task I asked her to do. Mrs. Ament is, as Miss Miner said in conference about the matter, somewhat better than when I left on furlough. That does not mean she is well. She is less efficient than a few years ago, but the main matter is that she is so hypersensitive that everybody about her must be on constant guard not to give offence. This makes work harder, especially for

Miss Reed who is more closely associated with her. While some of the events may be known to several individuals in the mission, I ~~question~~ doubt whether the question of insanity has entered the minds of half a dozen people outside the Peking Station & some of the newer of these do not suspect, I am satisfied. Most must see some eccentricities but nothing more. For that reason I think it would be most unfortunate if the matter were brought up for mission action. What I wrote Miss Porter was that if she could see William Ament and explain the situation to him in the wise and yet tender way of which she is capable, he might be able to make his mother feel that she had a greater duty in staying in America with him than in returning to China. Both Miss Miner & Mrs. Frame say that she said to them that she ~~might~~ prolong her visit and that is the side in my opinion from which the matter should be attacked. It would be unnecessarily cruel to have her feel that people considered what is so real to her ~~to be~~ the fiction of a disordered mind. The whole affair is, of course, most vividly real to her & one of her crosses must be that others cannot see as clearly as she, all these injuries. I have not had a reply from Miss Porter. She probably would delay until she could do something. I am writing her a note asking her to send you the letter

I wrote her & tell you any later developments. I should say that Mr. Dugram takes a more serious view of the case than I. He feels that on no account should she return for fear that there be a new outbreak with the involvement of other innocent people. I admit this is a possibility but remote enough so that I do not think any <u>violent</u> means should be taken to prevent her coming back. Miss Miner & Miss Read are both willing she should come back though I think both would be relieved if she did not. Of course a new worker would be desperately needed as the evangelistic side of the women's work in Peking is in crying need of reinforcement & the opportunities growing daily. I believe this covers the essentials of the case.

I do not know what reports you may have had about the Chihli District Meeting and the Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Medical College. At the former I criticized some of the aspects of the proposed federation with, (or absorption by, as it seems to me) the Peking University but most of the mission felt otherwise and wished what seemed to me to be "union at any price". While I am intensely interested in the development of a strong Union University, I naturally am more concerned about the Medical College. Matters have worked better than seemed likely when I wrote you my last letter and it has been tacitly agreed that the Medical College, as a department of the proposed University shall have such a Board or Committee or whatever it may be called of the kind for which I contended. As a matter of fact the Byelaws of Peking University provide for just such a Board of Managers, broader than the mission constituency alone & self-perpetuating. The Medical College will probably have a sub committee of such a board.

There is another matter about the University proposition. I presume the Prudential Committee has had the action sent it, under consideration and I hope by this time, has acted favorably on it and has communicated with the other Boards

concerned and with the Trustees of Peking University. I am anxious that the American Board do everything in its power to get the reorganized Board of Managers of Peking University in working condition as soon as possible. My reason is this. When Mr. Judson of the Rockefeller Commission was in Peking about a month ago, he intimated that the Board of Trustees of the Foundation might possibly wish to talk business to the Trustees of the University on the matter of Medical Education; in other words without saying so he led me to think that his report would probably be favorable to helping the college if the plan previously submitted of separate incorporation of the college is dropped, ~~for~~ & the college becomes a department of the proposed university with the same trustees as the rest of the university, it is exceedingly important that the new trustees be organized so as to receive any negociations or funds that may be tendered. The medical reorganization is in a much more critical position than the rest of the university, as I pointed out in my last letter because further advanced. The college is growing rapidly and the London Mission is at the end of its resources to meet expansion. If help from America is possible & should be missed through lack of organization on our part it would be a calamity. Mr. Judson said he would be back in the U.S. in mid-October & meet with the Board of Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation the latter part of the month, that they probably would move promptly in the

matter & that he hoped that if they wished to "talk business" at that time, they would find the Board of Trustees organized by that time. I promised to do what I could to see that such should be the case. Dr. W.H. Lowry tells me that the Methodist Board has taken action severing the connection of the Board with the Peking University. The next step of the resignation of six Methodist members & election of three nominees of each the American & Presbyterian Boards, seems the next in order. I hope the American Board will push matters as much as possible for the reasons I have named. The matter of the organization of the Board of Managers here is of importance but will follow in due time & is not vital to the preliminary negociations with the Rockefeller people. Soundness of organization from a business from an educational & business standpoint is vital if we wish their help.

During his last visit here Dr. Judson asked me especially about land for enlarging the Medical College. I had discussed the matter in detail on his former visit, but he asked me to submit a letter to him personally on the subject & I have hopes that before the end of the year we may be able to move in the matter. This too depends on the ability of the Board of Trustees of the University to do business.

There is another matter which I wish to write briefly & I hope I shall not be criticized if I

write frankly. In brief it is this: The Shansi Mission has received an undue number of educators. Not a station in all the North China Mission has the personnel that each of the Shansi Stations when the men under appointment reach the field. Not a station in Chihli or Shantung has two ordained men, a doctor & an educationalist. Each of the Shansi Stations has such. For three years the North China Mission (as previously organized, i.e. Shantung & Chihli Districts) has begged for one educational superintendent, and has not received him. Compare the school population, number of pupils in mission schools, cost to the Board & general strategic importance of fields and I can see only one answer. It is useless to plan for such a university as is being planned for, unless proper feeders are provided. The primary & secondary schools of the missions to coöperate in the university are in a chaotic condition & can be put in proper shape only by a trained educationalist or better more than one. There is not a man available at the present time. Mr. Martin comes nearer it than any other on the field & has done wonders with the schools in Peking & to a less extent with those outside the City, but he is bound down by other work that should take all his time. If

has been suggested that Fenchow has got more because she has kept letters going to the Board Rooms. Does it follow that the baby that squalls loudest gets all the food & those who are too busy to squall get what is left after the squally ones are filled?

Our Chihli & Shantung districts have steadily refused to develop full academies except in Pangchuang (Te Chou) & Tingchow. Shansi is planning one in each station, one of them of much less opportunity than several of Shantung & Chihli. The Board is furthering their plans. Are we to understand that a similar expansion will be aided in the case of Chihli & Shantung where the opportunities are fully as great?

I will not comment on the proposed coöperation with the government at Fenchow. Time will tell how wise the plans are.

I wish I could have had time to write more in detail. I am barely getting this ready by mail time on account of matters that have intervened.

Mrs. Young joins in warmest personal regards.

Yours faithfully

Charles W. Young

Chas. N. Young

Certificate - July 21-1910

Personal

Resignation

REC'D SEP 14 191

/23

Peitaiho, China,

Aug. 12, 1914.

My Dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter of June 22nd came July 20th and I answered it the next day in order to get it off on the Siberian mail. Since then the European war has broken out and it is questionable what has become of the mail sent that way. So I am writing again the substance of what I wrote at that time.

I wanted to speak to Miss Wingate about Mrs. Ament when I was in Chicago, but had no opportunity the one time I saw her. I fully intended to see her again before I left but was too poorly just then. Mrs. Young did see her and told her the details. She was inclined to doubt the seriousness of the matter especially as she had strongly advised Mrs. Ament to return. On the way out I wrote Miss Wingate but did not send the letter as, on second thought it seemed better to wait till I got here and judge for myself of Mrs. Ament's condition. Just before Mrs. Ament's departure I wrote Miss Porter because she knew the details of the matter and is most admirably suited to the delicate task I asked her to perform. Mrs. Ament is, as Miss Miner said in a conference with her on the subject, somewhat better than when I left on furlough. That does not mean that she is well. She is less efficient than a few years ago, but the main matter is that she is so hypersensitive that those about her must be on constant guard not to offend her. This makes work harder especially for Miss Reed who is more closely associated with her. While some of the events may be known to several of the members of the mission, I doubt whether the question of insanity has entered the mind of half a dozen people outside the Peking station, and some of the newer of these do not suspect. Most must see some eccentricities but nothing more. For that reason I am sure that it would be most unfortunate if the matter were brought up for mission action. What I wrote Miss Porter was that if she could see William Ament and explain the situation to him, in the wise and yet tender way of which she is capable, he might be able to make his mother feel that she had a greater duty in staying in America with him than in returning to China. Both Miss Miner and Mrs. Frame say that she told them that she might prolong her stay, and that is the side from which, in my opinion, the matter should be attacked. It would be unnecessarily cruel to have her feel that people consider what is so real to her, to be the fiction of a disordered mind. The whole matter is, of course, most vividly real to her and one of her crosses must be that others cannot see as clearly as she all these injuries. Since sending the letter to you I have had a letter from Miss Porter which I enclose. You will note that she asks Miss Miner and Miss Reed to write her their opinions. Both have done so, and have also, at my request, sent you copies of these letters. Because it is possible that these have been lost in the trans-Siberian mails, I am sending you my copy of Miss Miner's letter. I have none of Miss Reed's. I also wrote Miss Porter asking her to send you a copy or the original of the letter I wrote her. I should say that Dr. Ingram takes a more serious view of the matter than I do. He feels that on no account should Mrs. Ament return to the field, fearing that there be a new outbreak involving other innocent people. I admit that this is a possiblity, but remote enough that no violent means should be taken to prevent her return. Of course if she did not return, a new worker would be desperately needed for the evangelistic work for women. Even if she does, someone should be in training for the work that she soon must lay down, as Miss Reed says that Mrs. Ament's own idea has been to only finish her one term of service and then retire. Miss Reed is showing the strain of the heavy work--practically one woman for the rapidly growing work of the city and country work of Peking station.

Pottsville, China,

Aug.12,1914.

My Dear Dr.Barton:

Your letter of June 22nd came July 20th and I answered it the next day in order to get it off on the Siberian mail.Since then the European war has broken out and it is questionable what has become of the mail sent that way.So I am writing again the substance of what I wrote at that time.

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I do not know what reports you may have had of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Union Medical College and of the Chihli District meeting. In the latter I criticized very strongly some of the features of the proposed federation with Peking University, but most of the mission seemed intent on what looked to me like "union at any cost". However my main contention that the Medical College be not hindered in its development by the condition of the other departments came to be recognized, and I have ceased to talk of the other aspects of the case. It has been tacitly agreed that the Medical College shall have managers--a sub-committee or something of the sort, who will be chosen for their ability to develop the medical department of the university. This is, in fact, along the line of the present bye-laws of the Peking University.

I have heard recently that the Presbyterian and American Boards have acted favorably on the proposed federation with Peking University. I am glad to hear that such is the case. I am anxious that the reorganized Board of Trustees should get into working condition as soon as possible for the following reasons:- When Dr. Judson of the China Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation was last in Peking, he said that he expected to return to the United States about the middle of October and meet with the Trustees before the end of the month, and hoped that he would find a Board of Trustees with whom he could talk business in case his trustees wished to do so. Needless to say I devoutly hope the same and hope that you will do all in your power to save Dr. Judson from disappointment. It is really very essential that the Medical College should get onto its reorganized basis as soon as possible. Already we are working the hospital with a union staff, but the London Mission is still responsible financially. They cannot be expected to continue such an arrangement much longer. If help for enlargement of the college should be missed on account of lack of organization at the home end, it would be a calamity. I hope that we shall have word before long of the appointment of the Presbyterian and American Board representatives on the Board of Trustees of the reorganized Peking University.

At Dr. Judson's request I submitted to him a letter dealing especially with the question of the land for the proposed enlargement of the Medical College and Hospital, and hope that we may have a favorable reply before the end of the year.

There is another matter of which I wish to write briefly and I hope that I shall not be criticized if I speak plainly. It seems to me (and to others) that Shansi has received an unduely large number of educators in proportion to the whole of the North China Mission. When the men now under appointment are on the ground, each of the Shansi stations will have two ordained men, a doctor and an educator. The whole of the rest of the North China Mission has not a single man who has the training and time to devote to educational work, though the request has been repeated for three years. We are trying to plan for a university, and at the same time the primary and secondary education in the stations of the North China Mission are practically in chaos, because there is not a single man who can devote his time to the vital work of correlation of this preparatory work. It is hopeless to try to build a university without properly systematized and supervised feeders, and this work can be done only by trained educationalists. If you will compare for instance the school population as well as the general population of Fen chou with that of the Chihli and Shantung Districts and the comparative cost to the Board of the maintainance of primary and secondary schools, the discrepancy becomes more apparent. It has been suggested that Fenchou has received her recent appointments because she has kept the Board flooded with letters. I can scarcely believe that the Board gives to the baby that squalls the loudest, and that the baby who is too busy to squall must take what is left after the squaller is filled. I am not speaking now of the plan

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I am not speaking now of the plan

of co-operation with the local authorities at Fenchou.That is in quite a different catagory, and its success is a matter that future developments alone can decide.

To revert to the university proposition;I wish the mission had sent in some of the points in the organization of the Peking University,which it seems desirable to try to alter.Other individuals may have written or may do so ,and I wish to mention just two.Aside from Dr.H.H.Lowry and perhaps a few others who have been associated with him in the development of the institution,there is an almost unanimous objection to the name "PEKING UNIVERSITY" The most important reason is that the Chinese Government has a university in Peking the Chinese name of which is Pei Ching Ta Hsüeh, which can hardly be translated by any other than Peking University.The institution is usually called by that name among foreigners and there is not a little confusion among those who do not know the exact status of the two institutions.The Chinese name of the Peking University causes no difficulty as that is not a translation of the English name.Dr.Lowry has been very insistent that the name Peking University should be retained and others have yielded to his insistence because it seemed the only way to get together. The other point is perhaps more important.One of the items of the bye-laws provides that all teachers in the university shall sign a " statement of principles" drawn up by the Board of Managers and approved by the Board of Trustees.At present I believe that the Apostles'Creed is used.Now, personally I have no objection to that creed, but it seems to me to be an intolerable meddling with the status of regular appointees of the co-operating boards, to ask that after a man has been appointed, his "principles" having been found satisfactory by the board appointing him,to have him compelled to sign <u>any</u> statement whatever.Something might be required by the trustees in the case of teachers found on the field and whose "papers" had not been acted on by any of the boards co-operating in the university, but the present arrangement seems to me and to others to call for revision.

With the outbreak of the European War, I presume that your plans for the trip to Turkey are again upset.If that is the case, there is the satisfaction of knowing that you will be at home to counsel in the negotiations for the university scheme and that is no small satisfaction.

Miss Vanderslice returned from Korea today bringing a queer rumor which she says is widespread there,i.e. that the United States had sent Japan an ultimatum on the question of the open door in Manchuria and was sending the Pacific Squadron to fight Japan.She said that the Koreans were so wrought up that many were advising the missionaries to be ready to leave the country at any time.

Mrs.Young joins with me in warmest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Charles M. Young

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Mrs.Young joins with me in warmest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Charles M. Young

Attach

Aug. 12-1914

REC'D SEP 14 1914

WOMEN'S REST ROOM
The Marston Company
SAN DIEGO

Mary H. Porter

July 1st 1914

My dear Dr Young.

Your letter of May came to me most opportunely just as I was leaving for Claremont.

I was expecting to see Mrs Amend there within a day or two, but as you have doubtless heard she was too late to reach there for the commencement so stopped in San Francisco.

I was really disappointed not seeing her, but very glad that although her son was in the third of close of fever work and getting away several days earlier than he had planned, he found time to see me and we had opportunity for just the frank talk which I wished with him.

It is a delight to know that he under-

Mary cordially yours - Mary H. Porter.

Stamp

stand the perils of his mothers mental condition and gently desires to keep her with him for the next year.

I told him what you wrote me and also what you said of Dr Ingersoll's generously softening the bitter little in my statement - We were not within I could give him the letter but I meant to convey its full purport to him - He has prepared for some such judgement. but happily that his mothers mind had seemed more calm and normal as shown in the letters in recent months than at some other times - I hope that this amount will yield to his desire and consent to spend next year - the College year - in Claremont and yet when I think of the pressure of his work in Peking I hardly see how he can. I should like to know Miss Reed and Miss Simons thought about

it. I was glad that you wrote to me, since Mrs Amsden's sister had confided her fears to me last summer, and now that I can speak without reserve to William, I may be able to aid him all with less pain to that dear woman who has suffered so much than any one else.

We still expect Mrs Amsden to visit us after the Berkeley summer school is over. But whether before her decision as to return is made or not I do not know.

Her sister asked me to let her know whenever friends in China decided that she ought not to be there longer. But your letter hardly made me feel that I must say that yet. If the general judgement among the little circle who know conditions but is clear I would write Miss Penfield. But until I hear from you again I shall do nothing further. Believing that on this point as

William A. - How is his will, and should this be the sad necessity of keeping him in this country against his own judgment. The last written in connection with such a case the letter I was grateful. That should his mother inquire William could truly say he had talked on some time on this subject.

I have not mentioned this matter even in the family, except to my brother James and Miss Fairfield heard nothing or almost nothing of this China side.

So William. It is similar things in connection with friends in this country which had disgusted them.

My letter to Mrs Young will carry news of other things - If you want me to do any thing further write at once and if I get any light from William A. you shall hear - I should be glad to have Miss Meiggs know what I have written or have spoken of this matter but others had better not think of me in connection with it. It may be better for Mrs Amerita future.

REC'D SEP 14 1914

Copy -

642

Peking, Aug. Ist. 1914.

My dear Miss Porter:-

Dr. Young has just sent me from Pei Tai Ho the letter about Mrs. Ament, and asks me to write directly to you my opinion. I am decidedly averse to Mission action, not only because it would be cruel, but because I think as you do that it is quite unnecessary. I think Mrs. Ament is more normal than she was a few years ago, and that her own thought is not to stay indefinitely in China, but to round out the natural time for a furlough. That would mean only three or four years more in China, then with her son's urging I think she would herself resign from the Mission. Unless something unforseen happens to distress her during these years, or her health gives way so that it would intensify the other trouble, I do not think there is much danger involved in her return. Miss Reed and I, the ones with whom she will be most closely associated, understand and love her, and she will be spared some things which might otherwise affect her. If Miss Reed at any time should say that the burden which Mrs Ament lifts of work does not make up for the other burden which comes most heavily on Miss Reed because of closer association in work (though Miss Reed will, I hope, never know how serious some past delusions were) I think others should use diplomacy to get Mrs. Ament home.

By helping Mrs. Ament in the choice of work, relieving her of that which we see aggravates her weakness, I think that she can still render valuable service. She has some rare gifts as a worker, and we need now all the help that can be given. If she herself feels that she prefers to remain at home, we would not wish to urge the claims of the work upon her, for what she has already done and suffered for China is enough to satisfy all claims, and keep her name in our memories close beside that of her noble husband. And what a relief it is that she has such a strong, loyal son to take the burden if it grows heavier! If it should be settled that she remained home for a year with her son, planning then to return to complete her term of service, we will manage the work someway. As I have decided not to do college work this year, it can be arranged perhaps more easily than it could a year later.

Peking, Aug. 1st. 1914.

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Dr. Young has just sent me from Pei Tai Ho the letter about Mrs. Ament, and asks me to write directly to you my opinion. I am decidedly averse to Mission action, not only because it would be cruel, but because I think as you do that it is quite unnecessary. I think Mrs. Ament is more normal than she was a few years ago, and that her own thought is not to return indefinitely in China, but to round out the natural time for a furlough. That would mean three or four years more in China, then with her son's urging I think she would herself retire from the Mission. Unless something unforeseen happens to distress her during these years, or her health gives way so that it would intensify the other trouble, I do not think there is much danger involved in her return. Miss Reed and I, the ones with whom she will be closely associated, understand and love her, and she will be spared some things which might otherwise affect her. If Miss Reed at any time should say that the burden which Mrs. Ament lifts of work does not make up for the other burden which comes most heavily on Miss Reed because of closer association in work (though Miss Reed will, I hope, never know how much some past delusions were) I think others should use diplomacy to get Mrs. Ament home. By helping Mrs. Ament in the choice of work, relieving her of that which we see aggravates her weakness, I think that she can still render valuable service. She has some rare gifts as a worker, and we need now all the help that can be given. If she herself feels that she prefers to remain at home, we would not wish to urge the claims of the work upon her. What she has already done and suffered for China is enough to satisfy all claims, and keep her name in our memories close beside that of her noble husband. And what a relief it is that she has such a strong, loyal son to take the burden if it grows heavier! If she should be settled that she remained home for a year with her son, planning then to return to complete her term of service, we will manage the work somehow. As I have decided not to do college work this year, it can be arranged perhaps more easily than it could a year later.

Mary Porter Gamewell
Portland
Aug 1-1914

REC'D OCT 9 1914

Peitaiho, Aug. 16, 1914

My Dear Watson:-

About two weeks ago, Dr. Smyly & I examined Mrs. Watson again, doing it at that time because Smyly was about to return to Peking and he had made the first examination with me in Peking. Mrs. Watson's condition had improved considerably in the interval between the examinations. She has put on considerable flesh & is stronger and "brighter" than when she came. The physical signs also show improvement. Neither of us could detect any râles over the left front where there were many on the first examination. The changed note over the right lower back persists due probably to thickened pleura. Her cough is practically gone. I have examined the sputum three different times for tubercle bacilli without result. The patchy character of the physical signs makes one think of tuberculosis and she has a slight afternoon rise in temperature but there is no positive evidence of that disease.

I hope that, with the start she has got this summer and care this autumn & winter, that she will get through comfortably. I believe that potassium iodide as an expectorant will help her more than dionin or anything in

sufficient quantities to suppress her cough entirely.

I have not seen Edith, but Dr. Howe, who has had charge of her, says she is getting fat & looking well. I really believe her coming here saved her life.

I hope this autumn & winter will be one of satisfactory work to you and your station.

Yours cordially

Charles W. Young

Geo. H. Young

to Dr. Watson

Pittsburg Aug. 16-1914

SEP 14 191

/23

644

Peitaiho, China,
Aug.17,1914.

My Dear Dr.Barton:-

There are two or three matters that I should write you about.

Dr.Watson has probably written you about his wife's health.For two winters, but especially the last she suffered greatly from a cough with pleurisy. About the middle of June she was very weak, could not lie down without bringing on a paroxysm of coughing, and there was the question of asking that at least she or perhaps the whole family ask for a furlough beginning this autumn. Their oldest child, Edith, had empyema about a year ago, which required an operation, She has not been a very strong child at any time.About the middle of June she came down with a cough.As Mr.Pye was coming down for the Mission Meeting, he brought Mrs.Watson and Edith with a letter from Dr.Watson asking me to examine both with the question of furlough in mind.I asked Dr.Smyly to see them with me. Dr.Smyly is one of our men in Medicine.Edith's case proved to be whooping-cough.Mrs.Watson's is a chronic bronchitis. She was greatly run down generally. Both Dr. Smyly and I thought that a stay at Peitaiho should be tried to see how she would react to the sea air before the question of a furlough this autumn should be considered seriously. The sea side was also strongly indicated for Edith.In the case of the latter I do not think it is too much to say that the trip down here saved her life.She had broncho-pneumonia and was critically ill for weeks. That was before I came down here.Dr. Love had her case, and deserves great credit for the successful outcome.At the end of July, just before Dr. Smyly returned to Peking, we examined Mrs.Watson again. She has been greatly benefitted by the summer here. She has put on flesh,coughs but little and is in very much better spirits than when she came.There is a question whether her case is one of tuberculosis or not. I hardly think that if it ~~was,~~ is, she would have improved so rapidly as she did especially with the heavy care she had in nursing Edith day and night. I have examined her sputum three times, always with negative results.The case strikes me more like a form of winter bronchitis that is very common among the Chinese.On the other hand I should not be willing to say that it is not tuberculous. All that can be stated at this time is that it is a chronic bronchitis and that thus far there is no positive evidence of its being tuberculous.She has a slight afternoon rise in temperature which adds to the suspicion of tuberculosis. I have written Dr. Watson that in view of the improvement this summer, I hope that she will have a comfortable winter, so that unless there should be some acute relapse of her previous serious condition, the question of a furlough this autumn is disposed of. I believe that the Shansi District has decided that the Watsons should take their furloughs next spring, and in view of the general condition of the family, aside from the other question of the furloughs of ~~the furlough~~s of the Watsons and Mr. Pye otherwise occuring at the same time,I should recommend that they be given their furlough at that time if the District takes that action.Dr.Watson as well as his family needs the change.

We have been having an anxious time over Mary Helen Stanley.For a month she has been seriuosly ill.At first the case was rather obscure but turned out to be acute osteo-myelitis, the same disease from which Dr. Ament suffered. In the present case, the location was the right ankle, beginning in the astragalus and secondarily affecting the lower ends of both tibia and fibula. I operated twice before the involvement of the bone was evident, and as the summer when Dr, Ament was ill, has practically no instruments. When the seriousness of the case became evident, I called in Dr. Thacker, on of our surgeons who has just joined our staff, coming from a large surgical experience in which he had been especially interested

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in just these cases.We operated a week ago today, Dr. Thacker removing the astragalus and the lower ends of the long bones. Miss Sawyer assisted at the operation but did not feel able to help beyond that. However we were able to get the assistance of two of our hospital nurses from Peking who were here for their summer rest. Mary Helen is doing well, but it probably means a year before she will be able to use her foot. It was a question of this operation and long convalescence, or amputation of the foot. I felt that it was necessary to call Dr, Thacker in because of the seriousness of the case and because I cannot consider myself a surgeon any longer. I have done very little at it for the ten years I have been out here, and while I am willing to do my best in emergencies, I shall always call specialists in when they are available when the cases are serious. On account of the critical character of this case I felt justified in acting as I did and shall send in to the board through Mr. Mc.Cann, any bills that may be presented for services. Such expenses can hardly be charged to the family or to the station to which the patient belongs, and certainly not to the station of the physician in charge.

In the District Mission Meeting, it was mentioned that the Mission Treasurer holds for the use of the Theological Seminary ~~has~~ a considerable credit (as I remember it about $3000) which it has not expended because of the small number of students from our mission. This past year they received a sum from the educational endowmwnt in spite of the fact that they had not spent all that they had from the previous year. Both Tungchou and the Seminary have received grants from the educational endowment while the Medical College had never done so . Is it not possible that at least while the seminary is not using that from the educational endowment that the Medical College,which is in really desperate need of funds and which has a hundred students in the regular course besides over thirty in the preparatory year,should get something from this source? I do not care whether it comes as a part of the $40,000 asked for in the Larger Medical Union or otherwise.

In case the Prudential Committee acts favorably on the Larger Medical Union, and Mr. Eddy begins to look for a third man for us, may I ask that he does not send a surgeon.We have more surgeons than we can use at the present time. Probably our quota of Physicians, i,e, internists is also full. The men selected should have a liking for teaching as well as the training. We must in the future, have specialists. While I should prefer to wait till I get back to Peking to consult the faculty and then submit a list of the men we desire in somewhat the order of urgency, I can safely say that such a list will contain an Anatomist, a man for Children's Diseases, and a Bacteriologist. We now have dissection of the human body and all the material we need.The man we wish should have spent, or should spend before he comes, at least one year in special work in Anatomy, as demonstrator in gross anatomy. He will probably at least assist in histology, and probably have that branch as well as the dissections. The work in Childrens' Diseases is undeveloped and while we may make a beginning in the organization of such a clinic this year, a man who should come will have the development of such a service, as well as the lectures on the subject. He should have at least a year's experience as assistant in a good pediatrical clinic. The Bacteriologist should have had special training in his subject and be prepared to do work in the preparation of vaccines as well as the bacteriology connected with public health work. I will send you a ~~more~~ fuller list when I get back to Peking two weeks hence.

Yours sincerely,

Charles W. Young

I understand that a letter has just been received saying that Mrs. Arment asks for a year's furlough.

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Yours sincerely,

REC'D OCT 9 1914

16

645

Peking, China,
Sept. 1,1914.

My Dear Dr.Barton:-

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter I received from Dr.Cochrane of the London Mission (Secretary of their China Advisory Council) and Principal Emeritus of ~~the~~ our Medical College. It is self-explanatory and confirms what I wrote you a few weeks ago as to the necessity of pushing the reorganization of Peking University at least so far as the Board of Trustees is concerned so that the Medical College may not lose the chance of receiving help from the Rockefeller Foundation. This letter will also serve to let you know of Dr. Cochrane's approaching visit. I hope that it will be possible for you to be in Boston when he is there, and to go over plans with him.

We have had your letter to the Mission saying that the Prudential Committee is considering the scheme for the Union University and we hope to hear before long that the organization so far as the home end is concerned, is effected.

Yours sincerely,

Charles W. Young

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Yours sincerely,

Chas. Ewing Ferry

Sept. 1-1914

REC'D OCT 9 1914

COPY.

Shanghai,
29, Aug. 1914.46

My Dear Young:-

I had a long and satisfactory interview with the Rockefeller Commission and it is quite clear that if we are to benefit we must get our Trust and other details settled quickly. I propose therefore to go to England via America on the 19th Sept. and try to help things on and I want you to help me by sending me here, well before that date, copies of all important proposals and information supplied to the Commission so that we may not be speaking with two voices; ------ and latest state of Union University proposals. Dr. Judson told me that of course if we could not get our Union and Trust arranged quickly, the money would go elsewhere.-------

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) T. Cochrane

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Original
To Dr C. W. Young

REC'D OCT 23 1914

647

Peking, China.
Sept. 26, 1914.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Last night the committee appointed by the Methodist ssion on the 'larger medical union' met with the faculty committee on t subject, and submitted the report, a copy of which I enclose. You ll be pleased to get it beecause it gives evidence of the decision on part of the Methodists to co-operate heartily with the other missions the matter, and make s complete the action by all the American missions cerned. At that meeting, Dr. Low ry said that the Presbyterian and Ameri- Boards had accepted the conditions set forth for the enlarged Peking versity, but I could not de te rmine clearly whether that was based on er information than tnat given us in a letter from you which came about onth ago (written about August first) or whether there had been laterr more complete action and the actual election of the Presbyteerian American Board representatives on the re-organized Board of Trustees. ope that the latter is the case and that we shall have word to that ect soon. I have written Dr. Judson, sending him a copy of this action the Methodists so that he can see that the missions here are united in eir support of the wider scheme which we outlined to him when he was here. turally we shall await with interest the report he will give to the ckefeller Foundation and their decision as to what they will do.

We moved down here to the London Mission compound as soon as we turned from Peitaiho, so that Dr. Ingram could go into the house t we had been occupying. When the alterations are completed, he will e his family up from T'ungchou. Meantime he is coming up daily for his asses and for the eye clinic which he has taken over. It is most fortu- te that he was transferred this year. If it were not for his additional lp, I do not know what we should do. Even with that we are in very serious ifficulties owing to the retrenchment of the London Mission, and the possi- ility of lack of support of their men and those of the London Medical Missionry Association. I enclose a copy of a letter which I have written to Dr. ochrane from which you may see the situation.

Yours faithfully,

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REC'D OCT 23 1914

Peking, China.
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My Dear Cochrane:-

I enclose herewith copies of a letter I wrote to Dr. Judson today and also the report of the committee of the Methodist Mission on the larger Medical Union. You doubtless received in Yokohama, the telegram which we decided to send in view of the serious position th t the financial crisis of the London Mission has placed the college. Even if it only means that Stenhouse does not return it is serious because of the alto ether inadequate number of men on Medicine. At present Smyly alone is trying to carry all of that subject except that Rivington is kindly giving te lectures. If Stuckey does not come the condition will really be very serious for the staff cannot have the strain of work that was experienced la st year. With Peill's going to Hsiao Chang and no successor here it means one less man on the staff than last year. There are just two London Mission men and two L.M.M.A. men on the field.

Last night the committee appointed by the Methodist Mission with power to act, met with the Committee on Union Hospital and Larger Medical Union and I am sure you will be glad to receive the report they gave and a copy of which I enclose. I found that nearly at the end of their Annual Conference that th ey had done nothing toward taking a part in the larger medical union and that in spite of the motion passed at the Board of Managers' meeting last spring. I saw Bishop Bashford and asked him if the could not move along the lines of the "agreement" that the other two American Missions has passed out here and sent home. He was not sure that he was familiar with its provisions. I wrote him a letter and sent him a copy of the report pointing out that if the Methodist Mission did not very promptly get into line in the larger me dical union, it would seriously compromise the chances of the college's getting help from the Rockefeller Foundation, and that if we did fail, it might mean the establishment in Peking of a strong medical college without missionary motive and with which we could not compete; in short that it might mean the loss of the medical department to the Peking University. This evidently struck home for the next day the committee with power to act was formed and they ga ve the report enclosed, which means that the Methodist Mission will give $40,000 gold and the whole time of three men. The conditions noted at the bottom are already assumed when it was decided by the missions last spring that the college should be the medical department of the re-organized Peking University. I am sending a copy of this committee action to Dr. Barton as I know he will be glad of this evidence of hearty co-operation on the part of the Methodist Mission.

Withregards, I am,

Yours faithfully.

Copy 6 Reg. Mr. Young

Dr. Thos. Cochrane

Peking - Sept. 26-1914

REC'D OCT 23 1914

At a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Mission held 14th Sept. 1914, a proposition in reference to an enlarged scheme of the Union Medical College was submitted by the dean of the said college for consideration. After a full discussion of the various articles and notes, it was the unanimous opinion of the Mission -- in which opinion Bishop Bashford fully concurred-- that the Medical College should become federated with and become the medical department of Peking University in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Managers of Peking University to the Trustees thereof June 9th 1914.

A committee with full power was appointed consisting of Dr. H.N.Lowry, H.S.Hopkins, W.T.Hobart, and G.D.Lowry, to draw up a statement of this approval to be submitted to the Union Medical College; and to state that as the medical work at present conducted by the Methodist Episcopal Mission does not contemplate medical teaching, but is a part of the evangelistic work of the Mission, we think it unadvisable to connect the Methodist Hospital with the Medical College, but the Methodist Episcopal Mission will aid to supply $40,000 gold, and three teachers to the Medical College.

We therefore recommend.

I. That the name of said Medical College shall be THE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PEKING UNIVERSITY.

II. That the Medical College shall stand in the same relation to the bye-laws and certificate of incorporation of Peking University as does the College of Liberal Arts, or any other college of the University.

III. That property acquired by money received from British sources may be held in trust by a Board of Trustees incorporated under a British charter.

(signed) H.N.Lowry
H.S.Hopkins
W.T.Hobart
G.D.Lowry Committee.

Report of Committee of Methodist

Mission re- Union Med. Coll.

(C. H. Young)

Peking Sept-1914

REC'D MAY 27 1914

(Dr. Young to the N.C. Mission.) Peking, April 4/14.

Dear Friends of the Mission;

I am sending to the Sec. of the Mission a motion to approve to approve the proposed articles of agreement between the societies which desire to form a closer and wider union in medical work in Peking. Probably many of you have heard more or less of the plans that have been discussed even since last Sept., and which have at last taken the definite form herewith presented. It is difficult to know how much to write to make the plans and conditions so clear as to make voting intelligent. I assume that the Mission is in favor of the general proposition. It need hardly be said that these months have seen the question viewed from many angles and that the resulting proposals represent the essential conditions as seen by the committee which has drawn them up, as well as some of the bodies to which they have been referred. The general plan has been approved by the Home Boards of the London Mission and of the Pres. Mission. The detailed proposals now submitted to our Mission have been approved by the "District Committee" of the London Mission, and by the Peking Station of the Pres. Mission. It has gone to the China Committee. and the China Council of these bodies respectively, and from them will go home. The need of a change from the present arrangement may be considered from two standpoints. From that of general mission work, it must be admitted that present available forces are not being used to the greatest advantage. Each of the two or three hospitals scattered over the east side of Peking can never expect to do really efficient work with the staff that any one mission can provide. A hospital can be far more effective as a Christian agency if it can be medically first-class. One Christian hospital on the east side of Peking will be a far greater object lesson than several weaker ones. It is also a question of becoming efficient now, or in a few years dropping out of an influential position. From the standpoint of the Medical College the change is imperative. It is a truism of modern medical education that it is as necessary for a medical college to control the hospital in which its students receive their clinical instruction, as it is to

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From the standpoint of the Medical College the change is imperative. It is a truism of modern medical education that it is necessary for a medical college to control the hospital in which its students receive their clinical instruction,as it is to

control the laboratories in which their learn their anatomy or bacteriology. In other words the hospital is an integral part of a medical college. As most of you are aware, the hospital in which the teaching has been done is that of the London Mission, and while we appreciate the facilities afforded, they are inadequate. The London Mission alone can not be expected to make them adequate. It can be done by those who are united in the college.

It is proposed that the medical college and hospital be incorporated as a unit. It is only by such incorporation that a workable union can be arranged. It is as impossible that a college or a hospital refer its business to three or four bodies in two countries, as it is to carry on any other business effectively under similar conditions. The proposed plan does not alienate the work from the boards co-operating, because it will be incorporated by these boards, and its staff and faculty will be appointed by the boards and the Board of Governors will be selected by the North China Educational Union, as noted in Section III, the college will continue to be a department of the N.C.Ed. Union, and as far as we can see there is nothing in the proposed union that will make it less closely attached than it is at present. The plan of incorporation proposed is essentially that which must be carried out for the proposed Union University. Sect. IV. You will note the generous spirit in which the London Mission deals with the problem. They propose to move their entire evangelistic work, as well as their boys' and girls' schools to the west city, so that the name of the London Mission as such will disappear from the place where they have developed their work. They will turn over the Union Med. Col. and Hospital, all the property now used for medical work. The note under this section simply means that the London Mission wishes assurance that in placing this, their unit of the N.C.Ed. Union, in the enlarged union, (composed of those who will participate in the Union University) it will be credited with this as a contribution to the union university scheme. The medical union will also have turned over to it the land, buildings of the boys' and girls' schools, and the ladies' residence, i.e. property NOT previously used for medical work. As partial reimbursement for this property, the medical union proposes to pay the London Mission Tls. 40,000. The London Mission prefers not to call this a purchase as the price is not the market value, hence the wording of the paragraph on

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the subject. As to the contribution of men to the staff, the numbers represent men at present on the field or authorized, e.g. the London Mission has not yet provided a substitute for Dr. Hill. The Pres. Mission has not been able to find a suitable man for the position made vacant by the death of Dr. Hall. Our own mission has in substance promised a second man for the college in the autumn, and intimated that probably Dr. Ingram would be the man. It is expected that this man will be provided from the physicians already on the field, without further reference to the Prud. Committee. The third man, however, will necessarily be a new man from home.

As to the contribution of money by the Am. Board Mission, the attempt is to match with American money the value of the land, buildings, and plant held by the London Mission for medical purposes. Until the plans were nearly completed, it was hoped that the Meth. Mission would participate with the other two Am. missions, so that the sum of $120,000 was divided into three equal parts, and one part assigned to each mission. It is still hoped that after the meeting of the Board of Managers in June, the Methodist Mission will see its way clear to unite in the same way as the two other Am. missions. It is not for a moment expected that the Am. Board is going to appropriate this $40,000. from its treasury. We have no intention to ask it to do so. It is believed that if the Board will make this sum a special the sum can be raised among its friends from gifts that otherwise would not come to it; in other words the receipts of the Am. Board for general work need not be affected by the appeal.

It is understood that aside from the salaries of the staff and the cost of their residences (and the necessary land) as already provided for in the regulations of the N.C. Ed. Union, there will be no appropriations asked from the treasury of the Board. The work will be made self-supporting. The running expenses will be raised on the field. If there are deficits the Board will not be expected to help. The financial management and obligations will be assumed by the corporation. On account of this last fact, it is expected that the earnings of the staff will be turned into the treasury of the institution to help meet the running expenses.

Sect. V. We wish the co-operation of the Chinese, both in order to interest them in the institution, and in order to be of the greatest possible service to the community. To this end we wish to have on the Board of Governors, strong Christian men, who have the confidence and respect of the community, and who will help us to get and to keep in touch with those whom we

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Section VIII. What is to become of the Mi Shih Church (whose place of worship is located on the present London Mission property)? How is the evangelistic work of the hospital to be carried on? We consider these to be questions for the Christian churches of Peking to decide. To carry our their solution we wish to invite the Peking Evangelistic Association, which represents the churches in Peking, to co-operate with us. We wish not only to conserve, but to develop the evangelistic work centering around the dispensaries, hospital, and medical college.

In presenting this motion to the Mission, I do so with the prayer that we may have the vision to plan large things for the Kingdom of God, and the wisdom and the strength to carry them out.

Yours fraternally,

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To Chas. W. Young
Jan. 4-1924

RECD DEC 9 1914

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London Mission,
Peking, China,
Nov. 6, 1914.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

We buried Dr. Wenham yesterday-- the third member of our faculty in three years. All have been young men and all have died after short illnesses, showing more or less lack of resistence. In other words, they have been worked to the point where they did not resist disease as young men should when they were attacked.

Let me indicate roughly the changes in our college and its associated hospital, which we hope some time will be the Union Hospital:-

1912 Spring. Dr. Mullowney (Methosist Board) resigned and went home. No successor has been appointed.
Dr. Young went on furlough.
Dr. Aspland went home, and has not returned.
Dr. Peill was invalided home.
Dr. Wheeler was called home on account of the critical illness of his mother.
Dr. Cormack went on forlough.

Autumn. Dr. Gibb died. (four years on the field).

1913. Spring. Dr. Smyly arrived. New man; London Mission.
Dr. Cormack returnrd from furlough.
Dr. Hall died. (seven years on the field). Successor not yet on the field.
Dr. Stuckey went on furlough.
Dr. Stenhouse went on furlough.

Autumn. Drs. Peill, Wheeler and Young returned.
Dr. Wenham in England during the summer; his brother-in-law took his place during his absence. (Dr. Angus).
Dr. ~~Fucker~~ Thacker arrived. New man; Anglican Mission.
Dr. Hill resigned and went home. No successor yet appointed.

1914 Autumn. Dr. Peill removed to Hsiao chang. No successor appointed, and appointment unlikely on account of war.
Dr. Stenhouse not returnrd from furlough on account of war.
Dr. Angus stopped preparation for returning to Medical Staff on account of war.
Dr. Ingram moved to Peking.
Dr. Stuckey returned from Furlough.

November 3rd Dr. Wenham died. (eight years on field. Superintendent of Hospital.

1915 Spring. Dr. Dilley due to go home on furlough.
Dr. Rivington's furlough due. (Dr. R. of the Anglican Mission has voluntarily helped in the lectures on Medicine.)

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Meantime the number of students has increased steadily. This year there are 103 in the Medical College in addition to 40 in the Preparatory Class.

I have your letter of September 23rd, but on account of letters that apparently were lost in transit at the opening of the war, we do not know what was done at the conference in New York in July or August. The Presbyterian Mission is in the same position. If the Methosist Mission has any detailed information they are keeping it to themselves. Dr. North is due to arrive soon so that we shall probably learn from him. It is a pity not to have direct information when entering the conferences which I presume will take place. I wrote you enthusiastically the day after the Methodist Mission Committee gave their assent to entering the wider medical union. It is about six weeks since that time but as yet they have refused to put their signitures to the agreement passed by the other missions and which is in your hands, but which has been modified to bring it in line with the new Peking University plans. They have assigned no reasons for their refusal. This is the kind of "Co-operation" we are to expect so long as Dr. H.H.Lowry controls matters in the Methodist Mission.

I enclose a copy of resolutions passed by the Board of Managers of the Medical College on June 12th at the Annual Meeting. I was surprised to find recently that they had never been reported to you(the printed report of the meeting has just appeared). Please note the names of these present.

I hope that you will not think that there is anything hysterical in the way I have written the first part of this letter. In my letter of May 2nd to you, I said," We cannot run another year as short handed as we have the past. Someone is going to break under the strain." Wenham was the one. His going deprives us of perhaps the hardest worker among us. A new man cannot fill his place; nevertheless unless we have more men, new or old, it is all the more true that unless we are reinforced largely and soon, someone else is going to drop in his tracks. I know that only a small part of the responsibility lies with our Board, but I hope that the American Board will lead the way among the American Societies in pushing forward this work which is truly embarassed by its success.

I hope to write you again in a week or two telling you what transpires during the conferences with Dr. North if I can supply any first hand information.

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Mar. 6/19 14

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DEC 9 1914

Personal

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Peking, China, Nov. 7, 1914

y Dear Dr. Barton:-

There are oneor two matters that I should like to write riefly and personally to you. In my letter of yesterday, I spoke of wanting he American Board to lead in co-operation in the College. I wish to say a ord about Dr. Ingram's position here. It was natural that he should have een sent, in fact I initiated the action asking him to be sent. His cam- and of written Chinese makes him a valuable man in translation work. On the ther hand it must be said in all honesty that he is far behind the times ven in his own subject. He knows the text-book that he has translated from over to cover, but very little of the science on which it is based. I say his because I want you to understand that while we have two men here now, e cannot put him at various things that would take the burden off those hat are carrying very heavy loads. Besides Therapeutics, he teaches Psy- hiatry, i.e. lectures on it. That is a great help as we have noone else ho could do it. He also has part of the eye work. He can do that well, ut unfortunately there is another man on the staff who insists on doing art of the same work. That is one of the difficulties of this patch up ork in getting together. We have too many men in some things and too few in thers. I do not say this in criticism of Dr. Ingram whom I dearly love, but ou see the impossibility of assigning him to new work as one might a man just out of college. He wishes to have considerable time for translation ork and this is probably one of the most valuable services that he can erform, but that scarcely relieves the great pressure on the clinical sub- jects and teaching of some branches that call for a man right up to the inute.

The other matter is about the new field in Shensi. Please do not ink I am jealous of the Fenchow people. When the Deputation was out here, the North China Mission was told that it must give up one of its stations. algan was the one selected by the Board. Now the Fenchow station, after consultation with the Shansi Diatrict, but so far as I can learn without reference to the whole mission is planning to open a region as large as the state of Massachusetts, whose farthest outstation will be as diatant from Fenchow as Linching is from Peking, and wa field with an area approximately the size of the whole of the Chihli and Shantung Districts (i.e. the old North China Mission). There is no means of communication with this region except trails and in some places roads. Kalgan as was pointed out before it as abandoned, is in communication by rail with the rest of the Mission, a part of a compact. I simply voice a sentiment that has been expressed by not a few and which may not have reached you whether the Board realizes what a proposition is being entered into. I understand that this first year's expenses are being met by a special gift: what of the future. Is there not work nearer at hand and just as promising that will make our work more compact and therefore more effective in the long run?

I do not like to write in this seemingly critical and destructive manner, but they are matters that the Mission may be called to book for later, and I wish you to know that there are those who already see the direction in ichthings are likely to develop.

Dr. L
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Perhaps I ought to say a word as to why Dr. Ingram rather than Dr. Love was brought up to the College. I do not believe that the Mission would have sent the latter; nor would it have been wise in view of the poor hold that Dr. Love has on the language. If we were teaching in English the problem would have been different. Even so I doubt whether the Mission would have sent him in preference to Dr. Ingram. The average member of the mission can hardly judge of the professional qualifications of the candidates. Dr. Ingram has done conspicuous work in translation and on the whole wishes to continue in that kind of work. He has not developed the hospital side of the T'ungchou work, so that he is not fresh in the clinical side of Medicine. I do not wish to be understood to regret that Dr. Ingram is here; I merely wish you to understand why with two men here, we are not able to cope with the critical problems of the college and hospital. which it might seem at first thought we should be, in view of the removal of Dr. Ingram to Peking.

Faithfully yours,

Charles W. Young

Peking
&
Personal

Jan. 7-1914

Baptism Gifts:-
Frank $2.50
Theo. 6.00
Theo. 1.00
Pipe 5.00
Hulan 5.00
Stam 2.50
Sunda 5.00
$31.00

Baptism Receipts $25.00
Deducted for church
Fees in year 1 church

RECD DEC 9 1914

C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass. U.S.A.
SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., President
JAMES L. BARTON, LL.D., Foreign Secretary
FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer
JOHN G. HOSMER, Purchasing Agent.

FENCHOW WORK IN 1912:—
10 BRANCH CHURCHES
33 PREACHING PLACES
HOSPITAL
DISPENSARY
17 BOYS SCHOOLS
2 GIRLS SCHOOLS

Dupl'cate enc.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

山西汾陽縣基督教會

FENCHOW STAFF:—
WATTS O. PYE, B.D., *Evangelistic Work*
PERCY T. WATSON, M.D., *Physician*
CLARA F. WATSON, B.L., *Woman's Work*
GERTRUDE CHANEY, B.A., *Educ'l Work for Girls*
GRACE MCCONNAUGHEY, B.A., *Woman's Evangelistic Work*
WILLIAM R. LEETE, M.A., *City Evangelistic Work*

CHINESE STAFF: 71 MEN
8 WOMEN

653

Oct. 13th, 1914.

19

Yang Fung Kai

Dear Dr. Young:-

This morning I examined one of well known business men in this province who came from Pingyao and I think he has cancer of the rectum. I am refering him to the Union Medical College Hospital and he has asked that I write him two letters one which he can take with him and one which I shall post direct.

I am writing to you as I do not know to whom surgical cases should be referred. I only wish I could have done the case here as I think the man would have been willing to have helped out a little towards a hospital here.

Edith and Mrs. Watson made steady gains until about a month ago when they had dysentery. They had made a good recovery when colds set in and now Edith seems to have some broncho-pneumonia with temperature 104 and very rapid respiration. Mrs Watson has a bad cough and has some pleural pain at times. Both the other children have a very severe bronchitis with much prostration and temperature 104. As it is not keeping steadily high I am hoping they will escape any pneumonia. Edith has never been free from cough and expectoration since she came back although she had been making gains until recently and the strain of sickness is hard on Mrs Watson so that the question has come up whether they ought to go to California and spend the winter with my mother.

I feel very grateful for your advice together with Dr. Smiley's consultations with you about Mrs Watson during the past summer.

Cordially Percy L Watson

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
FENCHOW, SHANSI
CHINA
會教會基督美國 州西山

FENCHOW STAFF :—
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CHINESE STAFF: 71 MEN
8 WOMEN

C.F.M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass. U.S.A.
REV. E. CAPEN, LL.D., President
REV. L. BARTON, LL.D., Foreign Secretary
JOHN H. WIGGIN, Treasurer
REV. E. HOSMER, Purchasing Agent

FENCHOW WORK IN 1912 :—
10 BRANCH CHURCHES
22 PREACHING PLACES
1 HOSPITAL
1 DISPENSARY
1 BOYS SCHOOLS
1 GIRLS SCHOOLS

Oct. 13th, 1914.

Dear Dr. Young:—

This morning I examined one of well known business men in this province who came from Pingyao and I think he has cancer of the rectum. I am referring him to the Union Medical College Hospital and he has asked that I write him two letters one which he can take with him and one which I shall post direct.

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I feel very grateful for your advice together with Dr. Smiley's consultations with you about Mrs Watson during the past summer.

RCD DEC 9 1914

COPY.

Fenchow, Shansi,
Sunday, Oct. 11th, 1914.

ar Dr. Hemingway:-

I have been putting off writing about Edith and Mrs. rson for some time hoping that they would be better. They both gained eadily until the cold weather came but with the cold season and the many ntagious colds on all sides Mrs. Watson's pleural pains came on again with cough and expectoration. She however is better than a week ago. Edith on e other hand is steadily getting worse her temperature being 103.2 this rning (mouth) and with rapid respiration a great deal of expectoration d very severe coughing spells. These coughing spells in the morning have ever disappeared since returning from Peitaiho and resemble what is seen n slight degrees of bronchiectasis although the expectoration is not fetid.

The only other thing that it could be would be simply a chronic bronhitis and the question in both would be whether complicated by tuberculois or not. In the latest edition of Holt he says that in many cases of ronic bronchitis the change to a warm climate is the only hope. Under the ead of "Chronic broncho-pneumonia- Chronic interstitial pneumonia- Bronhiectasis." Holt makes it much more emphatic; "Nothing has any essential nfluence on the disease except change of climate". Perley advises a dry arm climate and adds: "The usual outcome of those cases which have not the dvantage of climatic influence is fatal." The present attack Edith is aving points to another attack of broncho-pneumonia which are so common ccording to Holt's description under the second head above.

The question to me all along is whether Clara and the children should not go home now and spend the winter in California with my mother who is now in Pacific Grove about half way between San Francisco and Los Angeles. It is on the seacoast and a dry elevated climate would be better but that could probably be arranged. On the other hand the care of three children one of them far from well means a great deal of night care which Mrs. Watson ought not to have now and raises the question whether I should go with her now or not. This a family question on which I do not want to pass judgement and for that reason I would like to call on you and the Shansi District to decide. If you have the advice of Dr. Young also so much the better. I want to be sure the American Board has all the advice possible after my fatal error of the past.

I am loath to leave now. We just had a cable from Wiggin to Mc.Cann: "Appropriated Fenchow Hospital $1200; School building $6000. Wiggin". I wrot to Dr. Barton the first of Sept. to ask that all limitations be removed from the $6000, and to cable if they could grant it so we could dig the foundations this fall. I suppose then that this building will be exempt from the restrictions of Dr. Barton's recent letter. I have no idea what the $1200 is The building question can be decided by the building committee when here.

I enclose three of Watts' postals which I wish you would forward to Leete as soon as possible as he has had no news from us about Watts since he left.

William is on the sick list this past week too, his temperature being 103.7 (rectal) now. Both his and Edith's temperature have been high for four or five days although they have not seemed very sick until night before

Rochelle Isaac Fellows

last. All three children started with colds in the head and now coughing is the main symptom.

I will be obliged if you ~~xxxx~~ can attend to the matter of helping Mr. Tune to get here.

We hope Isabel's scarlet fever remains a light case and that no others have it. Please excuse haste.

Best wishes

(signed) Percy T. Watson.

Taiku, Sha., Oct. 16, 1914.

Dear Mr. Leete:

Herewith I send Watts' postals of Sept. 29 and Oct. 4 & 6. It's good to know a little about his trip, and we ~~xxxx~~ look for a full account of it later with great interest.

Am also sending you Dr. Watson's letter about the difficulties that Mrs. Watson and Edith are in. We hoped that they had got built up enough at the seashore to hepl them stand another winter here, but it is evident that they should leave at once. Tho it makes a lot of serious problems for the Fenchow work, it seems to us that it is for the best interest of that and also for these sick ones that they start home soon.

We were glad to have Mr. Mc.Cann at our station meeting yesterday. He said he didn't think it would seem desirable to the Prudential Committee to send them a cable asking permission, since they have already granted the furlo early. So a District Motion was started advising Dr. Watson to proceed at once to take his family to Peking, and if the Board's physicians there support the opinion of the two in the district, (for them to proceed at once homeward on account of Mrs. Watson's and Edith's illness) that that be carried out, and that we urge the Prudential Committee to grant permission for this. Wynn framed the motion in fewer words than I have stated it as you will see soon.

- -

Always fraternally yours,
(signed) W.A.Hemingway.

- -

REC'D DEC 9 1914

654

COPY.

Taiku, Shansi,
Oct. 23, 1914.

Dear Dr. Young:

-- ---- --

(The first part of this letter has nothing to do with the Watsons. C.W.Y)

If Mr. Leete hasn't shown you a letter I wrote to him about the Watson's going home this fall, enclosing one from Dr. Watson, wish you would ask him to do so. Since I couldn't leave Mrs. Fairfield now, it seemed to me that I ought to agree with Percy's verdict in the seriousness of their condition which warrants us in sending them home, if when they get to Peking you think that is necessary.

Mr. Mc.Cannsays that they were wavering about leaving, but he thinks they ought to go this Fall. and I believe Mr Wolfe agrees with him.They wrote to Mr. Pye about Mrs.Watson being worse, and he sent word ~~xxxx~~ to expect him back on the 21st. Mr. Mc. Cann says they'll store all their goods in the attic of the new house.

As I expect Dr. Brubaker and family of the Brethren Mission to reach here on the 28th, from Liaochow, to spend the winter, think I can then leave Mrs. Fairfield in his care and make a trip to Fenchow to see the Watsons.

As ~~xxx Xxxxxx~~ Mrs. Watson and Edith both have fever and bad coughs with the coming od cooler weather, it seems to me likely that it's too risky for them to stay another winter.

With best wishes,

(signed) W.A.Hemingway.

COPY.

Taikm, Shansi.
Oct. 6. 1934.

Dear Young:

- -

The first part of this letter has nothing to do with the Watsons. W.A.H.

If Mr. Leete Hman's shown you a letter I wrote to him about the Watsons going home this fall, enclosing one from Mr. Watson, what you would him to do so. Since I couldn't leave Mrs. Fairfield now, it seemed to that I ought to agree with Percy's verdict in the seriousness of their dition which warrants us in sending them home. If when they get to Peking think that is necessary.

Mr. McCannaye that they were wavering about leaving, but he thinks ought to go this fall, and I believe Mr Wolfe agrees with him. They wrote Mr. Pye about the Watsons being worse, and he went down to project back on the flat. Mr. Mc. Cann says they'll store all their goods in the ic of the new house.

As I expect Dr. Brubaker and family of the Northern Mission to reach re on the 28th. from Liaochow, to spend the winter, think I can then ave Mrs. Fairfield in his care and make a trip to Fenchow to see the tsons.

As the Watsons Mrs. Watson and Edith both have fever and bad coughs th the coming on cooler weather. It seems to me likely that it's too ely for them to stay another winter.

With best wishes.

(signed) W.A.Hemingway.

DEC 9 1914

COPY.

Fenchow, Shansi,
Oct. 19, 1914.

Dear Dr. Young:-

Mr. Wolfe was here today and thought I ought to write a little more about Mrs. Watson. There is not much to write. Her temperature ran about 102.6° for several days and now it is about 100°. She has had a bad cough and consideraboe expectoration and at times some return of her pleural pains.

Edith still has severe paroxysms of coughing. coughing up large quantities on some days but on some days not very much. Her temperature goes above 100° some days but it is not constant. Before this last set back her temperature had been about normal.

We hav been hoping that both will be soon over this set back as it originated in the epidemic of influenza going the rounds. I was laid up a day with it and all the children's temperatures ran up to 104 but all have recovered now except Mrs. W. and Edith.

If we can safely stay the winter one of my last wishes would be to go home but I did not myself want to take the responsibility of deciding and referred it to the Shansi District.

Cordially,
(signed) Percy T. Watson.

ECD DEC 9 1914

COPY.

Oct. 30th, 1914.

Dear Dr. Young:

Wire from Thomas Cook & Sons Shanghai today says we can get Japanese boat Dec. 11th or Korea Dec. 25th. American Board is sending missionaries out now only by American boats and I suppose it would be wisest to keep to American boats.

Edith is better and has had no temperature for three days altho it has been taken only once a day in the afternoon. Mrs. W's temperature was only 99° yesterday P.M. and she is much better. Both cough very little now. Leaving Shanghai Dec. 25th means bad weather for the trip and consequently I wonder whether the risk would be much worse to stay until spring. I mysel would much prefer to wait as I hate especially to leave now. However I want to do the safest thing. The last three days have seen much more rapid gains in both Edith and Mrs. W. than any time before. The Mission have voted that our furlough rest on the decision on (of? C.W.Y.) doctors outside of Shansi hence my troubling you again.

Sincerely,

(signed) Percy T. Watson.

COPY.

Oct. 30th. 1914.

Dear Dr. Young:

Wire from Thomas Cook & Sons Shanghai today says we can get Japanese boat Dec. 4th or Korea Dec. 25th. American boat is sending missaries out now only by American boats and I suppose it would be wisest keep to American boats.

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Having Shanghai Dec. 4th means bad weather for the trip and consequently wonder whether the risk would be much worse to stay until spring. I myself would much prefer to wait as I hate especially to leave now. However I want do the safest thing. The last three days have seen much more rapid gains both Edith and Mrs. W. than any time before. The Mission have voted that Thursday feast of thanksgiving be given. Therefore speaking of Shanghai hence my troubling you again.

Sincerely,

(signed) Percy T. Watson.

DEC 9 1914

Copy.

657

London Mission, Peking.
Nov. 7, 1914.

My Dear Watson:-

I have followed with interest and sympathy the letters that have come into my hands concerning Mrs. Watson and Edith. It was not until Leete said something on the subject that I had any idea that you or anybody in Shansi was waiting for an opinion from me. Nothing in any of the letters even your last has asked for it. The action of the Shansi District referring the decision to the doctors outside the district has not been communicated to me or anybody else that I know of; so if you have been waiting word from here you will see the reason why you have not had a reply. Leete asked me what he should write about my opinion a few days ago and I had to tell him that I could not make a decision on a question of this sort at long range and that any certificate such as would be required by the mission and the board could be given only after an examination of the patients. I suggested that if you and others in the station were satisfied that Mrs. Watson's and Edith's condition was such that staying in Shansi would be a great risk, that if Hemingway cannot go to Fenchow to examine them you should prepare to go home, coming to the coast by way of Taiku where Hemingway could make his examination, and from there to Peking where anyone whose opinion would be of value would be gladly given. Obviously the certificate must be the result of an examination and that can hardly be dome elsewhere than in Peking. Your last letter mentions improvement of both Mrs. Watson and Edith and evidently you were not so sure that a furlough at this time is imperative.

In view of the tone of your last letter and the lack of any communication from the Shansi District, I do not see that there is anything that I can do. I shall of course be only too glad, as will everybody here to do all I can to make the necessary examinations and to do anything else that will help you and yours at this difficult time.

Yours fraternally,

Charles H. Young

COPY.

Oct. 30th, 1914.

Dr. Young:

Wire from Thomas Cook & Sons Shanghai today says we can get Japanese boat Dec. 11th or Korea Dec. 8th. American boat is sending missionaries out now only by American boats and I suppose it would be wisest to keep to American boats.

Edith is better and has had no temperature for three days altho it has been taken only once a day in the afternoon. Mrs. 's temperature was only yesterday P.M. and she is much better. Both cough very little now.

Having Shanghai Dec. 8th seems bad weather for the trip and consequently I wonder whether the risk would be much worse to stay until spring. I myself would much prefer to wait as I hate especially to leave now. However I want to do the safest thing. The last three days have been much more rapid gains both Edith and Mrs. . Wait any time before. The Mission have voted that for the sake of the work we should be given. . . . . .

Hence my troubling you again.

Sincerely.

(signed) Percy T. Watson.

DEC 9 1914

Copy.

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Nov. 7, 1914.

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Yours fraternally,

Charles H. Young

Dr. Watson
Nov. 7-1914

D JAN 4 1915

658

London Mission, Peking, China.

Dec. 5, 1914.

ear Dr. Barton:-

I received from Mr. M'Cann this evening a letter, a copy f which I enclose. It is dated Dec.4th. You will see the condition of af-airs so far as he is concerned, and you may imagine them as they concern e. I hardly see that the duty of placing this matter in detail before you elongs to me, but as I am the one most annoyed by the situation, I presume should at least do my part to make matters plain. It would seem that Mr. 'Cann must be right in saying that there is lack of clearness in Boston s to the urgency of the case and the details of the matter.

In my letter of May 2nd to you, I detailed the plans that I proposed o take as to a house for the second matter family in Peking and also the emporary arrangements that would be necessary until that house should be a completed fact. Actions were taken by the Chihli District Meeting and endorsed by the North China Mission covering both of these.(see votes A and B under A.B.C.F.M., Chihli District page 7 under general heading 14. Appriations - Requests to meet special needs; and on page 15, under my name in the Personal Estimates. Page numbers refer to the printed report.)

It was ascertained between the date of my letter to you (May 2nd) and that of the district meeting that the London Mission would generously place one of their houses at the disposal of one of our medical families and at the very low rate of Taels 50 per month. This is one-half to one-third of the market value of these houses. It was verbally agreed that I should make the arrangements to occupy this house as my duties as dean called for my being near the Medical College rather than Dr. Ingram. Added to this was the feeling that the house at the American Board Compound was a permanent matter and more convenient and comfortable in some ways, and Mrs. Young and I were willing to go to the inconvenience of moving with the possibility of having to do so again in a year if the college could have the additional help of Dr. Ingram. The renting of the house was not undertaken on my own authority but after the action of the district and the concurrence of the treasurer. That the whole matter was thoroughly considered is indicated by the fact that the question of alterations and repairs on the house formerly occupied by me, was considered by the Building Committee and the Treasurer before we moved out or Dr. Ingram moved to Peking, We thought that the Prudential Committee was in possession of all facts necessary to show them the necessity for the special appropriation of G$140 to meet the rent of the house I am now occupying for September to December inclusive, as well as the G$420 for next year. 420. in Appros for 1915

From Mr. M'Cann's two letters to me you can see his attitude on the question. I can quite understand it in view of his obligations as treasurer, but I should like to know what I am going to do for a house from January 1st 1915. It is not a personal matter, I need scarcely say. I am not interested in the details of how it is to be worked out. I am very much interested

London Mission, Peking, China.

Dec. 3, 1914.

Dr. Patton:-

I received from Mr. M'Cann this evening a letter, a copy of which I enclose. It is dated Dec.4th. You will see the condition of affairs so far as he is concerned, and you may imagine them as they concern me. Kindly see that the duty of placing this matter in detail before you falls to me, but as I am the one most annoyed by the situation, I presume I should at least do my part to make matters plain. It would seem that Mr. M'Cann must be right in saying that there is lack of clearness in the minds of the urgency of the case and the details of the matter.

In my letter of May 2nd to you, I detailed the plans that I proposed make as to a house for the second matter family in Peking and also the necessary arrangements that would be necessary until that house should be completed. Actions were taken by the Chihli District Meeting and passed by the North China Mission concerning both of these. (See votes 4 and 7 under A.C.D.M., Chihli District page 7 under general heading Appropriations - Requests to meet special needs; and on page 15, under the in the Personal Estimates. Page numbers refer to the printed report.)

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From Mr. M'Cann's two letters to me you can see his attitude on the situation. I can quite understand it in view of his obligations as treasurer. But I should like to know what I am going to do for a house from January at 10$. It is not a personal matter. I need scarcely say. I am not interested in the details of how it is to be worked out. I am very much interested

whether it is to be worked out or not. You will see what Mr. M'Cann says out further advances for the purpose. What is to be done about it? asmuch as you will scarcely receive this letter before my next rent is e, I hope that you will take means to let Mr. M'Cann know some practical pedient as soon as possible. The London Mission, who have been most gener- s in the matter and who are feeling the pinch of the European war should t be made to suffer inconvenience pending correspondence back and forth the question.

Pardon me if I have written in a seemingly critical way. I should in bed instead of writing this.

All our family joins in wishing you a very Happy Christmas.

Faithfully yours,

Charles W. Young.

Peking -

Dec. 5 - 1914

9

2 57
309

D JAN 4 1915

COPY.

Paotingfu, December 4th 1914.

ear Dr. Young,

I send herewith check for Tls. 50 for House rent. In view f the letter from Dr. Barton, I am not justified in advancing this money. owever I am assuming for the time being that the decision of the Prudential ommittee was made without full knowledge of the facts and so I pay the ent for this month.

I trust that in the meantime a full ststement of the facts have been aid before the Committee. Dr. Barton's letter came during my absence in hansi so I have not made any reference to it. I am sure that they are not ully informed of the facts in Boston. One thing that should be brought to he notice of the Committee is the current rental value of such a house. s to charging it to the House Fund this is impracticable. The amount which as been asked for House repairs does not come up to the percentage usually ~~asked~~ allowed by property holders for such a purpose.

You understand I am not disputing the justice of this claim in saying hat I cannot advance any more unless authorized by the Treas. of the oard. If you let me know what you have written I will do what I can to see t through to a successful issue.

Yours cordially,

(signed) James H. M'Cann

Castrigh

Dec. 4-1914

JAN 4 1915

Copy

Paotingfu, October 1st 1914.

Dr. Young,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th asking for Taels Hundred for House Rent. While I recognise that your claim is not only itimate, but also imperative, at the same time I am sorry to inform you t I have no funds to meet it. There has been no reply from the Board the request made at the District Meeting, which was later endorsed at ssion Meeting.

I am assuming responsibility for advancing you this Tls. 100.00 with ch to pay rent for Sept. and Oct., but I do not see how I can advance y further amount unless the Board authorizes me to do so. They already ve the request in hand and should have responded to it.

I will send a copy of this letter to the Secretary of the Mission, d if he with other members of the C.B.C. think necessary, I will send a ble to Boston; or suggest to have him write at once saying that I am pay- g this rent and will continue to do so unless instructed otherwise. The nual page 42, sec. 14 gives me a little latitude on this point, still I uld not want to do it indefinitely without sanction.

With kindest regards, cordially,

(signed) James H. M'Cann.

Dr. Young
Oct-1-1914

JAN 4 1915

661

Peking, Dec. 5, 1914.

r Mr. Mc.Cann:-

I have just received yours of yesterday with enclosures ludingthe letter relative to the rent for the house I am occupying here the London Mission. In view of your letter of Oct. 1st in which you d you were sending a copy of that letter to the Secretary of the Mission h the expectation that he would, with the other members of the C.R.C. ise on the course to be pursued,I took no further steps. I have assumed t the reasons for the action of the Chihli District and of the Mission t spring would be explained by the Committee on the Needs of the Mission whoever is supposed to comment on the actions to make them sufficiently ar to the Prudential Committee.

In writing to Dr. Bartonunder the date of May 2nd, I said:"We are in reat difficulty as to the housing of Dr. Ingram and family if they come Peking in the autumn in accordance with a recent motion passed by the sion. We have no vacant house here. There is none at the medical College if there were it would be necessary to rent it. We cannot run another r as shorthanded as we have the past. Someone is going to break under strain.I intend to ask the Mission to pass a vote asking for $5000 for d and house to be near the Medical College and for authorization to rent rters for the second family until that house can be built. Cannot the owment for Educational Work help us out as to money? We must do something! t surely was enough to give him an idea as to the necessity for renting house.

It hardly seems to me that it is my duty to make the representations to Board. It is in no sense a personal matter. The action has been taken the Mission and anything I can say will be only the expression of an ividual without official standing of any kind, though the one most cerned.

I am writing however, pointing out the impossible situation in which action or lack of action places me.

Yours sincerely,

Peking
Dec. 5-1914

Rev. E. Gamble

REC'D JAN 30 1915

/3

Union Medical College,

Peking, China,

Dec.26,1914.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Probably Mr. Galt has already sent you a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee on organization of the federated Peking University, but as I, as a member of that committee wish to call your attention to some of the actions taken I am enclosing a copy with the parts marked, to which I wish to refer.

Page 2. You will note the plan proposed as to acquiring land. I wish to call your attention that this is not the plan that was proposed last spring. That was, to quote Dr. Lowry's action as passed by the Board of Managers of Peking University and transmitted to the Trustees of the same:-

"3. To authorize the Board of Managers to establish the buildings and equipment of the Peking University on the newly acquired land (about thirty or more acres) to the east of the present campus."

At the district meeting I asked Mr. Galt who stood sponster for the scheme as presented by Dr. Lowry, what was the status of this 30 acres of land and whose it would be after the consummation of the union. He was not sure but thought as it belonged to the Peking University and would continue to, that it would begiven to the new university, but that the two other American Missions would be asked to purchase parts of it for their special use and the money from this returned to the university treasury. You will note under "Methods of Procedure" which was also part of the document presented to the missions by Dr. Lowry, that there is no intimation that each mission is to purchase a like amount or that the 30 acres of the Peking University was to be considered as the Methodist contribution of land. The plan to acquire additional 60 acres contiguous to that already acquired, is one that must cause anyone to hesitate. It seems to me practically impossible to do unless there were literally millions for that purpose alone. I wish to note in passing that the "newly acquired land (about thirty or more acres)" does not consist of one piece, but of scattered parcels in the same general vacinity. The acquiring of the intervening ground will be an expensive matter, and there are doubtless some pieces that simply cannot be purchased for any price. I have already said so much that sounds critical, that I shall not say more except to state that it seemed to me last spring and still does, that the location of the university on the site selected, was done with far too little knowledge of the facts of the case, as to title of land and as to the probable cost of completion of the plan. The district took the action without any more knowledge than is included in the document entitled "Request of the Board of Managers to the Trustees of Peking University." aside from verbal assurances from Mr. Galt and Mr. Wilder, and these latter opinions, not facts based written statements of authoritative persons.

I wish to make this statement in writing because I feel that as a member of the Committee of Finance, I shall have to act as well as may be possible, on matters that would not have been in this condition if more time and care had been used in considering the plans fully before committing ourselves to it. You understand of course that I am heartily in favor of the federated university and shall do my utmost to bring the plans to a successful conclusion.

It is this hsastiness of ill-considered action, that leads me to dissent from such a Board of Managers as is contemplated by the action of the committee (see bottom of page five). The Board of Managers will have grave responsibilities. The Trustees, on account of their distance from the field will necessarily delegate to the Managers rather large powers. They must do so if the business of the university is not to be unduly hampered and delayed. In other words the Trustees must divide their authority with the Managers. If that is to be the case, the first qualification of a manager is good business sense and judgement. No amount of orthodox piety will take its place, and I submit that not one of the missions here in North China has four members who can measure up to the standard required for this important business. They would do well if they could produce half that number. The large number from the missions also cuts down the number that can be selected from the community-- men with just the qualities required. It may be suggested that there is nothing to prevent the missions from selecting men outside the missions as their representatives. That is correct and I sincerely hope that if the present suggestions are enacted into bye-laws that such will be the case, for it is ,so far as I can see the only means by which a competent Board of Managers can be obtained. Judging from the past only, the majority of the board will not be of the kind that can do the kind of work that seems essential .

On page 4 you will find that the action as to the method of election of new trustees was not unanimous. The point did not seem very essential to me, but it seemed slightly preferable that there should not seem to be a 'court of resort" back of the trustees themselves, and ~~the safeguarding of~~ the personnel is fully guarded by the boards making the nominations from which the elections must be made.

The point at which I find myself at greatest variance with the majority, is that indicated on page 7, namely a reexamination of candidates for teaching positions in the university as to their orthodoxy. It was insisted on as a <u>sine qua non</u> by Dr. Fenn and Dr. Lowry. I pointed out that if it were a question of persons not under appointment of the missions constituting the federation, I thought it the duty of those making the appointments to assure themselves of the genuine Christian characters of the candidates, but that to demand that all, without regard to their appointments by members of the union, was insulting to say nothing more. I was glad to have the expression of your ideas on the subject as indicated in your letter of September 23rd, though I did not refer to it in the meeting. I said when the

tter was being discussed that it seemed that the prime requisite of the heme we were contemplating is mutual confidence, and if we lack that to extent that we do not trust the boards to send suitable men unless we subject them to a subsequent inquisition, we shall not get far in a ified institution.

I earnestly hope that the boards concerned will either opt the action of the minority or else go on record to the effect that ppointees of the co-operating boards are by virtue of their appointments, ompetent to engage in any department of union work. The latter seems to me nly right and fair. In my present frame of mind I question whether I should are to work in an institution that demanded a reexamination of my theology ven though , as in the present case, so far as I understand it, I can ccept it heartily. The whole matter seems to me impertinent and meddlesome.

I should say that Mr. Galt, Mr. Frame and Dr. Cormack all had to leave the meeting before the action recorded was taken, otherwise the minority report or some other , might have been made as the majority report. Bishop Norris stood for the liberal attitude.

This leads me to say that it is to me a matter of satisfaction that the two British societies (London Mission and Anglican Mission) have been brought into the negotiations before the final form was agreed upon. To have omitted either might have been to exclude them, for it is but natural to wish some voice in determining the form of the laws that shall govern the university. Bishop Norris was very cordial in the way he entered the negotiations at the point he did, for he felt very keenly the fact that whereas the Anglican Mission has been a member of the Union Medical College, that institution was being made a part of a new grouping of missions without his mission being in any way consulted. Dr. Lowry wished to keep both British societies out until the organization of the university was complete and then let them come in if they wished to. That is not my idea of the way to get hearty and unanimous co-operation.

I was the one that proposed the Committee of Progress, and for this reason:- It seemed to me that if we have only the Committee of Finance and appeal for funds to buy land to build a university and then get together, the that the appeal will not very strong especially with people thinking of the European war; but if we can get together now and can show people as a university so anxious to work together that they get into cramped and inadequate temporary quarters, we will have an appeal that will bring results when the other will not. Dr. Lowry cast the one negative vote on the question of forming such a committee which probably means that nothing can be accomplished by the committee.

There are a few other matters that I wish to write you about. We received your letter enclosing that of Dr. A.J.Brown on the matter of the Union Medical College and the Rockefeller Foundation. I need hardly say that it it made us heave deep sighs of relief and hope. It does seem a pity that the one mission that is hindering the consummation of this Board of Trustees that would put this greatly needed relief into operation is the one that is doing the least ~~for the least~~ for the college now and that is not doing one

ota to help the clinical side of our work at present when we are so terri-
ly shorthanded. Dr. North's illness will probably still further delay the
inal steps which must naturally and rightly be taken before the Rockefeller
undation can do anything in a large way for us. It seems a great but un-
voidable injustice that those who are willing and are carrying the heavy
oad now should have to wait for those who are causing the delay and at the
ame time are suffering least from the consequences. If they felt the strain
hey probably would find some way to hasten matters. It is, however a source
f great gratification that the Rockefeller Foundation has enough confidence
n the untimate solution of the problem so that they are willing to risk
hat they have. We have not yet closed the deal on the land. This buying of
land in China is an interminable affair. It is impossible to go into the
market and do it in a prompt manner. I hope that we shall have the property
soon, however.

I do not know whether you have heard that it was only from Dr. North,
that we learned the action of the Prudential Committee on the matter of the
Wider Medical Union. I am very grateful for what was done, but hope that
the question of making Dr. Love's part time take the place of the full time
of a newly appointed man will be reconsidered in view of the great depletion
of out staff as indicated in my letter to you of Nov. 6th. The employment of
Dr. Love has one practical problem that I wish to present to you. Assuming
that he could give us say three days a week, how are the expenses of his
going and coming to be met? When Dr. Ingram was in Tungchou, he had the
optical work which netted a considerable income so that he was able to meet
the expenses of his one weekly trip. Added to that ~~was~~ is the fact that Dr.
Love wishes to do his work on a larger and better scale than Dr. Ingram did.
In this I fully sympathize. So the meeting of this expense from Tungchou
appropriations is out of the question. The college can hardly be asked to
meet these expenses. Until the formal consummation of the wider medical
union, the American Board will in no way be contributing even indirectly to
the college funds, and the expenses of the college and hospital since the
opening of the new hospital on really union basis has increased its cost.
This cost (of Dr. Love's travelling expenses) is properly a charge to the
American Board as he is taking the place of a man properly resident in Peking,
The expenses until the close of the school year next June will be about
$35.00 gold or say twice that till the end of 1915. What practical solution
have you to offer for the problem?

I should write you a few lines about the Watsons. They started home, ~~and~~
sailing from Shanghai yesterday if they carried out their schedule. The
question was never officially referred to me by the Shansi District and I
have already sent you copies of all the correspondence I had on the subject.
When the Watsons got here, however, Dr. Watson rather insisted that I make
an examination. This put me in a rather peculiar position, for if I had
found that in my opinion there was no necessity of their going I could scarce-
ly have so expressed the matter as it had been decided before I had seen
them. My examination was therefore in no sense official, as was the one last
summer of which I wrote you. This is more or less of a quibble, however, for

I believe the Shansi District and Dr. Hemingway were entirely justified in sending them home at this time. I am sure there was considerable risk in keeping Edith Watson in Shansi this winter, and Mrs. Watson also gave signs of having a series of heavy bronchial attacks. Dr. Watson also decidedly needed a rest. The smaller children also were not fully recovered from the attacks of whooping cough they had last summer and a winter of cold, dusty Shansi would have done them no good. In other words the whole family needed their furlough at this time, and before the winter rather than after it. Now the question of the health of Mrs. Watson and Edith, in both cases chronic lung conditions, cannot but bring up the question of their return at least to Shansi. Dr. Watson of course realizes that. Just as they were leaving I had a short conversation with Dr. Watson on the subject along the following lines. I pointed out, of course, that I was neither in a position to say anything about their future station nor to make any offers. I wished to be in no sense bidding to get him away from Shansi, but in view of the circumstances and causes of their leaving Fenchow, it was necessary to think at least of possible solutions for the problems raised. I told him that I thought that there was a place for an American in Gynecology and Obstetrics here in the Medical College and in Peking, and inasmuch as he had spent his internship in Gynecology at Johns Hopkins, it would seem possible that his name might be considered for the place if the Board approved of the transfer. I said however that I believed that all future appointments to the staff here should be made with a minimum requirement of a year's recent work in the ~~work~~ branch to be taken up. In other words, applying this to his case, that in order to be acceptible, he should spend a full year, or the time of his furlough in thoroughly brushing up on these subjects if he wished to consider this position. I am writing this to you because if this transfer is to be made, it is none too early to begin correspondence with the Shansi District and for Dr. Watson to make definite plans for work while he is at home. I wish to say emphatically again that I am not trying to entice one of the Shansi missionaries away. Some of the Shansi mission are very sensitive on this ~~pain~~ point. This is not a matter in which I wish to initiate any action, for obvious reasons. It should probably be based on an examination by a good physician on the Watson's reaching America.

Miss Huggin's operation and the question of how her expenses were to be paid brings up a question that might as well be decided now as later, especially as it depends on a principle that is likely to called into operation more frequently in the future than in the past. Although I find nothing in the handbook on the subject, I know from practice and your conversation, that it is the prerogative of a physician to send home a missionary in case of serious illness without awaiting action of the Prudential Committee and without action of the mission. This is a highly autocratic power and one that it is rarely necessary to exercise. My point is that the action of a physician may be within the rules of the Board and involve the treasury in a very considerable expense <u>if it involves sending the patient home</u>. On the other hand it is evident that when a physician has an equally urgent case and recommends treatment on the field, perhaps mainly for economy's sake,

there is no means by which the legitimate expenses can be paid short of referring the whole matter home and getting an action of the Prudential Committee. I care not what regulations may be devised to protect the Board against foolish expenditure (and there should be some check) but there should be some much more flexible method than that at present. If present plans carry within a very few years it should be unnecessary except in very rare cases to go home for treatment unless a change of climate or surroundings is called for. Have you any suggestions?

Dr. Tucker took the position in the case of Miss Huggins that there should be some honorarium to Dr. Thacker on account of his services to her and to Mary Helen Stanley last summer. I have not had an opportunity to talk the matter out with Dr. Thacker, but I hesitate to start such a precedent. While the matter of maintainance of the hospital in anything like an efficient condition is a very serious one, I hope the time is not far distant when the only charges will be an operating room fee and a cost charge for room and board to all missionaries treated, i.e. what is done by many of the hospitals at home. Even now no charge is made for the operation, and that is in line with correct policy. I know that Dr. Thacker has been under very heavy personal expense since coming in supplying instruments with which to operate as he does, and I hope that before long we shall be able to have the necessary instruments, but an honorarium to him personally does not seem to me to touch the spot. If the Board wished to vote something for the hospital to be used for the purchase of instruments that would come nearer the point, but even that is hardly called for, <u>if it is to be taken as a precedent</u>.

We are only stopping two days at Christmas and two at New Years because we shall have to stop three weeks in February on account of the China Medical Missionary Association meeting in Shanghai at that time. I have some hopes that I may be able to attend, but matters here may keep me.

With warmest personal regards from all the family, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Charles W. Young.

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Dec. 26-1917

FEB 11 1915

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DEAN'S OFFICE

15

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA.

Jan.12,1915. 19

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

First I want to thank you most heartily for the kind and sympa thetic way in which you answered my letters of November 6th and 7th in yours of December 10th. Sometimes things get going too fast here and one writes of things that one has thought of many times but under the overpressure blurts out in a way that may seem hypercritical. It is a comfort to know that you read the letters and understand the motive behind them. This year is as heavy as last and it seemed last year as though it would be impossible to go through another like it. Just now, Mr. Read our pharmacist and teacher in Chemistry and sundry other branches is down with scarlet-feverwhich is rather commen here at this time of the year.

We were also thankful for the news that matters are progressing in the negotiations with the Rockefeller Foundation. I was comparing dates of our conference here with Dr. North and of your letter. If he reported by letter soon after leaving Peking you should have had his communication about the 20th of December. I hope that the idea that he had of not trying to effect the reorganization of the Trustees of Peking University until he should return home next spring will not affect the relief to the medical college. I tried a few weeks ago to get Dr. H.H.Lowry interested in sending Methodist recruits to our faculty, but found him bound up in the reorganization of the university as a whole so exclusively that he thought that the most important matter and that all else could wait. I wish he and some of the other good Methodist brethren had to carry a little of the load and they would see matters differently.

The special reason that I have for writing this letter is to mention the three things that seem to me to be those that should claim the attention of the Trustees of the funds devoted to the medical college before others. 1) We need more Americans on the faculty. As you know the faculty has been largely British. This majority is maintained not only by the appointees of the societies doing work in the college but by one man employed by the medical college (i.e. employed by Dr. Cochrane originally) and by Dr. Gray who was given a vote on the faculty though he only ranks as a lecturer and has not actually done any work in the college for several years. I do not speak of these individuals with any personal feeling. Mr. Read is one of the best teachers we have, a man whom we all love and admire; Dr. Gray has been devoted to the college and attends the faculty meetings faithfully. He has always worked for the college and its interests with great energy. My point is that the British in control of the college have insured a dominance of British votes by means that were not available to the Americans. This may lead you to think that the national lines are deeply drawn. Usually this is not true. On the issues that have arisen in the faculty we have rarely divided on national lines. Nevertheless, and this is my main contention, if the college is to be developed in the future by American money there is no more reason why American ideas should not predominate than that British should

have had practically exclusive sway in the past. You know the attitude of the average Englishman (the Scotch and Irish are sometimes different) on things American. If in making a suggestion you let drop the idea that it is done that way in America, that ends any chance of approval. One of the strong reasons for the agitation that led to the union hospital and enlarged medical union was that to some of us Americans it seemed that some things were not being done as well as could be even with the facilities at hand, and yet so far as the hospital was concerned we had not a word to say. That was London Mission business exclusively. Now I recognize that there is much commendable in British medical education. The closeness and essential association of the "clerks" with the medical wards is being copied in the best American colleges and is a system far superior to the loose connection in the German universities. But the British are in general tied to the old fashioned didactic lecture in a way that is deadly and they certainly are not strong on organization. Things grow by accretion and accident rather than by design. They look with a smile of derision on our four year medical course though the fact is that we do fully as much medical work, strictly speaking, in our fouryears as they do in their five because our students come better prepared. The first year of the British course is required in all the best American colleges for admission. Our curriculum here needs a thorough overhauling. Everybody recognizes that. The difficulty is that in the reconstruction the first question in the minds of some will be, not, "Is this good from an educational standpoint?", but "Was it done that way in my college?" and that may have been twenty or thirty years ago. In the building and organizing of the Union Hospital, the same questions will arise. One of the searching questions that Dr. Judson asked when here was, "Do you expect to develop your hospital as a teaching hospital or as an eleemosynary institution?" Any one in the college would glibly say the first, and yet I doubt if the average member of the faculty thinks that there is anything different between the two except the accidental lack or presence of students. I believe that I am well within the truth when I say that Britain has little to teach the best American medical colleges about organization or curriculum. We have drawn the "university spirit" and the uniting investigation with teachingfrom Germany and the close association of the student with the clinical work from Britain, and we are intent on keeping abreast of the times and getting the best no matter where it comes from, which is American. We want to see such ideas in the reorganized college and hospital here. So far as I can see it cannot be done without a predominence of Americans from the best colleges. I find in the minds of some here the same unconscious feeling that while America may be able to furnish the money, naturally Britain can contribute more and better men. That is the idea that Lord William Cecil had in an Oxford-Cambridge University at Hankow, financed by American money.

Our practcal difficulty is this: the Board of Managers must rightly be guided in its decisions as to the technical side of the college by the actions of the faculty, so that even if the Board of Managers is predominantly American, they can scarcely turn down recommendations of the faculty. Even more difficult is the fact that after we get new men, they will have to be elected as full members of the faculty before they have votes so that they cannot get out too soon. Even if the new plant is not ready for several

years, and if the medium of instruction should be changed to English, the new men must get a speaking knowledge of Chinese, and the sooner they can come out the better. Dr. Dilley goes home in the summer and I hope can spend some time in hunting out the right kind of men. I believe it will be possible if men are confronted with a specific ~~work~~ position by one who known the work first hand.

From Dr. Brown's letter, I understand that Dr. Cochrane is to be in America this month. I hardly know just how to say what I feel about his opinion of things. I believe he wishes to do the best for the school, but he has not been in active touch with it for several years and is more than likely to try to swing things strongly toward sending out a large number of British doctors with Rockefeller money. When he was leaving last summer, I initiated the action of trying to get the Rockefeller Foundation to help financially help in the return of those of the teachers who were being held at home on account of the war. I am not so narrow nationally as to wish to see them kept out and we need the men that were affected badly. My action at that time, however does not mean that I should like to see an unlimited number of British sent out by American money. After all my opinion is not based on national feeling but on a desire to see the best modern medical college possible developed. Our past experience leads to believe that a continued preponderence of British members on the faculty would defeat or render very difficult the fulfilment of these ideals.

2) Funds for starting an adequate Chinese staff. We have graduated four classes of men (54 in all). We have with us two of these. One leaves us in about three weeks and the other goes to America on a Rockefeller Fellowship in the summer. There have been six or seven who really were men of promise, but we have lost them because we were not in a position to give them salaries that would enable them to live as they should. I know this comes close to a very perplexing problem of helpers wages. I may say as a practical rather than a theoretical problem that it is a question of wages for a limited number of men that will enable us to compete with the market or else have a much greater foreign staff and consequently do less work in training Chinese as specialists. This will have comparatively little effect on the salaries of mission doctors (Chinese). The number will be so limited and confined to men of distinct promise professionally, so that it will not have the effect of raising the salaries of all in this region.

3) Funds for increased equipment. I shall not dwell on this for the need is so obvious that it appeals to anyone who knows the facts. Until the personnel is increased, work could be made much lighter by more adequate equipment, and leaving aside the final estimated cost of doing the thing properly, $20,000 would go a great way in easing the hardest places.

I have mentioned these things because it is conceivable that before you get this letter matters may have come to the stage where some or all of these things are possible, and writing this may give an idea of the direction in which, in my mind, steps should be taken first.

In speaking of men, let me mention Mr. Simon Wu, a Chinese whom I met while at Johns Hopkins. He should be graduating from the medical college this spring. From our acquaintance at that time, he has become a frequent caller at Mrs. Young's home in Baltimore and I know they are very fond of

him. If he should prove an acceptable candidate, he would be welcomed here. If we can get Chinese with a true missionary motive in the college, they can do more for our students than we foreigners. He is from Foochow or Shanghai and does not speak Northern Mandarin, but as I remember does speak Southern Mandarin; however, he would pick it up rapidly. I do not know what his plans are. He should, of course have a year's training in whatever branch he intended to take up and if your correspondence should be favorable should get in touch with us in finding what posts are to be filled.

You will probably have heard before this of the cablegrams we sent the Presbyterian Board asking for funds (from the Rockefeller Foundation) for the purchase of a fine piece of land near here. We are hoping for a favorable reply any day. Real estate is a fickle commodity and we shall feel relieved when matters have progressed to the stage where we can get the pieces that we have in mind for the completion of our proposed enlargements. When we have the land we can be more leisurely in planning just what we want in the way of buildings. I hope that we shall not rush in that but will take the time to get experts to plan with us after sufficient study of what has been done in other places. It will be worth the time and money if we get something really good for the delay. I sent you a copy a few days ago of a letter I wrote Dr. Brown on the subject of our plans so far as land ~~are~~ is concerned. I thought that the Presbyterian ~~Mission~~ Board should have a clear idea as they may be intermediaries between us and the Rockefeller Foundation for some time, and both of you will be interested in it as plans for your own enlarged work.

I had hoped to get to Shanghai for the China Medical Missionary Association Convention in February, but with these things developing, it seems that someone who knows the details should be here. Dr. Dilley is going and as we two are the ones who have been thickest in this mess, I shall stay behind to look after the stuff. I hope I shall be rewarded for my staying, by having something to tell him on his return. Until matters are fully fixed with the Rockefeller Foundation and in fact until we get a firm hold on the land we want, I wish matters could be kept as quiet as possible. The previous telegrams and correspondence, being open to a large circle has led on two occasions to the publication in the papers of the most exaggerated accounts of gifts to the college. These rumors, in spite of prompt denial make the purchase of property more expensive and difficult. Please do what you can to have the information confined to those directly connected with the transactions. When we get rich we will tell the public. We haven't arrived at that point just yet.

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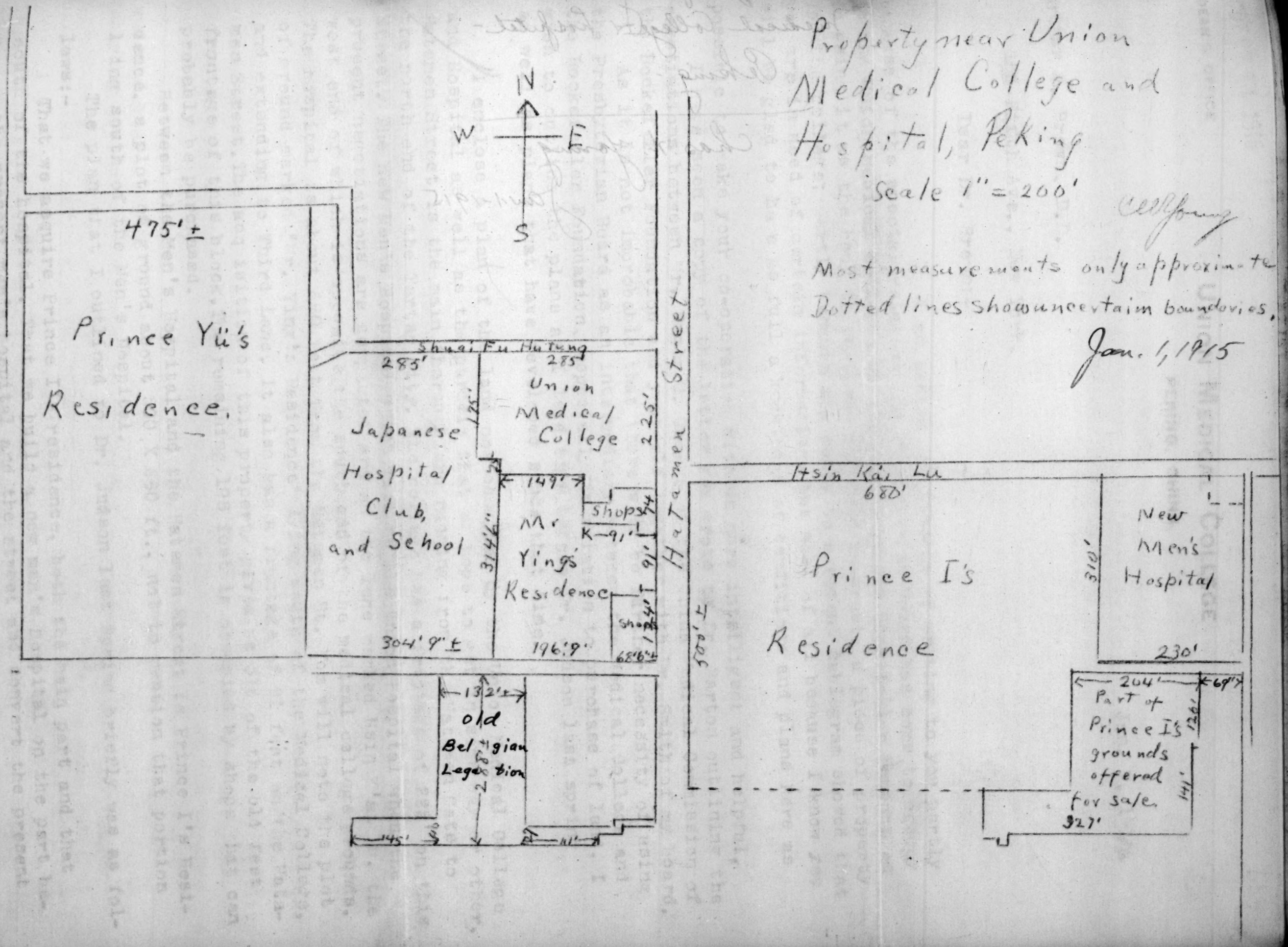


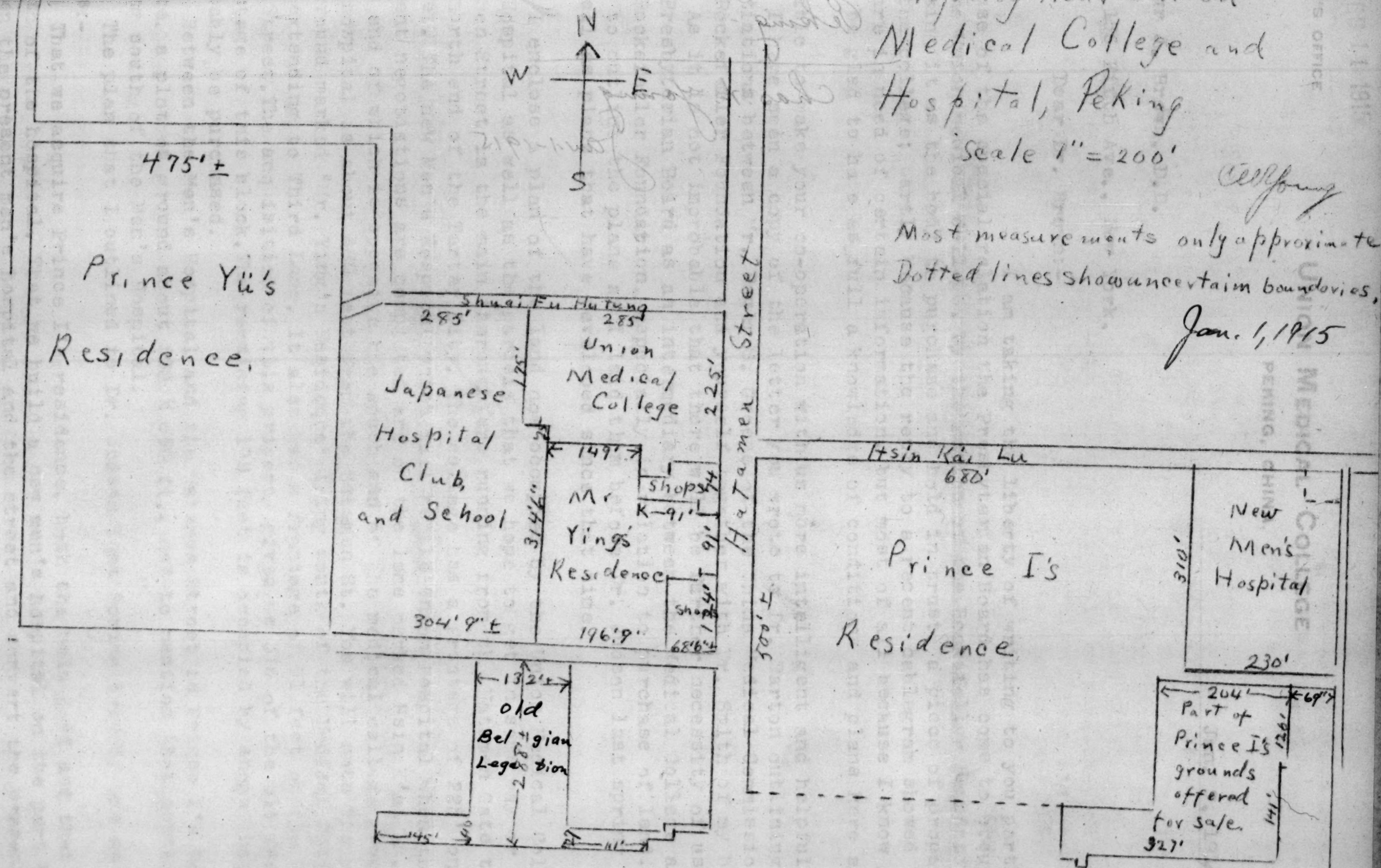
RECD FEB 11 1915

Property near Union Medical College and Hospital, Peking

Scale 1" = 200'

Most measurements only approximate
Dotted lines show uncertain boundaries.

Jan. 1, 1915



RECD FEB 11 1915

Plan - property near Union
Medical College & hospital -
Peking -

Chas. H. Young
Jan 1 - 1915

RECD FEB 11 1915

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DEAN'S OFFICE

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA.

Jan. 7, 1915.

Arthur J. Brown, D.D.

156 Fifth Ave., New York,

Dear Dr. Brown:-

I am taking the liberty of writing to you partly because of the special relation the Presbyterian Board has come to occupy to the Union Medical College, by the action of the Rockefeller Foundation in using it as the body to purchase and hold in trust, a piece of property for the college; partly because the reply to a recent cablegram showed that you are in need of certain information, but most of all because I know you will be glad to have as full a knowledge of conditions and plans here as possible to make your co-operation with us more intelligent and helpful.

I have seen a copy of the letter you wrote to Dr. Barton outlining the negotiations between Mr. Roger S. Greene of the China Medical Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation and yourself together with Dr. Smith of my board.

As it is not improbable that there will be further necessity of using the Presbyterian Board as an intermediary between the Medical College and the Rockefeller Foundation, especially in relation to purchase of land, I wish to outline the plans as I laid them before Dr. Judson last spring as well as plans that have developed since that time.

I enclose a plan of the land now occupied by the Union Medical College and Hospital as well as the parcels that we hope to get in some way or other. Hatamen Street is the main thoroughfare running from the Hatamen Gate to the north end of the Tartar City. The college has a frontage of 225' on this street. The new Men's Hospital which will be the Union Hospital when the present negotiations are completed are on the lane marked Hsin K'ai Lu, the west end of which is opposite the south end of the medical college grounds. The hospital is about 680 feet from the Hatamen St. You will note the plot of ground marked "Mr. Ying's Residence" lying south of the Medical College, and extending to Third Lane. It also has a frontage of 91 feet on the Hatamen Street. The acquisition of this property gives us 316 of the 514 feet frontage of this block. The remaining 198 feet is occupied by shops that can probably be purchased.

Between the Men's Hospital and the Hatamen Street is Prince I's Residence, a plot of ground about 500 X 680 ft., not to mention that portion lying south of the Men's Hospital.

The plan that I outlined to Dr. Judson last Spring briefly was as follows:-

That we acquire Prince I's residence, both the main part and that south of the hospital. That we build a new men's hospital on the part between the present men's hospital and the street and convert the present

men's hospital into a women's hospital after adding the necessary wards. That we purchase Mr. Ying's residence and if possible the shops on Watamen St. so as to give us the whole frontage from Shuai Fu Putung to Third Lane. This plot would be about 514 ftt (frontage on the main street) by say 265 ft. deep. I pointed out that in addition to this land which should be reserved for the necessary college buildings it would be necessary to acquire other for dormitories (moving the present dormitory from its present site and erecting others for the additional students planned for). There would also be ground required for the residences of additional foreign staff. I estimated in my plan for a college of 300 students that we will require about thirty foreign teachers. About ten of these will be British and there is sufficient land adjoining the present London Mission Residence Compound which will be turned over to medical work when the agreement now under discussion is adopted, to accomodate the additional British staff. That will leave about twenty houses to be erected for the American staff. (Let me say in parenthesis that I believe in future mission work, to make it as effective as possible we must concentrate around institutions rather than in missions. The solidarity of the institution is more vital to the work than living near other members of one's own mission).

When Dr. Judson was here I did not see any land near here that seemed available for the last two purposes named (dormitories and residences). West of us is Prince Yü's residence. It is a fine property about 760 X 475 feet, close at hand and in every way suitable for the residence compound. We had recently had our eyes and hearts on it and heard that it was for sale. New Year's eve we were surprised to have it practically thrown at us at a price that seems too good to be true. The price named as the one that it would be possible to get it for is $50,000 Mex. . You can imagine that I did not lose time in substantiating so far as possible this news, consulting Dr. Dilley, and in sending together with him, the cable ram of Jan. 1st. We had the difficulty of not being able to say in code and not wanting to say in plain language the full name of the property. Evidently whoever translated the telegram thought Yü and Ying were the same. I had written Dr. Judson of the rumor that this property was for sale about six weeks ago and hence thought if the matter was referred to the Rockefeller Foundation they would have my letter in hand and would know to what I referred. You will see from the plan I enclose and from the area (over eight English acres) that this piece of land is far cheaper that it was to be expected that land for residences could be found in this part of the city. Added to this is the fact that it is so near to the college and hospital, that if our large plans work out, these residences as well as the college and hospital can have one central heating, lighting, sewerage and water-supply plant. This will mean considerable economy in running expenses.

The only problem left, if we can get the different parcels of ground mentioned thus far, is that of dormitories. On the map you will note the land immediately west of us owned by the Japanese. We could have got that cheap several years ago if we had had the money. The only chance now, and I must confess that is not a very great one, is to try to get the land marked 'Old Belgian Legation' and try to trade with the Japanese, giving something in addition. I now am making inquiry through our legation as to the possibility

and hope
~~ble~~ that through the good offices of the British Legation whose help I believe we can have for the asking, we may possibly be able to patch up a bargain. If that is possible you can see what a fine property we shall have. My own idea would be to put the dormitories on this land at present owned by the Japanese.

In writing to Dr. Judson a few days ago I tried to make plain to him that in cabling you (with the idea that you would approach the Rockefeller Foundation) we had no desire to force either of you in the matter, but I feel that we should be culpable if we let desirable land get out of our hands because we are diffident about telegraphing when matters are in no more fixed a condition than at present. When Dr. Judson was here it seemed as though the Ying property was the only one that was really urgent. The residence of Prince Yi must certainly be put in the same class for two reasons: the parties who have been negotiating for the place may wish to move any day, and further if it were generally known that the property could be obtained for that price I am sure it would be snapped up as an investment. It will be worth many times that in a few years. The Catholics are buying considerable land in the neighborhood, putting up buildings for rent upon them.

We must include in much the same category the part of Prince I's grounds that have been offered to us. Unfortunately there have been statements ~~twice~~ in the papers twice that the college had received $800,000 gold from the Rockefeller Foundation. Both times official denials have been sent by the college, but if people get the idea that certain pieces of land are essential to us, the owners will either hold them at extortionate prices, or others will buy them on speculation. It is therefore necessary for us to try to keep alive as to the market on the pieces that we wish and which I have indicated to you on the map, and not to hesitate to cable you for help from the Rockefeller Foundation in case other purchasers appear. Dr. Judson pointed out to me last spring that naturally the first step if there was to be a large reconstruction here was to get the land necessary and as quietly as possible. I had hoped that the trustees for the Medical College could be organized by November but the injection of the Union University scheme which is a year behind the medical union, has blocked our plans. I do wish that some plan might be worked out by which either a temporary or permanent trusteeship might be worked out so that the medical college which is in really desperate need of reinforcements as well as additional equipment, could move ahead on the lines that evidently are open to it through the Rockefeller Foundation. I have no doubt it looks as though we were in an unnecessary hurry when viewed from the home end, but I assure you that men are being worked at a pace that is doing them permanent injury. It seems a pity to do that if there is any plan that can be devised to put the promised relief into operation.

I have spoken of the difficulty of cabling about specific pieces of land. I shall not hold this letter to complete the plan I have in mind but will send you the material that will be of use at this time as well as later.

I hope you will pardon me if I have assumed too much in writing to you as I have, but hope that some that I have said will serve to make the situation clearer.

I almost forgot to finish what I started to say about the part of Prince I's grounds marked on the map as "offered for sale". While Dr. Judson was here this and a little more was offered to us but at an impossible figure. About a month ago it was offered again; this time for Mex.$20.000. which is not a bad price. It could probably be bought for about Mex.$15.000. If it can we really should gatit. If matters get such that we must move on it we shall take the liberty of cabling about it with the idea that you will consult the Rockefeller Foundation regarding it.

Sincerely yours,

Dean.

I am sending a copy of this letter and map to Dr. Barton.

to A. J. Brown

Peking Jan. 7, 1915

D APR 23 1915

DEAN'S OFFICE

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UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA.

March 21, 1915

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I wish to thank you for your letters of February 3rd and 15th. They gave information that was to say the least, "good to hear". The two items that are most satisfactory are that the reorganization of the Medical College is not waiting for that of the University. The latter seems to be absolutely quiet at present. While I can see the reasons for the Methodist Board and Peking University awaiting the return to the United States of Dr. North, there does not seem to me to be such good reasons for delaying the initial steps that must take much time, in getting plans started here. The "Property Committee" which was appointed in December has not yet had a meeting. The Committee on Progress met once but all proposals were quashed by Dr. Lowry.

The second good word is the prospect of a thorough and competent reorganization of the Medical College and Hospital. The one fear that I have had has been that if we did get money, it might be wasted on something less than the best. Some here think that what we lack is only money. I am sure we need that but we need some other things fully as much. I am sure from what you write, as well as from the printed report of the China Medical Commission which came last week, we shall have both. If the projected Union University had the wisdom and courage to go about its organization in as thorough and wise a way, the result would be a real university. I must confess that I fear the results under the conditions at present in view, will yield something much less than my conception of a university. There are too many diversive aims and ambitions that must be appeased. I wish I had time to write more about both the medical college and the university plans, but I am writing primarily about two other matters.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Ament wrote to the Peking Station saying that if she was to be invited to return next autumn, she would be grateful for an action of the mission to that effect. Mr. Stelle came to me to see what I had to say on the subject especially as he had seen Dr. Ingram, and the latter had refused to vote in favor of Mrs. Ament's return. My position was this:- So far as I am concerned as a member of the station, I shall be glad to see her back "providing her health and her duties to her son permit." The latter is quoted from the motion now being circulated as I remember the wording. I am sure it would be unnecessarily cruel to not vote her return. The whole question is a medical one and should be put on that basis. I do not feel myself competent at this distance, and really not so if I were at home, to judge the case. It needs an expert and a very wise one at that. As you know, the case is not a very advanced one and while there is no question as to the diagnosis, there may be some as to the present status of the disease and the liklihood of a return of the delusions if she returned to the place

"where the "plot" is laid." You are wise enough to see that the right person is found for the examination and especially that all the known facts are placed before him before he sees the patient. Miss Porter will be of help in this.

The other matter of which I wish to write is Mr. Martin's health. He has been working too hard for several years. He is full of energy and plans. He is one of the coming men here. He is getting a grip on the men in the Government University and the other colleges that are in "our part" of Peking. They have formed a society at our mission (as headquarters) that is bringing that place to be a Christian student center in this part of the city. Mr. Martin has been in bed three times since last September simply from overwork. The last time he had a pleurisy. He is below his normal weight, has a slight cough, and according to the thermometer he used, a slightly sub-normal temperature in the morning before rising, with a normal temperature in the evening (6 P.M.). I have made one examination for tubercle bacilli in his sputum. That was negative. Dr. Ingram is supposed to have the care of the health of the people at Têng Shih Kou now, but asked me to keep track of this case. My other duties prevent my giving it the time I should. Ask your physician what he would think of a case with the symptoms I have enumerated. It means early tuberculosis to me. For several years many in the station have felt that an additional man in the Peking station was imperative. Mr. Stelle has not shared this view. In mission meeting the attitude has been that until each station has two men, no one should have more. Tientsin has but one. That may be good mathematics but it is poor policy. Tientsin, for instance has not one-tithe the work either in the country or the city that Peking has. As a result partly of the Eddy meetings and in part of the general growth ~~of the work~~, we are overwhelmed with work and are reaching a class never before reached. Now is the time to reach them; next year may be too late. You may feel that it is a mission question. The mission should initiate action asking for a man. The trouble with mission meetings is this: Missionaries come from a large number of stations where they have seen the local problem staring them in the face for the whole year. Their forces of men and money are inadequate for the opportunities. Everybody must admit the truth of this, but the result is a deadlock. A mathematical rule takes the place of a statesmanlike grasp of the whole mission. I do not mean to say that my fellow missionaries of the North China Mission are a set of unusually selfish people, but I do say that it is the rare man that can see the balance in the work when one has been up against the local problem for a whole year and necessarily cannot know intimately the problem of the other stations. Perhaps what I am writing about Peking is only proof of what I say. However the relative manning of the other stations as compared with Peking in other missions makes one believe that the work in the capital needs more men than that, for instance in a small town whose country field is smaller also that that of the Peking Station. What is the practical conclusion of the matter? Mr. Martin may have to leave the field at any time. Mr. Stelle is due to go on furlough a year hence. He needs his furlough. He too has been in bed, from sciatica. If he overdoes, he hears from his leg. More than that Mr. Stelle cannot take Mr. Martin's place. The latter has built up a work that

centers about his personality. He is the man for the place. He cannot do all the things he has been trying to do. What we need is another man on the field immediately, to divide the work that Mr. Martin has been doing. If the two men working as they are now, cannot cover the work, what is going to happen when one of them leaves on regular or farced furlough? You may feel that that is a question of distribution of present available forces. From what I have written I think you will realize that there is no solution in that direction. Where is the station that can spare a man? While I honestly believe that Peking needs another and new man, one who would take over the direction of the school work that Mr. Martin has had, there is a partial solution that Mr. Martin has had in mind and in which some of us concur, but which is to put it mildly not agreeable to the station concerned. It is this. When the college is moved to Peking, there is no good reason for keeping a man in Tungchou to run the local work there except the sentimantal one of closing one station. It is nearer from Peking to Tungchou's farthest outstation than it is to Peking's, so it is not a matter of distance. One man, e.g. Mr. Stelle with the assistance of Pastor Wang who is now doing the work in the Peking outstations could attend to allthe work for the two stations. It would free Mr. Frame for city work where he belongs. Mr. Frame's present work (in charge of the city and country work of the smallest station in the North China Mission) is only another example of what I have alluded to above; the substitution of rules for statesmanship. Before Mr. Frame came and anything was known of his characteristics or training, "it was voted" that the next man be sent to Tungchou for the station work. He has grown out of that into part work in the college because he is too large a man for the station work alone. Mr. Frame has made a great success of the country work of Tungchou. He could not do otherwise, but that is beside the mark. All that he is doing now could be done from Peking by others and he freed for city work. Of course I do not refer to his work in the college, but that is a temporary matter probably. The final retort of partisans of the "hold on to Tungchou as a station" party is often, "What will we do with all the houses?" Part of the reply is," Why did you build a new building for the Foreign Children School until you had looked into the future a few years?" Now I do not mean to infer that we are in the throes of serious and disrupting altercation as to the fate of Tungchou. I wish we were discussing it seriously. To some of the older members of that station and some others who have sentimental reasons for preserving the status quo, the mention of the matter brings,--- well let us say, strong expressions of disapproval.

Let me revert in closing to the Medical College. Bishop Bashford is certainly "playing the game". He is sending a man to take full time work next autumn as well as another who will be here at least a year with the possibilityof remaining permanently. He is also willing to send another good man who will be a permanent addition next year. As someone remarked the other day,"If in the matter of the Union University, we had Bishop Bashford alone to deal with, the matter would be perfectly simple and satisfactory."

Very sincerely yours,

Charles W. Young

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Peking

Index: 21-1915

RECD APR 23 1915

Here is a squib that may be of interest ~~to~~ to the editor of ~~the~~ the Missionary Herald.

This is what one of our senior students did when he was on his New Year Holidays. The man is Ma Wen Chou of Paotingfu.

When he arrived at home he found that his father, a man of over seventy, who lives alone, had a "foreign" stove in his room. It lacked a stovepipe with the result that the ~~inmate~~ old man was nearly dead from coal-gas poisoning. He also had a severe bronchitis. The son got a stove-pipe. He also got proper medicine from the dispensary and nursed ~~the old man~~ his father back to health.

One day he heard a commotion in the next court. He found the wife, father and children of the neighbor wringing their hands and crying for help. The neighbor had hanged himself. A ~~minor~~ minor official had been attracted by the commotion also. Mr. Ma noticed that the man was still moving and that his face was not very purple. He started to cut him down. Everybody cried that if he did so before the coroner had viewed the body, they would all get into serious trouble. The minor official present was afraid to do anything, so Mr. Ma did it alone in spite of the warnings. The man was resuscitated and is alive, whereas a few more moments of indecision would have meant certain death.

You do not realize how typical this act is ~~typical~~ of new China. This student dared to do what everybody knew was a forbidden, but he saw a greater duty and took the risk. Old China, represented by family and the minor official would have let ~~him~~ die before their eyes for lack of ~~knowledge~~ and for fear of breaking the custom.

Can an American medical student better this record for a three ~~week's vacation~~?

Peking
Mar. 21-1915

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Herald 21-1915

Student

APR 23 1915
DEAN'S OFFICE

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UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA.

March 26th 1915. 19

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I recalled the fact today that in writing under the date of March 21st I omitted to say anything about two matters in your letter of February 3rd.

The first is your suggestion that it will not be necessary to elect as members of the Board of Managers of the reorganized Peking University, members of the missions only. You will find, if you refer to my letter of December 26th which you were discussing, that I said that was a possible course but "judging from the past only, the majority ~~xxxx~~ of the board will not be of the kind that can do the kind of work that seems essential." I believe that our own mission would be more inclined to do this, i.e. elect those outside the mission , than any other unless it is the London Mission. The essential difficulty is that when the Mission f els that it must elect persons to <u>represent</u> it, it is more likely to narrow its choice lest its interests suffer. The Rockefeller China Medical Commission has expressed the same idea in other words in its comments on the organization of Nanking University.

The other matter is that of a medical allowance for each member of the mission to be used in case of emergency. I think your suggestion is very wise. If it is pooled and its expenditure in the hands of a committee of the mission physicians, it should be possible to make a comparatively small annual appropriation cover the needs. I will bring the matter up in the Chihli District Meeting which takes place in about two weeks. The sums alread appropriated (in the past) have been for those families that live in stations where the American Board has no physician, so that it will be necessary to continue these or to make the appropriation per person in the mission in general large enough to deduct these amounts and still have enough for probable emergencies. I should think the former alternative preferable.

While I am speaking of medical matters I wish to refer to a metter concerning which you may have had a letter from Mr. Chandler in Tientsin. When the letter to the mission telling of the generous provision for added medical men for the stations already provided came, those stations where there is not even one, naturally began to bestir themselves. I must say that for my own part, the idea of Tung chou, for instance having two physicians and ~~for xxxxx~~ Tientsin none, struck me as at least an injustice. I can see from their report that the idea of the China Medical Commission is to make present work effective by proper manning of existing hospitals, and that opening new work is quite another proposition; but the situation in Tientsin is such that I believe an appeal should bring favorable consideration. In one sense it is not new work. One of the societies in the Union Universit has had work there for years, a work that is classical in medical missions. I mean the hospital founded and conducted by John Kenneth Mackenzieof the London Missionary Society. Neither the American Board nor the Methodist Missio has had medical work for men in Tientsin. The work of the London Mission is

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very meager. The expenditures for last year were only a little over 4,000 tae taels, as I remember the report that Mr. Chandler showed me. Tientsin is the largest city in North China. There is not a modern hospital in the city; the London Mission Hospital is in the French Concession. I urged Mr. Chandler to try to get into touch with the Chinese officials and gentry and see what could be done in the way of getting a site for a Union Hospital given in the Chinese City. It that could be done, I believe the matter could be put in such a way that the Rockefeller Foundation might help in the matter of staff, building and equipment. At the present time Tientsin is less well served in the matter of hospitals than many towns in the province. So far as I know there is no hospital in the city open to men (Chinese) equal to Dr. Tucker's at Te chou. I promised Mr. Chandler to mention the matter when I wrote and do so gladly because of the need of the place, not from any desire to fulfil a promise or to see our work grow.

I had promised myself not to write to you about the Chino-Japanese situation and I shall not do so in detail. Your letter of some weeks ago showed how little you and others in America realized the gravity of the situation which has now come to a head, but which every one here who has seen beneath the surface has known was a part of a long cherished plan. I do not suppose that those who went to America to preach peace when there was no peace realized then or do yet that they were dupes of a government who thought they could shut the mouths of the missionaries of China. The development of events in Korea the last few weeks, which means the end to Christian schools at least those conducted by the native church is another example of the essentially anti-Christian character of the Japanese government. It is what we have to expect for China if the plans that Japan is backing up with her army and navy are permitted to be carried out. The tale of these intreagues cover more years than I have been in China, but the trend has always been the same. I shall not say to what things the Japanese have stooped. You would not believe them, though they are based on good evidence.

The next few days or weeks will probably bring matters to a head. Poor China's only sin is that she is weak in a military way. She may have to pay the penalty for that.

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MAY 20 1915

DEAN'S OFFICE

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA.

COPY.

April 14th 1915. 19

Chairman, Business Committee,
Chihli Provincial Council,

Dear Mr. Galt:-

I wish to call the attention of ~~the~~ your committee to a matter of mission business that I presume comes within the scope of the authority of the Provincial Council.

In his letter addressed to you dated July 15th, 1914, and reporting the action of the Prudential Committee on the "Larger Medical Union", Dr. Barton says,

"Second - That eventually a third physician be provided for the faculty.

Your Committee RECOMMENDS the approval of this request with the suggestion that if Dr. Love be assigned to Tungchou to take the place of Dr. Ingram, it may be possible for him for some time to render partial service at the Medical College, thus deferring indefinitely the need of a third physician residing in Peking."

In view of this action of the Prudential Committee and the obvious need of the Medical College for teachers, the Business Committee is requested to take such action as will make regular the devotion of part of the time of Dr. Love. I would suggest that the Provincial Council instruct him to hold himself ready to give not exceeding three days a week to the Union Medical College.

With Dr. Dilley going home and Dr. Wenham's death, we shall probably be short-handed on the Surgical Staff next school year. Dr. Love's training fits him for helping in this department, but less than three days a week would not make the work consecutive enough to be of great value. You can trust me, I hope, not to call this provision into operation if there is any practicable way of avoiding it,

Very truly yours,

Gehring J
re Dr. Lovejoy's assistance in surgical work in Union College
Apr. 14-1915

To Prin. Gatt

DEAN'S OFFICE

Union Medical College

PEKING, CHINA.

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RECD MAY 20 1915

DEAN'S OFFICE

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA.

668

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My DEAR Dr. Barton:-

I have tried to get time to write to you for the past two weeks, but the opening of college, and the station, and district annual meetings have prevented. During the Easter holidays, Mrs. Young, the children and I went to the Western Hills for a week's rest. I "ordered" Mr. Martin to take a full week of rest without any responsibility of any kind and suggested that we should be very glad to have him with us. I have been so busy with other things that I have not had the time to devote to his case that was necessary and I thought that I could spend the necessary time in "observing" the case and be in a better position to know what to do at the end of that time. I wish to say that I do not think now that Mr. Martin has tuberculosis. The symptoms on which I based my former provisional diagnosis, have cleared up except that he still has a slightly sub-normal temperature . I gave him a thorough test in allowing him to take walks that certainly would have raised the temperature in one with active tuberculosis and his temperature never exceeded normal. While I am happy to say that I believe apprehension as to the nature of his condition is removed, I do not retract in the least as to the necessity for an additional man in Peking at the earliest moment and the convictian that one of the best men in our mission is being seriously injured by overwork.

The other matter that I wish to write about is my great disappointment in the fact that the Chihli District refused to adopt the suggestion of the Prudential Committee and allow Dr. Love to devote part of his time to the Medical College. I enclose a copy of the letter I wrote to Mr. Galt as the Chairman of the Business Committee. The morning the matter was brought up for discussion, I was present at the meeting, but left to do something for Miss Miner in connection with the Women's College property on assurance from her that only routine business in which I was not especially interested would be discussed (she was a member of the Business Committee). After I had left, and because some of the routine business was not ready for consideration the subject of my letter was brought up by the chairman of the Business Committee without consultation with the rest of the committee. I do not mean to imply any breach of good faith on the part of anyone, but it does show a lack of consideration. As there was no one to speak in favor of the action, and several members of the Tungchou station to ~~speak of~~ spoke against it, the motion was lost. I saw Mr. Galt in the afternoon, the District Meeting having in the meantime adjourned. He said he was sorry that I had not been present to speak on the motion. He thought that the Foreign District Meeting that was to meet that evening to consider matters relating to the foreign members of the district might consider the question and if the action was favorable, ask the District Executive Committee to reconsider the action of the District Meeting. In the evening, the motion that I enclose was proposed but lost on a tie vote decided in the negative by the chairman. In speaking to the motion, I tried to make plain the tremendous burden under which the medical college is working, the fact that we have lost heavily by death and remo-

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val during the last three years so that while the faculty is one-third less than it was three years ago, the students have increased approximately one-third. I also said that students are being compelled to graduate without instruction in certain branches in the curriculum for lack of teachers. I had earlier pointed out in my report of the year's work in the medical college, that while negotiations are under way that we hope will bring us the needed resources of men and money, these cannot be counted on at the present moment. I said that the Methodist Mission is going to give us the full time of two additional mem next autumn but as Dr. Hopkins is going home the net gain is only one man and he is urgently needed in the Medical Department where instruction has been shamefully inadequate. I said further that three members of the faculty are going home on furlough this spring. One of these is Dr. Dilley of the Presbyterian Mission who has been carrying very heavy work in Surgery. One year ago we had four men giving all or most of their time to surgery and one giving part time. The removal of Dr. Peill and the death of Dr. Wenham together with Dr. Dilley's approaching furlough would only leave the part time of two men to do what five had done a year ago. I therefore asked that Dr. Love be allowed to devote not exceeding three days a week to the medical college, assuring the meeting that if it was found possible to find some other way out of the difficulty, we would not call this provision into action. It seemed to me that I had a strong case especially in view of the action already taken by the Prudential Committee. Nevertheless the action was adverse.

The arguments on the other side were mainly two. (1) that Dr. Love needed time for language study and that (2) if if his time were divided he might be dissatisfied. The form of the motion covered the second difficulty. As to the first I pointed out that while we all recognized that Dr. Love had not made a great success of the language, it did not seem to me that a man now in his fourth year of service with the opportunities for study that Dr. Love had, was ever going to be "good" in Chinese and that much time on books is a waste of time.

After all I do not feel that the question was decided on the points brought up in the discussion. I feel that the adverse decision was due to two things:- (1) the fact that it had already received adverse action in the previous meeting would lead those who did not take sufficient interest to weigh the matter, a feeling that if it had merits the previous meeting would have approved. (2) A stronger reason is the fact that union institutions have to take the leavings after local needs are satisfied. "Tungchou people felt, perhaps unconsciously that Dr. Love's time could be profitably spent in Tungchou and that with "all the doctors that there are in the medical college" it should be possible to get along some way or other."

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I wish to put the problem "up to you". There is no sufficient reason why Dr. Love should not do what has been asked. I know that he would be pleased to have the chance. I also predict that if the college teaches in English, as it almost certainly will, that it will be the best thing for all concerned to put Dr. Love here permanently. He is never going to get a good command of Chinese but professionally he is first class. I do not mention the use of English in the college before some people. It is a red rag before a bull. That will all come in time. I may say incidentally (and not because I "have it in for him" that Dr. Ingram voted against Dr. Love's coming. It only shows how little he appreciates the problems of the college. In his sympathies he is still a member of the Tungchou station.)

Is there any action that in the face of the action of the Chihli District Meeting, the Prudential Committee can take? We are really going to be in a very difficult position as to our surgical staff next autumn, and so far as I can see, new men would be only a partial solution. The matter should be settled as soon as possible as plans should be made very soon as to the disposition of the present staff for the work next autumn.

I am hoping that negotiations with the boards concerned may soon be concluded so that Mr. Greene can come out here. There are several matters which, if decided before college opens in September will save a whole year in the readjustment of courses. I can understand that any delay will probably come from the necessity of time for the London Mission to consider matters carefully. I hope that these are on a fair way to a decision by this time. We have word that two of our former staff are now at the front in France. The present is hardly a good time to get recruits from Britain.

Please let me know if you hear when Mr. Greene is to start for China. It might make a difference in my plans.

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AUG 2 1919
DEAN

AUG 27 1915
DEAN'S OFFICE

669

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA.

Wo Fo Szu,
Western Hills,

July 25th, 1915. 19

Rev. J.L.Barton, D.D,
14 Beacon St, Boston, Mass.,U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I have your letter of Jume 19th. I can understand, of course that the Prudential Committee cannot interfere with what is so clearly a mission affair as the location and work of Dr.Love, but it did seem as though youshould at least have the information because of what might develop later. To me the point of greatest weakness in the prospective development of the co-operation between the Rockefeller Foundation and the Missions, is the feeling on the part of not a few missionaries that we are "sold out to Rockefeller" and that all future responsibility lies now with the China Medical Board rather than with the Missions, at least those om the field.The idea that help for the Medical College is coming out of the clouds immediately seems to possess the minds of not a few. I think that is at the bottom of the attitude of the Mission. The same difficulty is met in our trying to get the Presbyterian Mission to appoint a man to the faculty. Ever since the death of Dr. Hall two and more years ago, they have put the filling of the vacancy made by his death, the first on their list in China. The war interfered with the coming of one man. They have been looking over available material in China, but have as yet found no one to send. They "question whether it is worth while to put a man here with the possiblity of his being rejected a year hence." Unless they find someone within the next month, we will have to begin the term without any representative of the Presbyterian Mission on the staff.I hope to see Dr.Robert E.Speer when he is here early in September. Since I wrote you, The Executive Committee of the Chihli District voted to reconsider the question of asking Dr.Love to devote part of his time to the Medical College, and took action in the affirmative, provided the proposal approved itself to him. I wrote to him, but have had no answer from him. He was at Peitaiho and very busy. I asked Mrs. Young who was there at that time to see him and try to get an answer so that we could plan for the autumn work. His answer was not definite. He had many reasons pro and con, but practically said that he would help if he could not get out of it when the time came, but could take no time to prepare for it. The opportunity seemed to me to be one that he ought to jump at, but he has been very indifferent to it. I felt a few months ago as though I wanted to help him get into the Medical College as a permanent thing because it would be the best solution of more than one problem, but I must confess that my ardor has cooled and at the present writing I am decidedly cool on the matter.

I have a letter from Mr. Greene saying that he did not get the steamer June 19th as he had planned, but was sailing July 3rd by the Korea. He will be here about the end of the month. From an account copied from the New York Herald about the plans of the Rockefeller Foundation, I learn that both Dr.Flexner and Dr. Welch (of Johns Hopkins) are comimg with Dr. Buttrick, sailing in August. Dr.Goodnow, also of the China Medical Board is now in Peking in connection with his position as advisor to President Yüan on the Constitution, and Dr.R.E.Speer and Dr. Bovaird of New York are due here the latter part of August or early in September. If all stay for the conference on the future development of the Medical College, it will be a strong meeting.

I read with interest your reply to Mrs. Young's letter regarding the name of "Peking University". In that you say,"I wonder if the objection to that name was laid before Dr. North who has so recently been there in

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I read with interest your reply to Mrs. Young's letter regarding the name of "Peking University". In that you say,"I wonder if the objection to that name was laid before Dr. North who has so recently been there in

Peking." At the meeting that the representatives of the missions concerned had with Dr.North in Dr.Lowry's study, the matter was broached by Dr.Gamewell (formerly of Peking University, and now Executive Secretary of the Christian Educational Association, and a Methodist). Only a few words were said because it had been understood by those who had been through the previous conferences on union that that was one of Dr.Lowry's sine qua nons At that time Dr.Lowry replied very promptly to Dr.Gamewell saying that that was not a matter for discussion; that "Peking University" had a right to the name by priority, that the objectors were all foreigners and that until the Chinese authorities made objection, he did not think any notice need be taken of the matter. Because of the other and in many ways more important matters that needed to be discussed, it would have been unwise to push the matter further at that time. If Dr.Lowry thinks that the adverse sentiment as to the mame is confined to a few jealous foreigners, he is greatly mistaken. There is a widespread feeling both among foreifners and Chinese, especially those interested in educational work, that the name Peking University should be left to the Chinese to designate their Government University. This argument is strengthened by the fact that the Chinese name of the "Govenrment University" is Pei Ching Ta Hsueh" which cannot be translated into English other than "Peking University" and is so translated, the other ("ours") being called the Methodist University. It is only fair to say that the Chinese name of the latter leads to no confusion for it is not a translation of theeEnglish name. Professor Bevan of the Government University (I will use that name to avaoid a common confusion) spoke to me of the matter. He said that the Principal of the university was anxious to protest but did not wish to make it a diplomatic matter, naturally, and so hesitated to move. I told him to send a friendly private letter to Dr.Reinsch. He did not do so up to the time Dr.Reinsch left for America. Perhaps it will be as well if he sends one to you. I will suggest it to Mr.Bevan.

I believe I called your attention to the fact that practically no opportunity was given people to confer with Dr. North except the one afternoon I have mentioned. I succeeded in seeing him because I showed him around the medical college and got an appointment early in his stay here, which was brief. Many were disappointed that he did not give an oppoetunity for a more general discussuin of the university question. On the other hand I am sure that those who were at the conference were convinced that what you had written of Dr.North's interest in union was fully borne out by his words and actions as we heard and saw them. I do hope that when matters have gone far enough, a thorough study will be made of the actual conditions here in the university situation will be made and then a thorough reorganization undertaken. I am sure it is the only way to get the kind of an institution that will do the work that lies waiting it as well as to command the respect and support of the public at home as well as here. The college at Tungchou is very little known. It has done honest work so far as it has gone but it has been very modest in its self-advertisement. Peking University has rather reversed the matter.

I am reminded of one matter of which I should have written before. Perhaps you are well aware of the situation. Although Peking University has conferred degrees fpr many years, including recently, D.D., Ph.D., and LL.D., the University has no authority for doing it. I am satisfied that it has been through ignorance that they have done this. At the conference above referred to, I asked whether the university had a charter as a university in addition to the articles of incorporation. I was very much surprised at the reply to the negative. Of course the articles of incorporation do not confer this right. The Harvard Medical School in China made the same mistake but got it corrected just before they graduated their first class.

I enclose a clipping -- an editorial from the Peking Gazette, which will, I am sure interest you. The history of the editor of the paper is

one of those sad ones one occasionally sees. As it happens he was a graduate of Peking University and a Christian who went to England and I believe the United States for further study and came back have thrown his religion aside and is now more or less anti-christian. To me it is a warning against giving men a half view of the world and religious opinions. Men in some of our own institutions are still taught that evolution is antichristian. What must these men think when they find the accepted opinion everywhere abroad?

You know the situation in the Theological Seminary: seven students I believe in the regular course and no prospect of more. It is another of those affairs that need action. Perhaps I am too combative, but I am sure precious opportunities are being lost to affect present and future China, because peopla are afraid of offending people who stand square across the path of progress. They are persons whose personalities are worthy of respect, but whose ideas belong to the past.

I am afriad you will get the idea that I am mainly mule and given to kicking habitually. I hope in the intervals, I do some constructive things.

Please accept again my hearty thanks for your patience with me in my complainings to you. I know you realize that I do it through a motive to be more than destructively critical.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(Dr. Young)

Mr. Fitzhugh

July 25-1915

A NOTABLE GATHERING.

MID-SUMMER BANQUET OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE CLUB.

SUCCESSFUL EXCURSION TO TSING HUA COLLEGE.

The automobile excursion arranged by the American College Club to the grounds of Tsing Hua College last Saturday in connexion with the half-yearly reunion of the members of the Club proved an unusual success, due in no small pleasure to the kindness of the President and staff of Tsing Hua College who placed the entire range of their beautiful Reception Halls and pleasure grounds and waters at the disposal of the Club. In a felicitous speech after the banquet, the Chairman, His Excellency Dr. Wellington Koo, acknowledged in graceful terms the part played by President Tsur and his staff in the organisation of the day's success; and there was general concurrence with the hope expressed by Dr. Koo that this summer's excursion would be followed by many another to surroundings which attest the reality of the friendly relations existing between China and the United States. As we reminded our readers in our issue last Saturday, Tsing Hua College has been established and is maintained out of funds of the Boxer Indemnity remitted to China by the Government of the United States.

The members of the Club from town, who had to be motored in batches owing to the large number of members who took part in the excursion began arriving at the College grounds by 2 p.m.; and within the following couple of hours, the last set of arrivals from the capital had registered, "refreshed" and were engaged either in chatting by the lotus pond or the brook that races through the grounds of the College or in tennis, baseball and other games that are perhaps, best played before the mind becomes troubled with life's major problems.

THE DINNER.

Dinner was served at about 5 o'clock in the Great Hall of the College; and among the large gathering of eighty odd members and guests who sat around the table, we noticed the Chairman of the Club, Dr. Wellington Koo, His Excellency Mr. J. V. MacMurray, American Charge d'Affairs, Dr. Tenney of the American Legation, Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, Dr. Y. T. Tsur, President of Tsing Hua College, Dr. Hawkling L. Yen, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Frederick Moore, Member of the Executive Committee of the Club, Mr. Chow Kuo-hsien of the Ministry of Finance, Dr. Wherry, Dr. Hubbard, Dr. Gattrell,

that I have spent here in China. There has been some excitement every year and excitement is the food that the correspondent thrives on. From a professional point of view China has been very good to me.

SOME NOTABLE EVENTS.

The first winter that I spent here we had the plague, a remarkable plague that killed every man who contracted it, some within a few hours and some within a few days. Here in Peking we had only a few cases, but we got anxious about ourselves. We were careful not to walk behind another man, even a good friend, in the street, lest we might get a whiff of his breath on the air, for no one knew who might have the disease.

The next year was noteworthy for the Revolution against the Manchus and the passing of the fine feathers and the gorgeous robes of the officials of that day, and the sedan chair and the Peking cart. I am glad to have seen Peking under Manchu rule, but I am also pleased that that rule has given place to a more promising though more sombre order of things.

A little more than a year later we had the Second Revolution, that against President Yuan, and subsequently the dissolution of the Kwo Ming Tang. And last year we had the Tsingtau campaign and this year the Japanese demands.

THE RETURNED STUDENT AND CHINA'S RECONSTRUCTION.

Now that I am taking my departure, gentlemen, while not my wishing successor any ill luck, I hope that you will have the term of peace and prosperity which you need for the development of the vast resources of this country. I say you personally, for the men who make up this organisation, more than any other group that I can think of will bear the burden of China's reconstuctions. I am speaking of the Chinese members. They ought to be capable as they are willing to take up the responsibility of the work before them. The Chinese members of this club are all men who have advanced beyond their fellows in travel and education, and in the development that those opportunities bring. Some of them have attained noteworthy distinction even in the American universities, although they competed in a foreign language and in subjects not be to learned in any form in this country. To study English besides Latin or Greek and French, and pass examinations in those languages is no mean achievement.

THE WORK OF THE MISSIONARY.

Among the Americans I would mention first the missionaries, and I mention them not because they are the most numerous body of Americans represented in this country and in this organisation but because their work is pre-eminently for the Chinese people. If China is to become modernised there are but two roads to that goal. One is b[illegible]t, by having the wa[illegible] of the

in August of that year that an Imperial edict was issued appropriating one and a half million dollars for the purpose of sending one hundred and twenty young boys to the United States to study for a period of nineteen years. But at that time it was exceedingly difficult to get young men to go abroad. Distant travel was then regarded as banishment, and to go to a foreign country across the vast ocean was something undreamt of. An old man I happened to meet at Shanghai once said, "When I was young, I remember some officials coming down to my village and asking my parents whether they would allow me to be sent to the United States. My parents had never heard of the name of that country, but they said that they had been informed that when a Chinese went to a foreign country in the West the natives would peel off his skin and graft the skin of some wild beast on his bleeding body, after which operation he would be taken all over the country and exhibited as a wild man from the East. Of course I was not allowed to go." However, after some difficulty thirty young men were collected and were sent to the United States with Dr. Yung Wing as the Chief Commissioner and an official as the Associate Commissioner. After some time Dr. Yung Wing was appointed to the diplomatic service, and the charge of the students naturally fell on the shoulder of the Associate Commissioner. This Commissioner, being a conservative through and through, was astonished at what might be called the Americanization of the young boys, and at once he reported to the Imperial Government, to this effect: The boys under my charge have become so corrupted and degenerated that they have assumed the swagger of the college men, want to play base-ball, and, worst of all they make love to American girls." The Imperial Government was alarmed at this report, and at once ordered these boys to be recalled. When they arrived home, most of them were put in the telegraph offices at the handsome salary of fourteen taels a month, and thus closed the first stage.

STUDENTS OF THE SECOND STAGE.

Thenceforward, for about fifteen years the stream of Chinese students going to and returning from America was interrupted until the time of the Chino-Japan War, when the victory of the Island Empire over this country aroused the Chinese people to the need of foreign education. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung in his monumental treatise on "Learning" or "The Only Hope of China", devoted one entire chapter to the topic of benefits and advantages of foreign education. He said in part, "Ito, Yamagata, Mutsui and others, went abroad twenty years ago and investigated the political, military, educational, and commercial systems of foreign countries. Indignant at the coercive attitude the foreign Powers had adopted towards Japan, they brought hundreds of followers to Germany, France, and England for education. When the [illegible] men had completed their course

Messrs, Anderson, Miller, Young, Tong, Charles Wong, Zee, Wang, etc. The members of the Club present included delegates from thirty-nine American Universities and Colleges, of whom ten represented Columbia University, nine the University of Wisconsin, eight Pennsylvania, seven Cornell, and five each Yale, Harvard and California. College yells were indulged in during dinner as well as favourite College songs; and of the many "yelling" gems that were given, we have to mention one by the Chairman, Mr. MacMurray and Dr. Goodnow who fairly shattered the rafters of the Hall with the great name "Columbia."

After dinner the company adjourned to the terrace bordering the Lotus Pond where some excellent speeches were delivered. The Chairman in appropriate terms welcomed the members and guests and then paid a well-merited tribute to Dr. Tsur and the Staff of his College for the arrangements made for the comfort and enjoyment of those attending the function. He proceeded to explain that owing to the departure of many members of the Committee of Management, it would be necessary for the members present to nominate and elect a new Board at once; and purely as a suggestion, he mentioned the names of Admiral Tsao Kia-ziang, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of the Navy, as President; Bishop Bashford and Dr. Y. T. Tsur as Vice-Presidents; Dr. Gailey as Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Hawkling L. Yen as Recording Secretary; Dr. Gattrell as Treasurer; Messrs. C. T. Wang, C. Y. Chang and Dr. Tenney as Members of the Executive Committee. Mr. Charles Wong of the Salt Gabelle moved a resolution in the sense of Dr. Koo's suggestion, which was seconded by Dr. Zee of [illegible] The Chairman next invited Mr. Chow Kuo-hsien to address the meeting on behalf of Mr. Chow Tzu-chi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who was unable to attend on account of affairs of state. Mr. Chow emphasised the importance of the work done by Tsing Hua College and, in referring to the yearly despatch of bodies of students to the United States for education, he said that every Chinese student sent to America in the interests of education was a new link in the great chain of friendship between China and America.

The next speaker was Mr. F. Moore, whom the Chairman described as a gentleman that was entitled to no little respect for the valuable work done by him as a publicist during the five years of his residence in China. He had laid not only China but the world at large under obligation for the accurate manner in which he had reported the public affairs of this country to the rest of the world. In the cour se of his speech Mr. Moore said:—

MR. MOORE'S SPEECH.

This is both my maiden speech to the American College Club and my farewell address, for I am going back to America. It as been an intensely interesting five years

We [illegible] upon her at the point of [illegible] bayonet. The other is by achieving that alteration through her own young men, of whom the returned students are the foremost. Now, I do not believe that the Chinese will willingly go under a period of foreign tutelage, not even with American instructors in authority; and therefore I feel that the missionary, who is bearing the brunt of the modern education that is being given to the Chinese to-day, bears the burden primarily of inspiring these people and teaching how to get the best out of life and out of the vast empire which they inhabit.

But the missionaries are not the only men who are noteworthy in this gathering. We have a distinguished man who is acting as adviser to the Chinese Government, and there are business men, and financiers, and soldiers, and educators who are not missionaries, and diplomatists amongst us.

OTHERS WHO THINK OF PEKING.

Nor is this body that is represented here to-day all the Americans that we really muster on our rolls. There are a number in New York and other places who continue to think about Peking. There is W.D. Straight, who used to yell for Cornell and L.D. Froelick, a particular friend of mine, who used to "siss" and "boom" for the Princeton Tiger; and there is J. K. Ohl, the founder of this organisation.

Gentlemen, I am going home to join that assembly of men who have been to Peking and gone away again, but who would like to be back here, especially at this time, to join in this friendly and joyous reunion.

Mr. Moore was followed by Dr. Hawkling Yen who spoke as follows:

DR. HAWKLING YEN'S SPEECH.

As this is an American College Club dinner, I think it will not be out of place to say a few words about the Chinese Returned Students from America. The American education of Chinese students may be conveniently divided into three stages. In the first stage the returned students were looked upon as spoiled boys as a result of corruption and degeneration through contamination with American influence. In the second stage they were regarded merely as ornaments for admiration and gaze and not of any real usefulness. In the third stage they have been gradually appreciated as men of useful service worthy of trust and confidence.

RETURNED STUDENTS OF THE FIRST STAGE.

Certainly before the year 1871, there had been a few students in America, but it was

We have to-day without doubt the finest lot of fresh cargo that has ever come to Peking, fresh film, fresh plates, and papers of every description. It will pay you to make us a visit and see what we've got in every line of art and photography.—The Kodak Man.

[illegible] and generals. The form of government having been changed, Japan became a powerful nation in the East." Already there had been numerous Chinese young men, mortified and indignant at the results of the War, clamoring to go abroad for education. Now, with these words of encouragement from the pen of the great Viceroy, the desire for foreign education swept over the whole country like a big wave. Group after group of young men left the ports of Shanghai and Canton every year for foreign countries: most of them to Japan, some to England, some to Germany, some to France, and a large number to the United States. After the Boxer Trouble of 1900 this desire became more intensified, and the Government became actively interested in foreign education. For example, the Viceroy of Liangkiang sent one group of sutdents to America, the Viceroy of Liangkiang sent another, and even the Governor of the small Province of Chekiang sent twenty boys to the same country. This time when these young men had completed their education and returned home, the treatment they received was quite different. They were welcome everywhere. In educational work, in journalistic work and in the govrnmental service, they were popular all alike. The leading authorities of the provinces vied with each other in employing these young men, and no girl of society was satisfied unless she got a husband who was a returned student.

STUDENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN ERA.

Popular and enviable as they were, they were not given as yet any real power in the management of governmental affairs. They were admired and respected, but not trusted. This condition of things continued until the close of the Manchu regime. With the establishment of the Republican government, the foreign educated students at once jumped to the front. The Tutuh of Shantung was an American returned student, and those who conducted the foreign intercourse in the Provinces of Kuangtung, Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Shantung, Chihli, and Hupei were returned students also. In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs we had the Minister and Vice-minister, in the Ministry of Finance we had the Minister, in the Ministry of Communications we had the Minister, in the Ministry of Agriculture we had the Minister and the Vice-minister, and in the Ministry of Commerce we had the Vice-minister. And in the Senate we had a number of Senators, and in the Supreme Court we had two Judges. Last year Mr. Alfred Sze was appointed to the Court of St. James, and this year Dr. Wellington Koo has been accredited to Mexico. Of course, it is needless to say, our Minister in Berlin is Dr. W. W. Yen, one of the most famo[illegible]ican educated studednts. All the[illegible]ttention and consideration [illegible] Government of the American [illegible]ents, and it is something worthy of serious reflection. At present, to say the least, there are about five hundred young men educated in America, scattered all over the country. In the United States there are about one thousand young boys pursuing their various courses in different educational institutions. And every year Tsing Hua College alone will send fifty or sixty students to America. These young men while in that country will mix up with the best type of men, catch their healthy spirit, live a vigorous life, and imbibe all that is conducive to the building up of a strong character. When they return they cannot fail to impart a new life to any work they touch. In ten years' time we shall have about three thousand men, with common interests and tastes, and identical aspirations, who will be working energetically and enthusiastically for the betterment of this country. Gentlemen, I shall not dwell long on this serious topic, but content myself with striking the keynote and leaving the rest to your reflexion and imagination.

DR. GOODNOW AND "VOCATIONAL" TRAINING.

The last speaker was Dr. Goodnow who agreed with the remarks of the previous speakers regarding the value of the foreign trained students, and pointed out the necessity of an increase in the number of students who adopted "vocational" training. He declared that China was more in want of engineers, agriculturists, medical men, etc. than of graduates in arts and other branches of "culture". "Vocational" students were needed in order to assist the development of the mineral riches of the country; and if that development was not effected by Chinese, foreigners would have to do it, since the world was in want of coal and iron in which China was rich and which she held in trust for the world.

Throughout the afternoon the American Band, by courtesy of Colonel Dion Williams, Commandant of [illegible] They bring across the [illegible] ding of it.

Peking Gazette.

REC'D AUG 27 1915

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GENERAL MANAGER.

HEAD OFFICE: Chuan Pan Hutung, Peking Tel. 432 East.

The "Peking Gazette" is the only paper published in China in the English language that is owned as well as edited by Chinese' With the possible exception of two Shanghai dailies, the "Peking Gazette" has the largest circulation of any newspaper published in China in a foreign language.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.

CHINO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

The American College Club excursion to the grounds of Tsing Hua College, which takes place to-day, is something more than a mere social event. It has the value attaching to significant facts; and even as the ways of the Japanese indicate the working of a mind in essential conflict with the welfare of China, so the friendly gathering of Americans and Chinese to-day, at a place associated

We are arguing for an ultimate re-statement of American policy in China in terms of moral and cultural aims, because a policy so re-stated will be in larger harmony with the principles enunciated in the Root-

pressed in a purely commercial sense. It is conceivable — indeed the view was urged by Japan in the course of the Chino-Japanese [illegible] —that if the interest of America in the integrity and independence of China be related only to the protection of her commerce and industry, the argument may be advanced that any action which Japan may take in this country must be unobjectionable to America as long as American commerce and industry are not affected. And on such a theory, the conquest of China by Japanese militarism would be, vis-a-vis America, more or less a question of adjusting a regime of conquest to the protection intact of the commercial and industrial rights of Americans. It will be at once admitted that this interpretation of American interests in China is invalid, because in the last analysis the Root-Takahira Agreement enunciates principles which are parts of the great fundamental doctrine—never explicitly affirmed as a public law of nations but always involved in every general war—that no Power shall disturb the distribution of the force of nations to the menace either of a continent or of the world. Such a disturbance is inevitably and necessarily involved in the policy of conquest which Baron Kato and others have worked out regarding China in the document presented to the President on January 18. There, in that instrument of plunder, you have the authentic mind of the Japanese expressed in words bold and bad but utterly clear and without doubt. And we suggest that any emphasis on the purely commercial ends of American policy in China may in the course of time lead the United States to an orientation which may leave China, before she gathers her strength, a prey to Japanese aggression.

It is also necessary to add that an American policy dedicated purely to the promotion of commercial and industrial rights in China is not a little inconsistent with the notable action which finds expression in the existence of Tsing Hua College. That institution has been established and is being maintained with the portion of the Boxer Indemnity which the Government of the United States has remitted to China for educational purposes.

with a great act of moral reparation and justice by the United States, suggests a reading of the future relations between China and the mighty Republic in the West that is at once hopeful and full of meaning. If there is a single international fact that is certain and beyond doubt, it is the non-territorial aim of American policy in China; and while that policy may be intended to promote and subserve the interests of American commerce and industry, there is evidence of a tendency in American thought and action which some of us are inclined to interpret as indicating the ultimate predominance of moral and cultural aims over the more material purposes of the market-place. We do not suggest that the United States will ever pursue a purely philanthropic policy in China; and we do not think that self-respecting Chinese would care to see their country the object of an eleemosynary policy on the part even of our American friends. As a result of the natural riches and the marvellous progress of America, the latter is producing every year an increasing surplus of commodities for export; and it is intelligible that one of the objects of her intercourse with China should be the securing of a market for the consumption of part of that export-surplus. But there is an immense difference in values between a policy inspired exclusively by such a commercial end, and one that achieves the same material object as a result of the work of American culture. There is every reason to hold that a system of Chino-American trade, established as the result of a policy that is predominantly cultural, has the elements of expansion and permanence in a degree which are entirely lacking in a system based on a commercial policy *per se*.

If this remission is not to be regarded as either an isolated or a quixotic act, it is necessary to relate it to American policy in a sense of reality; and to do so necessitates a formula which shall emphasise the moral and cultural aims of American policy in China.

REC'D DEC 3 1915
DEAN'S OFFICE

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA.

October 28th, 1915. 19

Rev. J.L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Your good letter of September 2nd came to hand a fortnight ago. Dr. Spear has come and gone. He was in the city only a very few days and most of the time he was attending to Presbyterian Mission business. The Union Committee on the University did, however, have a meeting with him and I was present as a member. You doubtless have received from Mr. Galt, a copy of the minutes of that meeting of which he also was a member. Practically the only business transacted was to request from each of the co-operating Missions, $100,000 gold for the purchase of land, any unexpended balance to be applied to the first and necessary buildings. Dr. Spear asked one significant question, which was whether there was anything to be done in the direction of union university work before the land is purchased and the first buildings erected. Dr. H.H. Lowry was prompt with the reply that there was not. He has expressed the same opinion before. It seems to me very unfortunate that this should be taken as the general ~~idea~~ opinion. I am sure that from every standpoint of appeal to the home constituency as well as to the community here, it would be far better if we could start working together next autumn. To be sure quarters might be cramped unless the Methodist Board was generous enough to loan us the present buildings, but the spirit that would be engendered in working with a common aim in cramped quarters would more than repay. The spirit among the students would be changed and that would be reflected in the churches. The present proposition to keep the students of the different missions separated seems to me to be most unfortunate and narrow. It is a great pity to put that stamp of sectarianism on the institution in the beginning. Once

~~the missions have separated~~

the Missions have separated their students to the four quarters of the campus in isolated denominational dormitories each with its chapel (as seems to be the present plan here) there is an atmosphere of separation created which will be almost or quite impossible to overcome. Why can't we be Christian brothers working and living together trying to solve a problem that is too big for any one or all of us? The motion as passed implies another, to me, fundamental weakness in the conception of those who are leading the present plans. That is that buildings and money are the first requisites of a university. To be sure lack of money greatly hampers plans and work, but surely the foundation of a university is teachers rather than buildings and equipment. Almost nobody here seems to recognize that, especially the present head of Peking University. These two matters of which I have spoken together with the question of name and location of the future university are apparently viewed so differently by the majority here, that I have thought often and seriously of severing my connection with the committee. Certainly its actions do not represent my best judgment and I greatly dislike to have my name appear as one of those that take such views and such steps.

When Dr.Sailer was here a little later than Dr.Speer, I had a good opportunity to fill him with my heresies. He made notes and you can get what I told him from him probably. I spoke to him of the matters of name and location with which I will not weary you again. I am gratified to hear that you are taking the matter up.

I wish to repeat what I wrote once before,i.e. that if the Boards concerned are going to get a real university that will stand the test of time educationally and I believe from a Christian standpoint too, the sooner the trustees send a strong deputation of educationalists to take stock and report, the better it will be. The men on the field are not capable either from the standpoint of pedagogy or Christian vision, of developing the kind of university that the present and future demand. That is strong language,but I believe not too strong. Naturally

do not talk out like this locally except to a few sympathetic souls like Miss Miner who shares most of my views. In matters medical I find my aim so different from many that I have all I can do to keep in the requisite co-operation with some of my colleagues. In that,however, a better day is coming. I only covet a like one for the general educational work.

You mention the unsatisfactory state of theological training in the North China field. I agree most heartily. It is one of the things that makes one's heart sore to see men crowding to the medical college many with the idea of making this a method of Christian work for life in preference to entering the ministry. I do not for a moment underrate the opportunities of medicine as both a direct and an indirect method of winning men to Christ and at the same time elevating China, but the lack of appeal of the ministry is distressing. Again the trouble seems to me to be a metter of personality and ideal and vision. While Dr.Fenn has many strong points in his character, he does not attract students, and his viewpoint, held with a dogged conscienciousness does not attract modern students. We have here a curious phenomenon. The Methodist and Union Theological (I almost said Presbyterian) Seminaries have begun practical union. What has driven an ardent,conservative Calvinist into the arms of an equally ardent and conservative Arminian? It is a like fear and "righteous" hatred of modern theological views. The conservatives control the theological situation here, and that means a conservatism several decades old. Until men can go to the seminary and not have teachers try to controvert evolution and such accepted theories that have for years ceased to interest men at home, young men in North China will not be attracted to go into theological training after a college course.

You will see that here again I am radically in disagreement with things as they are at present. At a time when plans looking far into the future should be made we are still marking time. We shall continue to do so until men of a larger type control matters here. That is why I say that, at

present the only salvation of the situation lies in sending here men of the right type and training, to take stock and advise the Trustees of the new University as to the steps necessary for the future. It is worse than hopeless to leave the planning to the local missions.

I have written too much, already, but you asked that I write you about the conferences here with the visiting members of the China Medical Board. Mr.Greene arrived here August 3rd. I was at the Western Hills, having gone there in preference to Peitaiho so as not to be mixed up in a lot of medical work. I had been there a little over three weeks when Mr. Greene came. I came into the city, leaving Mrs.Young and the children there and have been here ever since except for a short trip to Mukden of which I shall speak. Mr. Greene set me to work on the compilation of a budget and I finished the work the day he left for Hankow with the party (Oct.13th). When the visiting members of the China Medical Board came from Japan, they travelled via Korea and Mukden. Mr.Greene kindly took me with him when he went to meet them. It gave me an opportunity to see the medical work in that city, especially that of the Japanese, under exceptionally favorable circumstances. The Japanese have their so-called Railway Hospital and Medical College. They have an investment of ¥ 400,000 in the hospital plant and a like sum in the Medical College. The annual budget of each is ¥ 150,000. They are doing good work in the hospital and some of their teachers in the Medical College would do credit to any college anywhere. Others are not so good. The next day we went to see Dr.Christie's work, hospital and Medical College. The contrast of plant, staff and money was very striking, but I was immensely pleased to see the keen appreciation of the close co-operation Dr.Christie has with the Chinese and the confidence the community has in the man and his work.

In Peking the party was very busy. They saw less of the actual class-room work than they and we wished they might. However all are men with brilliant minds especially Dr.Flexner and are capable of "sizing up" conditions is less time than it takes most men. I think I may say that they

found need of very radical changes in the whole plan and conduct of the college. In the past the aim of the college has really been to train assistants to the medical missionaries especially of the co-operating missions. The demands from all sides has been very insistent for helpers, and more helpers. In view of the demand, there has been a compromise on the matter of entrance requirements. When the college first opened it was proposed to make it follow a college course, but the entrance requirements were really less than a high-school course (until this year). This aim and standard is not sound if we are to make an impression and maintain a place in China. Dr.Flexner says and I think truly, that in some departments, some of the government medical colleges are doing better than we. We are not the model to China that we are sometimes represented to be, especially by some of our clerical brethren who know little of educational work and less of medicine.

The faculty has been that, that the missions concerned saw fit to appoint. With few exceptions they have been men who had not the least idea of teaching when they came to China and some of them are not in touch with the latest views on the subjects they are trying to teach. Under these circumstances for which it is hard to fix the blame, the college was hardly an intelligent effort from the educational standpoint. (That is a general criticism of all mission educational work and one that must be corrected if it is not to suffer the fate in China that it has in Japan.) To men who are both familiar with the modern theory and practice of medical education and who propose to establish a really good college here, there must be much that requires tearing down before a solid structure can be reared. The temporary shack must be removed if a modern building is to be erected. Some of the material from of the shack will be suitable for use in the new building and some will not. What I have said above is the result of my own deductions from conversations and actions of the visitors rather than any explicit statements on their part. Naturally they, who are still to report to the China Medical Board and the newly organized Board of

Trustees are not saying what they are going to report. I feel sure however, that they will not be more radical than the circumstances warrant. They have said repeatedly that they thought that great things have been accomplished with the men and means at our disposal. They have not said so directly but I know that they must feel that while there is much that can be said along the line of "personal apologetics", the problem is not to justify the present situation, but to see the problem and attack it directly.

I do not know what this may mean for me personally. I do know that my previous work has been very poor when judged from the standpoint of proper teaching of Pathology and Bacteriology. I am not at all sure that I have done as well as was possible under the unfavorable circumstances. I hope that I shall have a chance to get into touch with live work along my line and that soon. I am not worrying about the future administrative side of the Medical College. The men who have been here understand the problem and will advise the Board of Trustees as to the various lines that they deem advisable to undertake. I have no doubt that the Board of Trustees of the Medical College will take their advice and adopt their recommendations, and I believe they will display wisdom in doing so.

There remains one aspect to which I wish to refer. The China Medical Board plans to support the educational work of the College including the conduct of the hospital attached. Previously the religious work in the college and hospital except that of a spontaneous and voluntary nature has been carried on under the direction of the London Mission with college funds as a regular part of the work. That plan ended June 30th last. The London Mission is still paying the salaries of the workers who are continuing their work for the present until other plans are made. They hope to be reimbursed for their outlay from funds in the control of the three British Societies, the so-called "Joint ~~Salaries~~ Board",

and the fund called the "Joint Board Salaries Fund". A week ago, representatives of the six societies interested met, and appointed a committee to draw up a scheme, and report. When the larger committee has reported to the missions and the latter to the home boards, you will see what the plan is. It is unsafe now to predict the details. As is generally held to be desirable, I believe that there should be a Director of Christian Work for the College and Hospitals, who would be a well trained foreigner; and a sufficient Chinese staff. The recommendations of the sub-committee which I have before me but which have not yet been acted on by the large committee as yet, lay out a detailed personnel and budget, one-fourth of which each of the following Boards will be asked to assume:-American, Presbyterian, Methodist, and London. The Church of England, as is generally the case in things of this kind, does not see its way clear to participate in joint support of a man. The London Medical Missionary Association would not be able to raise the necessary funds. The total cost is estimated at gold $2800; the share of each society, $700. As I have said this is only a preliminary report and the plan may be modified considerably. I hope the plan will be changed at least this far: it seems to me that the subcommittee has gone too far into detail. To my mind it would be far better to first find the man that is wanted, whether on the field or at home, and let him organize the work and ask for the staff that he thinks desirable. The Boards will be well able to pay their proportional part of the annual budget for this purpose. This year, the American Board, for instance, is relieved of over $3000 in the salaries of Dr. Ingram and myself. They can well afford to appropriate even $1000 to make effective the Christian work in the college and hospitals. To my mind there is no question as to the excellence of the college in the future, from an educational standpoint. Surely the Boards will see that the religious side of the work is placed on the same effective footing as the educational. This cannot be done without experts in that line and expert service costs money, but it is worth it in results obtained.

I know I have worn out your patience with this verbose letter. Try it in ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ instalments.

You mention the Armenian massacres in your letter. We have but little word of them in the papers, but enough to wring our hearts.

I have not written about the political situation here and have not the heart, if you had the time to listen. China's strongest man has shown China's ~~xxx~~ greatest weakness: personal and family ambition and utter disregard for the good of the nation. God only knows the future. Nothing is likely to occur during Yüan's lifetime. He has a stranglehold on his political opponents. But after him the Deluge!

Mrs. Young joins in warmest regards.

Faithfully yours,

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Rec'd. Dec. 28-1915

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DEAN'S OFFICE

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA.

1/23

November 1st, 1915. 19

Rev. James L.Barton,D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston,U.S.A.,

My dear Dr.Barton:-

I shall not repeat my offense of last week by writing an eight-page letter this time. The arrival of the cablegram concerning the transfer of Miss Connelly, reminded me that I had not written you on the matter as I should have done. Mr.Greene was away south with the China Medical Board party when the telegram arrived (and is still). I saw it only to help in interpreting the code words referring to the W.B.M.I. and Taiku.

When the question of Miss Connelly's dissatisfaction first arose many months ago, I wanted to write you on the subject, but besides being exceedingly busy I was not sure that the matter might not blow over as many such do. I hope that Miss Connelly made plain what I specially asked her to, namely that her desire to come here was not the result of persuasion on the part of anybody here. I felt this was important because if the Boards and the stations away from Peking are to feel that the missionaries in Peking are going to tamper with the new missionaries sent here for language work and try to persuade them that the place for them is Peking rather than the place to which they have been assigned, a very undesirable state of affairs would be created. The matter of Miss Connelley's dissatisfaction with Taiku came to me in this way:- One day last spring or earlier as I remember it, I had a note from Mrs.Martin who is a close personal friend of Miss Connelly. She asked if Miss Connelly might see me for a short time that day or soon at her house. When I went, Mrs.Martin told me about the matter and said that Miss Connelly had spoken to her about what seemed to her

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Miss Connelly a distinct incompatibility between her and the conditions in Taiku. She felt it so strongly at the time that she felt that she could not return to Shansi. She felt that the kind of medical work that was being done and was contemplated was not that for which she had come; that the work that was expected of her was not trained nurses' work and that she had no voice in saying what the nurses' work should be. The matter of k'angs instead of beds was only an example of a general condition in the hospital. She was ready to go south to the Church of the Disciples Mission that wanted her or to go home rather than go back to Taiku. Her preference was to stay in the North because she had got a start in the language and she did not want to go home because she wished to do missionary work if possible. She had told these things to Mrs. Martin and the latter in the wish to save her for the North China work if possible asked her whether she would not talk the matter over with me. She agreed and asked Mrs.Martin to make an appointment. I saw her and she repeated most of what I have written above to me. In reply the first thing that I said to her was that if she felt, on further consideration that she could not work in Shansi and the question was raised of transfer to Peking, that she should make it very plain that this move had come from her side and not ours. The Peking station had already asked for a nurse for the Union Medical College Hospital and it certainly seemed to me, from what I had seen of Miss Connelly's professional qualifications that we should hold her if possible. I told her that any move in the matter should, of course come from her and that at that time things were too indefinite to do anything. I asked her to try to make the best of things then and if in the autumn she felt the same way, a way might be found to link her up with the Hospital here. I did not have any further communication with her on the subject until she returned from Peitaiho, after Mr.Greene had arrived. I asked her if she still felt as she had in the spring and as she answered in the affirmative, I arrang-

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ed an interview with Mr. Greene. The letters written were the result.

I wish I could have written this letter so that you and the W.B.M.I. could have had it when you were considering the matter though I presume it would have made little difference with the conclusions rea reached. I must say that I sympathize with Miss Connelly in her position. It is a great shame that in a new hospital, old dirty things like "k'angs" are to be found. It is not only dangerous on account of their certain infestation with parasites, but it is impossible to do real nursing on a "k'ang." However, I shall not go into extended argument on the subject.

This letter will give you the "history" of the case so far as I know it, and may be of some help in future developments.

Cordially yours,

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Rec. 1-1-1915

REC'D DEC 7 1916
DEAN'S OFFICE

672

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA.

November 6, 1916. 19

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Firstly, let me thank you on behalf of Mrs. Young and myself for your very kind letter of congratulations on the arrival of our baby. Some way or other we do not seem to announce the arrival of our children as extensively as others do, not because we are ashamed of them, but because there are so many other things to do. In spite of this fact, however, the news seems to filter through to most of our friends. He is now five months old and a big boy, already making his presence known in the house every day.

In relation to what you have written on the subject of the Medical College I wish to echo exactly what you have said as to keeping the Religious and Christian standards of the new College as high as the professional. You have said in your letter "It is certainly a challenge to us to see that the missionary element in it is conducted on as high and broad ground as is the medical, and that the students shall get a no less worthy conception of Christianity and its challenge to them than they do of medical science and its contribution." That puts in a nutshell exactly my feelings on the subject. It is clear from both the statements and actions of the China Medical Board that they do not expect to assume any responsibility for the religious work of the College. That makes all the more imperative definite and constructive plans which shall place the religious work here on as attractive and high a plane as the professional. There is, of course, no doubt as to the excellence of the equipment and teaching that will be at the disposal of the College for the teaching of medicine. I am most anxious that equipment and methods of equal excellence shall be at the disposal of those who do the religious work. As you know, the interests of this work are in the hands of a committee representing the London Mission, the Presbyterian Mission, the Methodist Mission and the American Board, so that I do not know the details of their plans. So far as I do know them, they are for one foreigner to have general charge and one evangelist from each of the cooperating Missions to assist in preaching in the Hospital and in the Waiting Room of the Dispensary. Thus far I have not heard that any definite individual has been selected, or even proposed, for a director of religious work. The only plan that I have heard for his selection was that each Mission concerned should nominate one man, naturally one already on the field, and that from these four nominees one should be selected. This, however, does not appeal to me as an adequate method. If we are going to reap the best results from the religious work in the new and greatly enlarged Hospital, plans must be

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made by one who has had training in Social Settlement work at home, or in the department which is now found in all of the best hospitals - connecting up needy patients with organizations that will be of help to them. If we can make a vital link between patients who come into the Hospital or Dispensary and their homes and families we shall have entreé into hundreds, or thousands of homes that are not at present in touch with Christianity, and we shall have the best possible introduction to them, that of having been a friend in time of need. If that opportunity can be utilized by wise, friendly intercourse, followed by getting the family in touch with the church in the neighborhood, we shall have in operation a method of Christian propaganda that will exceed anything now in operation. That is what I hope can be done. You will see that it is not a program that can be carried out wisely and effectively without special training. I should think that the best proceedure would be to find the best available man on the field, get his release from his Mission for a term of years, say one or two, and then get somebody at home --- that is, one of the Mission Boards interested, or the Young Men's Christian Association, to hunt for the exact man who will fill the bill.

There is another side of the work which, so far as students are concerned, is much more vital. It is that you have noted in your letter. If the professional instruction and equipment are greatly superior to that of the department in charge of the religious interests of the students, Christianity will appear a cheap and unimportant thing to them.

According to the agreement between the Rockefeller Foundation and the London Mission, the former was to provide "chapel accommodation equal to the present." That, however, will be altogether inadequate, if we take into account the increased facilities of the professional side of the work. I do not know what the plans of the China Medical Board may be as to the building that will be provided for chapel purposes, but if it is to be only equal to that provided previously, it cannot but be very inadequate. Would it not be possible for the Secretaries of the three American Missions concerned, who are also Trustees of the Medical College, together with Dr. Mott, to learn from the China Medical Board what their plans are and if they are not adequate and on the same high plane as their plans for the medical work, to make a definite campaign for funds to build and equip a chapel and all the accessory rooms and equipment necessary for Christian work among the students so that Christianity can be presented in as attractive a manner as medicine will be? It seems to me that there must be at home Christian men who would be willing to contribute to such a purpose and I am not sure that Mr. Rockefeller might not be the first to wish to have a part in it.

This work of presenting Christianity to the students calls for qualities somewhat different from those of the one who shall work in the Hospital. It is really the work of a Young Men's Christian Association Secretary for students and the right kind of a Chinese undoubtedly would fill the bill better than a foreigner. From what I have said you will see that I think that ultimately there should be two persons, one in each of these two departments.

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In your letter of September 15th to Dr. Galt I note that you have said that the Prudential Committee did not have any information concerning the request of the North China Mission for an extra allowance to such of the American Board children in Peking as shall attend the Peking Primary School or Kindergarten at the rate of $50.00 for those in the Primary School and $25.00 for those in the Kindergarten. Your last sentence is "Can you let us have your explanation and argument for their request?" As I am one of those concerned perhaps I can argue with more vigor than Mr. Galt. Probably you know that on account of the rapidly increasing number of children of kindergarten and primary school age in Peking, both from missionary families and those whom we call community people, a school was organized two years ago. It occupies rented quarters which are not adequate, but must be made to do under the circumstances. Tuition is at present $100.00 Mex. per year for children in the Primary School and $50.00 for those in the Kindergarten. This, in the case of families where there are several children of the Primary or Kindergarten School age, adds very much to the financial burden and with the eternal question of ways and means for a family on a missionary salary it makes it exceedingly difficult to make ends meet. I need hardly tell you that the cost of articles at home have markedly increased. Freight rates have been nearly or quite doubled. Native products such as food, that we get locally have also increased considerably in price. This would be enough to make the question a serious one, but the exchange from gold into silver has, for nearly six months, been such that one's salary has practically been decreased by 14% under the average rate for the last twenty years. You can therefore see how this added expense of tuition for children, which is not provided for in any way by the American Board, cuts into the already depleted family treasury. The school for foreign children at Tungchow does not provide for children of primary and kindergarten age and even if it did, most parents would feel that it was not right to send children of such an age away from home. There will be enough separation later. All that the members of the Peking Station are asking is that the school facilities which one enjoys free at home, be made available here. The School already exists. Families on present missionary salaries at home could not think of sending children to private schools. The only alternative is to teach the children at home. We realize that children so instructed miss the very valuable contact with other children, which is a part of school life. I hope very much that the Prudential Committee may see its way clear to extend to the families resident in Peking the privileges of the Peking Primary School and Kindergarten without private expense.

While I am speaking about salaries I think I should press the matter a little further. This year I am in a somewhat different position from the other members of our Mission in that my salary is being paid by the Medical College and at a flat rate for the whole year and that at a rate of exchange more favorable than that of the present market. For that reason what I have to say does not have any personal bearing. I frankly do not see how, with the marked increased cost of living and the diminished sal-

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CWY-IKL

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Nov. 6, 1916.

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UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA.

November 7, 1916. 19

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

It is a long time since I have written to you. As you know, this year I am the only executive officer of the School, so that I have had considerably more to do in that way than in the past. I had not expected to have any classes this year, but find that I have more than for the last few years.

When Dr. McLean was here it was decided to close our Women's Hospital. It did not seem as though money invested in a radical reorganization and equipment of our Women's Hospital would be well spent and it did not seem fair to our students nor to the patients to keep the Hospital open unless some changes could be made. We were able to make an arrangement with the Women's Hospital of the Methodist Mission to set aside certain wards for the instruction of our students in Gynecology and Obstetrics. It has cost us considerably more in money, but I feel that that money is going to benefit permanently a work that is done in a better way than what we were doing. We are paying nothing to them for the actual instruction of students, but since the staff of the Union Women's Medical College is very much depleted we undertook to teach Pathology and Bacteriology in return. That meant that all of this came on me alone. I have therefore had one class in Bacteriology and one in Pathology this term. That, together with my Dean's work has kept me very busy.

Dr. McLean was here for three or four weeks in August and September. I did not see very much of him and know comparatively little of what plans he has in mind to report to the Board of Trustees. I am not complaining of this, because I understand perfectly that so far as plans for the new School are concerned he has carte blanche. I think that he made a favorable impression here, although I could wish that he had taken the time to meet the leaders in the various missions. I could wish that he had a little more thought for the Christian side of the work. I do not think he will in any sense be unfriendly to it, but I had hoped that the man selected might have some positive influence in that direction. This of course is not meant to be critical and of course will not go further than yourself. It only makes me more anxious than ever that the Mission Boards who are vitally interested in the Christian side of the work should make adequate plans for the equipment and personnel of the religious work of the very highest grade. I have written of this at some length to Dr. Strong who mentioned the matter in a letter to me. He doubtless will show you my letter. Will you not take the initiative in consulting with Drs. North, Brown and Mott regarding

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plans that shall make sure such buildings, equipment and staff for religious work as will insure a strong, attractive presentation of Christianity to our future students? As I have said in Dr. Strong's letter, I am not a member of the Committee which has in charge the Christian work. I feel that they have not seen a large enough vision and that they are tied to the present methods in religious work much as the medical members have been to the medical work. It is in just this last respect that some of them have shown that they are inadequate. It will be nothing short of a calamity if we have second or third rate religious work done here in a first rate medical college. I presume the Board of Trustees will be meeting in January, although I have not heard any date given. After that we are hoping to know more of the plans for the College.

The Board of Managers of the reorganized Peking University have been meeting frequently lately. I do not see any very evident desire on the part of the old Peking University to get the students in Tungchow and Peking together for instruction. Cannot the Board of Trustees instruct the Board of Managers to arrange for this? If the action taken were imperative enough it doubtless could be done, otherwise I fear it means waiting until new buildings are constructed and, to my mind, there is no good excuse for such delay as that. There has been considerable discussion among the Board of Managers as to the amount of land, the purchase of which should be recommended to the Board of Trustees. Several of us have felt that the plans of Dr. Lowry for some eighty acres inside the city are not necessary and that the amount of money required for this would be an altogether disproportionate part of the sum set aside by the three American Missions --- namely, $300,000.00, if that is to be all that is to be invested in the land, buildings and equipment. I understand that there was a meeting of the Board of Trustees in September at which Dr. Lowry was present and I believe he is returning to Peking shortly, so that we are hoping to have word both from you and from him as to what the idea of the Board of Trustees is.

The question of recommendation from the Board of Managers to the Board of Trustees of a nominee for President of the University was discussed at our first meeting, but it afterwards was left in abeyance until some other questions had been discussed. I want to say frankly that I think it would be a tremendous mistake to continue Dr. Lowry in that position. He is already getting well on in years. He has his own very definite ideas as to what he wants to see done and, as you know, is a very stubborn, persistent worker for his own program. The institution that has been developed under him --- that is, the old Peking University, is not, in the minds of men who are competent to judge, one along whose lines a real university should develop. I question whether there is anybody on the field, with the possible exception of Dr. Gamewell (and I am not sure that an exception should be made of him) that is competent to build a real university here, and nothing short of that is going to meet the need of China. I hope I am not a pessimist, but many actions of some of the members of the Board of Managers makes it seem as

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though the institution that would emerge is to be more like one of the little denominational colleges at home whose main argument for existence is that it is "Christian" rather than that it is an educational institution. The Chinese are keen enough to see the difference and while the one may attract a certain number and a certain kind of Christian student it will not meet the need of a more independent type of Christian nor of those young men at present unreached by Christianity who are looking for the best education possible. I am only taking the position in relation to the University that I have on the question of the Medical College --- namely, that we must provide the very best educationally. By so doing we can attract the best men and shall bring them under the Christian influence which always must be present, but which will be most effective as it is exerted in a personal way rather than in an official.

The Board of Managers adopted a motion recently which may have been communicated to the Board of Trustees requesting an educational deputation to visit China, study the conditions and report to the Board of Trustees. This was proposed by Mr. Gleysteen, of the Presbyterian Mission, who is one of the soundest members we have. It met with my heartiest approval. Until some person or persons in touch with the best type of Christian University work at home shall have taken stock of what the present University is and what the needs of the situation are, I do not see how the Board of Trustees can make adequate plans. I do not think that the present faculties of either Peking University or Tungchow, nor the Board of Managers are competent to judge on these questions.

I think I have written you before questioning whether the old charter of Peking University gave to that University the right to confer degrees. They have, of course, given degrees, but so far as I can see neither that charter nor the new one contain any sanction for conferring degrees. This, as I understand it, in the State of New York, is under the Board of Regents of the University of New York. Precisely this question came up when the Harvard Medical School in Shanghai was about to confer its first degrees. It found that although it was chartered in Massachusetts as a corporation, that did not give them a right to confer degrees. This deficiency was corrected by an act of legislature. The Board of Managers here decided rather hastily, it seemed to me, to confer the degrees of the Peking University on graduates, both at Tungchow and Peking. I remember that in a conference with you in Boston when I was on furlough, you mentioned the fact that Fuchow College had conferred degrees directly, whereas their charter required that they be conferred by the Board of Trustees. There are some of these matters which should be looked into. Will you not make an inquiry through the proper channels as to whether the new Peking University has the authority from the State of New York to confer degrees?

Mrs. Young joins me in kindest regards,

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CWY-IKL

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C. W. Y. C W Young

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Peking

Nov. 1, 1916.

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UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA.

May 25, 1917. 19

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Dr. James L. Barton,
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I wish to thank you very much for your good letter of April 21st which came by the same mail as one from Dr. McLean informing me of my appointment as Assistant in Medicine in the College. That was all that he wrote. There were other letters to Mr. Greene both from Dr. McLean and Dr. Buttrick, but these were forwarded to Mr. Greene, who is away at this time.

I have not yet seen the minutes of the Board of Trustees' meeting. What you write of the action of the Trustees in voting to employ Mr. Mills as Director of Religious Work among the students of the College is very interesting and satisfactory. It places the religious work in the School and Hospital where many of us felt it should be --- that is, an integral part of the School under the direction of one who stands in the same relation to the authorities of the School as other members of the staff. Unfortunately, Mr. Mills is not available for this position. Soon after Mr. Greene telegraphed to New York on the subject Mr. Mills told the Committee that he did not see his way clear to accept the call. I am very sorry that such is the case because Mr. Mills is just the kind of a man who would make a great success both of the work among the students and in the Hospital. He is at the present time in charge of all the student work of the Young Men's Christian Association in Peking. He has very high ideals and a good training for the social aspect of Christian work. As soon as the Medical Evangelistic Committee, which is composed of representatives from the London Mission, the Presbyterian Mission, Methodist Mission and the American Board, knew that Mr. Mills was not available they endeavored to get the services of Mr. Magill, who is Y.M.C.A. Secretary at Kirin, Manchuria. Mr. Magill did not feel that he could sever his connection with the Y.M.C.A., at least at the present time. The Young Men's Christian Association here and in Shanghai have been helpful in trying to suggest men already on the field who might be available for this position. You will understand that it is not easy to find such a man. Successful workers are in great demand and there are not nearly enough of them for the openings. They suggested

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PEKING, CHINA.

the name of a Mr. Baker, a graduate of the University of California, who has been a Y.M.C.A. teacher in Tientsin and is just finishing his term of service. He seems to be a bright, earnest young man, who might develop into what is required, but he has neither had previous training nor experience in the kind of work for which we are seeking a man. The religious work of the College and Hospital, especially the latter, has suffered considerably during the past year on account of having no one who could devote his time to its oversight. The staff of the College and Hospital at the present time is small and the work more exacting than ever, so that it is out of the question at the present time for the staff to devote any considerable amount of time to its supervision.

Before it was known that the Board of Trustees of the Medical College would assume any responsibility in the matter of religious work, arrangements were practically completed inviting Mr. Baker to take the position of Religious Work Director for one year, with the question of reappointment open at the end of that period. Last Wednesday night the Medical Evangelistic Committee met and decided to call Mr. Baker for that period. This was with the knowledge of the information you sent in your letter, but with the feeling that it is imperative that someone should have oversight of the work until either Mr. Baker's appointment is confirmed by the Trustees or a suitable man is found by them for the work. In the latter case, if he were to come from home he would have no Chinese and it is quite possible that Mr. Baker's services would be required until the new Director could get sufficient Chinese to be able to start work. He will be engaged with the understanding that it is possible that other arrangements may be made during the year, but that satisfactory adjustment will be attempted, if such is the case.

I have just written a letter to Mr. McCann. I suddenly realized, after both the Chihli District meeting and the Annual meeting had taken place, that no estimate had been presented for the American Board's share in the work of this Medical Evangelistic Committee. The proposal of this estimate should have been made by Dr. Ingram who, with Pastor Li are the American Board's representatives on the Committee. I am a member representing the Medical College. The present appropriation, which was paid to the Treasurer last autumn, was for the year July 1, 1916

to June 30, 1917. Any estimate put in this year's budget of the Mission would be available only after January 1, 1918. I have written to Mr. McCann asking him if there is any method by which this can be made an emergency request to the American Board. I wish to state clearly that on account of not having a Director last year the entire sum budgeted will not have been used by June 30th, but more funds will be necessary before the end of the year. The Presbyterian Mission has thus far not appropriated anything; they have dallied over the question in a way that has been very disheartening. They think now that they will be able to get an appropriation this autumn. I cannot understand their attitude in the matter. During the last year alone they have saved nearly $2,000 gold on Dr. Dilley's personal salary, so that their excuse that they have no money does not seem to carry much conviction. Can you not speak to Dr. Brown about the matter sometime when you are in New York?

At the present time there are three Chinese evangelists who are doing preaching in the Hospital and Dispensary and using a considerable part of their time in trying to follow up discharged patients and get them in touch with the Churches in their neighborhoods. There are also sundry expenses in connection with the work. From this you will see that even if the Board of Trustees of the College assumes the support of the Director of Religious Work there will still be some funds necessary for the expenses I have just noted. I should hope that the Trustees would be willing to appropriate the small sum that is necessary for these also, but until that is done we will have to look to the Missions. For these reasons I hope that the American Board and the other Missions concerned will make their appropriations for the year 1917-18.

I am much gratified to hear that Dr. McLean has been appointed an honorary member of the Presbyterian Board and that all the members of the staff who are willing, will accept like appointments in some Mission operating in China. This certainly gives the Christian stamp to the institution and will answer criticisms that have been made by some who have not been very friendly to the Rockefeller Foundation.

Mr. Hawkins, of the London Mission, has not yet reached Peking, although I understand he reached Shanghai a week or more ago.

Union Medical College
PEKING, CHINA.

The next day after receiving your letter I had one from Dr. Galt giving the gist of part of your letter to him in regard to the further purchase of land for Peking University. That was the first I had heard of the telegram which was sent. Afterward I heard from a member of the Property Committee that they knew of this, but that Dr. Lowry had said in the meeting of the Property Committee, at which the receipt of the telegram was reported, that he assumed that this would not interfere with the purchase of land at present under consideration. I can report this, as I say, only second-handed, but it sounds quite characteristic. There will be a meeting of the Board of Managers next Monday, at which I intend to make inquiries, if the matter is not mentioned, and do my best to insist that the cablegram meant just what it said, that no more land was to be bought until instructions had been received from the Trustees.

I wish to speak also on the matter of conferring degrees by the University. I have already written to you on the subject, but in your answer you said that you would investigate the question of the authority of the new University to confer degrees. So far as I know, no communication on that subject has been received by the Board of Managers. A joint commencement of the departments at Peking and T'ungchow is being planned and it is proposed to confer on all graduates this year the degree of the new University. In the first place, so far as I know, the University has no charter from the State of New York authorizing them to confer degrees, but the answer of the authorities of the old University is that they understand that their old charter gave them that authority and their power to do so has never been questioned. That, to my mind, is not a satisfactory answer, but it seems to be sufficient for most of the Board of Managers. Even though the present charter did confer that right, the Board of Trustees has never given the authority to anyone here on the field to confer degrees. It is in matters of this kind that I feel that things are being rushed altogether too fast and that the Board of Managers are placing themselves in what may prove a very embarrassing position. As I have said before, I dislike being one who continually brings up these unpleasant matters and who seems to be working against the development of the University. I very much wish that there could be a deputation out from home who could set some of these things right, or lead the Board of Trustees to do so.

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE
PEKING, CHINA.

DEAN'S OFFICE

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA.

Dr. James L. Barton -5- May 25, 1917. 19

I enclose a copy of an order recently issued by the Board of Education on the subject of registration of colleges and universities established by private individuals --- that is, not Government institutions. It seems to open the way for Government registration for all these schools, and at the present time sentiment is such that it should be comparatively easy to accomplish this. I do not know that Peking University has reached such a stage of development that this is desirable. You will be interested to note that the number of years in the "University Preparatory School" is reduced from two or three to "One or more," and the course in the University itself from four to "Three or more." This would make possible the classification of a college offering a four years' course after a middle school as a university. The Peking University has planned its courses on the previous regulations of the Board of Education. I am inclined to think that this should not be changed. It means that students enter the professional courses after completing what some universities at home call the junior colleges and I think that such preparation is needed.

I wish to thank you again for your kindness in writing to me when I know your hands are more than full with many duties. Mrs. Young joins with me in heartiest regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles W. Young

CWY-IKL

Peking, May 25, 1917

Stump

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DEAN'S OFFICE

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA.

REC'D DEC 5 1917

October 29, 1917. 19

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

in Peking

Dear Dr. Strong:-

Your letter of July 20th came some time ago. In due time I received from Mr. McCann official notice of the action of the Prudential Committee authorizing the use of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for religious work for the remainder of this year. As you know, the Board of Trustees of the Medical College has taken over the support of the Director of Religious Work and we have forwarded, through Mr. Greene, a budget covering the other expenses connected with the Religious Work such as evangelists' salaries and various sundries for the current year. We hope that the China Medical Board will appropriate this budget, in which case, the balances of the sums appropriated by the various missions over and above the actual expenditure up to June 30, 1917, will be refunded to the missions. If and when the word comes as to the appropriation of this budget I will write you as well as Mr. McCann. It is a source of great satisfaction to me to know that the Board of Trustees has taken over the support of the Director of Religious Work as it places this work on the same basis as the other work in the College and must make the religious work appear to the students to be of dignity and importance. It will be of interest to you to know that the two teachers sent out to the Pre-Medical School this year are both men of fine Christian character and are taking their turns along with the rest of us in leading chapel exercises. This will help to reassure those who have been a bit timorous as to the religious atmosphere of the future college. Most of the new students are also either Christian men or have previously been in Christian schools.

Your letter asked especially that some account be sent you of the opening of the College this autumn. As a matter of fact, there was nothing formal in this. As you know, only the Pre-Medical School began classes. In these classes are eight students coming from various places as far south as Amoy. The number of students may seem small to some, but I am very well satisfied in view of the fact that we did not put out the announcements until well along in May. Next year a three year pre-medical course will be established instead of the present two year. It may be of interest to note that Carrington Goodrich, son of Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich, is giving us part time in teaching English.

Of more interest than the opening of the school, so far as formal exercises are concerned, was the laying of the corner stone

time ago.

of the Anatomy Building of the new Medical College. Dr. McLean, Executive Head of the new Medical College, was here. We were especially fortunate also in the presence of the American Red Cross deputation to Russia headed by Dr. Frank Billings, Professor of Medicine and Dean of Rush Medical College, Chicago. As Dr. McLean is a graduate of Rush Medical College it was especially fitting that Dr. Billings should be here and should speak at the corner stone laying. I am enclosing an account of the exercises from the Peking Gazette, of the day following and as this account is fairly full, I need not add anything to it. I am sending you four photographs which will be of interest in this connection. Three of them were taken on the day of the corner stone laying and the fourth is a photograph of the Architect's drawing showing a perspective view of the new College and Hospital.

It is more than a month since the corner stone was laid. The delay in getting this account to you is due to the Tientsin Flood. You doubtless have had letters from Tehchow and Tientsin concerning the flooding of the premises at these two places; in fact the condition at Hsiku, in Tientsin, was not made worse by this second flood. They were driven out by the high water a month or six weeks earlier. I was called down to Tientsin early in October by the Tientsin Christian Flood Relief Committee which was endeavoring to organize medical work in connection with the refugees. I shall not go into details as to the situation except to say that there are probably 120,000 people from the suburbs of Tientsin out of their homes due to the flood. About half of these are crowded into the homes of friends and relatives and the remainder in temporary refuge camps. At first they occupied theatres, guild halls, temple courts and numerous buildings that could be found as well as mat shelters along the dykes and roads. The sanitary conditions were very bad and the officials did not have sufficient staff or organization to cope with it intelligently. I spent two weeks trying to organize the Christian forces and outline a plan which was submitted to Mr. Hsiung Hsi Ling. The latter has been appointed by the Central Government to be Director of River Conservancy and Flood Relief. He has appointed Dr. S. P. Chen, who has been in charge of the Government Isolation Hospital here, as the Director of Public Health Work in connection with the flooded districts. Dr. Chen is a very able Chinese trained in England and well fitted for the work for which he has been appointed.

I do not know how much word you have had as to the flood in general. It has been estimated that the flooded area covers 15,000 square miles, mostly in the Province of Chihli. If this is true, probably between one and two million people are flooded

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out of their homes. As it is already getting cold, the amount of suffering is going to be very great. Mr. Stelle went out to investigate conditions in the southern part of the Peking field which is affected and while I have not seen him personally, I understand that he reports conditions desperate. Mr. Frame is at present out investigating conditions over a larger field. The American Red Cross Society sent out $200.000.00 which is being administered under a committee of which Dr. Reinsch, American Minister to China, is Chairman and Mr. R. S. Greene, Resident Director of the China Medical Board, is Vice Chairman. Under them a number of missionaries are now making a rapid survey of the field to find the area involved and the condition of the people in this area. The Chinese Government is also appropriating money and planning both immediate relief of sufferers and extensive public works for river conservancy. Mission work is dislocated in Tehchow, Tientsin and in parts of the Peking station fields. I understand that the area in the Tehchow field is not very great, although it does take in the Mission compound at Tehchow and has there done considerable damage. While it is too early to say definitely, I am inclined to risk the prediction that before next summer much of the routine mission work will have to be set aside for relief work and that in spite of what can be done this winter, there will be a tremendous amount of suffering, especially in the country districts. I am enclosing a clipping from the paper of the same day as that giving the account of the corner stone laying, that is September 25th, which shows the way things were going in Tientsin at that time.

The attitude of Mr. Hsiung, the Director of Flood Relief, toward the Christian Church has been very encouraging. Already he has appropriated money enabling the Tientsin Christian Union Flood Relief Committee to do some of the work they had planned and he has been expecially anxious that they should establish homes where children, especially girls, who otherwise would be sold, can be taken care of. While this catastrophe is going to bring much suffering, it is also a tremendous opportunity for the Christian Church to show the spirit of the good Samaritan and will doubtless be another step in the spreading of Christianity throughout this region in the same way that the famine of 1873 was.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles W. Young

CWY-IKL

2 enclosures.

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DEAN'S OFFICE

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA.

REC'D DEC 13 1917

November 14, 1917. 19

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I have a letter from Mr. Porter, Secretary for the North China Mission, asking that I write you reinforcing his request for the finding of someone to maintain the medical work at Tungchow while Dr. Love is on furlough. I am very glad to do this, and in no perfunctory way. As a general principle of business management, the old method of closing a hospital or continuing it under the care of incompetent assistants, is open to very serious criticism. It would be very disastrous to the welfare of the hospital at Tungchow, which is just getting on its feet and is really now worthy of being called a hospital, if it were to be left in charge of anyone who would allow it to deteriorate. This is especially true in view of what has been done for it by Mr. Greene, of the China Medical Board. I am sure it would damage the American Board in his eyes if, after the hospital has been placed on a fair footing, it was either closed or allowed to deteriorate for a year. Mr. Porter says that he has already written you concerning the possibility of securing Dr. Wm. L. Hall, formerly of our Shansi Mission, more recently in private practice in Spokane, and at present filling a temporary position in the Friends' Mission at Suining, Szechwan. I showed to Miss Miner Mr. Porter's letter and a copy of Dr. Hall's letter which Mr. Porter has sent you. She says that she remembers Dr. Hall when he was out here and that when she was at home she inquired about his standing in Spokane. The reports were all favorable to him. It would therefore seem to me that if Dr. Hall's services could be secured, this is a very happy solution of the problem.

The question raised by Dr. Hall as to the length of his service with the Mission is, however, not so easily answered. While we cannot see all the future, I have no reason to believe that Dr. Love will not return to the Tungchow work when they come back from furlough in the autumn of 1919. That would only give Dr. Hall one year's work at Tungchow. With the exception of Lintsing, I do not think of any place in the Mission that will be lacking a physician. That does not mean that there are not other

DEANS OFFICE

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE
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stations that want doctors, but I am speaking of maintaining present work. As you probably know, Dr. Susan Tallmon Sargent is planning to return to America next summer. That will leave Lintsing without a physician. I am not in close enough touch with the people at Lintsing to know whether they have any plans for filling that vacancy. I realize that the American Board has not seen its way to take up the support of a physician at Lintsing, especially in view of the other expenses that would be involved in the proper development of a hospital and medical work there. I agree myself with the Prudential Committee in the view that it is better to leave the place vacant rather than to support a man without giving him the necessary equipment for doing good work. On the other hand, there is the new hospital at Lintsing which will be left unsupplied, so far as I know, after Dr. Sargent's departure. If the American Board has any idea of continuing the medical work in Lintsing, it is possible that Dr. Hall could be used for one or more years after he finishes at Tungchow, while the Board is seeking a man for Lintsing. I never have seen the hospital nor the medical work at Lintsing and I therefore hesitate to make any specific recommendations on this matter. I have no doubt that the field is large and needy, but realizing as I do the investment necessary for adequate medical work I do not wish to press the matter unless the Board can see its way to go in for something really good.

These last remarks are somewhat aside from the main matter about which I started to write --- namely, the supply at Tungchow. I wish to urge again very strongly that Dr. Hall, or some other competent American physician, be secured to continue the medical work at Tungchow during Dr. Love's furlough. As you realize, this is all the more important in view of the continuance of the College at Tungchow for the present and the presence of the school for missionary children there.

With regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

Charles W. Young

CWY-IKL

Peking

Nov. 14, 1917.

MAR 29 1918

Taiyuanfu, Shansi,
February 22, 1918.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I presume this letter will not be the first that you have received about the plague outbreak in Shansi. I remember with due humility that I am near the prize publicity station of the North China Mission, Fenchow and doubtless they have sent you several reams on the subject. Nevertheless you may be willing to read a few lines from a member of the uncommunicative Peking station who is far from home.

Pneumonic plague broke out at some unknown place at an unknown date in Mongolia, west of northern Shansi. It was probably late in November for early in December, Mr. Greene had a telegram in the routine of his flood relief work saying that an epidemic had appeared near Patsebolong Mongolia and was spreading rapidly. Within a fortnight it had moved along the great caravan and trade route into Shansi, and appeals for help came from the China Inland and Scandinavian missionaries in that region. Late in December, Dr. Lewis of the Presbyterian Mission at Paotingfu together with Dr. Eckfelt of the Union Medical College Hospital went to investigate expecting to go at least as far as Saratsi. When they got to Suiyuan, which is the seat of the Tartar General in control of that territory, they were obstructed. This man said there was no plague and strongly intimated that these doctors were not desired there. They had no choice but to return to the end of the railway retracing several days journey. In the three days since they had been over the road in the other direction, the plague had spread along this trade route and to the surrounding villages. Meantime the traffic on that railway has been stopped and Dr. Wu Lien-teh who was prominent in the suppression of the Manchurian epidemic was sent by the government. He also was unable to do anything on account of the obstruction of officials and local inhabitants. The central government slowly became arroused and appointed a High Commissioner on Plague Prevention, General Chiang Ch'ao-tsung, formerly head of the gendarmerie in Peking. In seeking doctors to help the government approached the Union Medical College as it had seven years ago at the time of the Manchurian epidemic. Three doctors offered themselves, Dr. Smyly, Dr. Chang and myself. At that time Gen. Chiang was going on an inspection tour to Tatung and Fengchen on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway of which I have spoken. This was important as Peking is only thirteen hours by rail from the end of the line and the terminus, Fengchen was already infected. Gen. Chiang wished the three of us to accompanyhim on this tour in company with the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the South Manchurian Railway, Dr. Tsurumi, whom the Japanese Legation had brought from Dalny, as well as Maj. Kosugi, Physician of the Japanese Legation.

I had been invited by the physicians of the legations in Peking who had organized a Legations Health Board, to act as advisor as at the present time there is in Peking no legation physician who was there seven years ago. It was evident to this Health Board that the Chinese Government was concentrating its attention on the north-east front of the advance of the disease, and neglecting another and almost as important one. There are several large roads leading from

Rec'd Nov. 14, 1918

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Pneumonic plague broke out at some unknown place at an unknown date in Mongolia, west of northern Shansi. It was probably late in November for early in December, Mr. Greene had a telegram in the routine of his flood relief work saying that an epidemic had appeared near Pataobolong Mongolia and was spreading rapidly. Within a fortnight it had moved along the great caravan and trade route into Shansi, and appeals for help came from the China Inland and Scandinavian missionaries in that region. Late in December, Dr. Lewis of the Presbyterian Mission at Paotingfu together with Dr. Kerfoit of the Union Medical College Hospital went to investigate expecting to go as least as far as Saratsi. When they got to Suiyuan, which is the seat of the Tartar General in control of that territory, they were obstructed. This man said there was no plague and strongly intimated that these doctors were not desired there. They had no choice but to return to the end of the railway retracing several days journey. In the three days since they had been over the road in the other direction, the plague had spread along this trade route and to the surrounding villages. Meantime the traffic on that railway has been stopped and Dr. Wu Lien-teh who was prominent in the suppression of the Manchurian epidemic was sent by the government. He also was unable to do anything on account of the obstruction of officials and local inhabitants. The central government slowly became aroused and appointed a High Commissioner on Plague Prevention, General Chiang Ch'ao-tsung, formerly head of the gendarmerie in Peking. In seeking doctors to help the government approached the Union Medical College as it had seven years ago at the time of the Manchurian epidemic. Three doctors offered themselves, Dr. Smith, Dr. Chang and myself. At that time Gen. Chiang was going on an inspection tour to Tatung and Fengchen on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway of which I have spoken. This was important as Peking is only thirteen hours by rail from the end of the line and the terminus, Fengchen was already infected. Gen. Chiang wished the three of us to accompany him on this tour in company with the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the South Manchurian Railway, Dr. Tsurumi, whom the Japanese Legation had brought from Dalny, as well as Maj. Kosugi, Physician of the Japanese Legation.

I had been invited by the physicians of the legations in Peking who had organized a Legations Health Board, to act as advisor as at the present time there is in Peking no legation physician who was there seven years ago. It was evident to this Health Board that the Chinese Government was concentrating its attention on the north-east front of the advance of the disease, and neglecting another and almost as important one. There are several large roads leading from

the infected region onto the populous Shansi plain. Near the northern end of this plain is the capital of Shansi, Taiyuanfu. This city will be remembered as the scene of many of the martyrdoms in the Boxer Outbreak in 1900. I remembered it also as I was here in December 1911 on Red Cross work after the Battle of Niangtzukuan during the Revolution. I had been in touch with Dr.Edwards of the English Baptist Mission here since we had heard of the outbreak to the north, but we were able to give him the news rather than he, to us. When the disease spread south into the jurisdiction of the governor of Shansi, he wished to send Dr. Edwards and other foreign doctors up there, but it soon became evident that the epidemic was sweeping like a forest fire southward and that to go there was to leap into the midst of the conflagration. Already the Legation Health Board had urged the Chinese Government to stop all southward traffic through the arm of the Great Wall that runs transversely across between the northern and central thirds of the province. Neither the central nor Shansi provincial authorities were sufficiently aroused at the time to take the warning while it was yet time. Before they acted the disease was already "inside the wall". Dr. Edwards and others were able to persuade Gov. Yen who is an intelligent and progressive man, to close these passes and them the doctors began to call for reinforcements. They telegraphedto Peking where they evidently think that the doctors stand idle on every street corner waiting for something to do. Until the passes were closed, we refused to send anyone, as it would be another instance of leaping into the midst of the fire, but when we got a telegram that the passes were closed and the governor willing to do anything asked of him, and also that no one in the province had had any experience with plague and that they wanted someone of that kind to come and help them with the organization of the work, it sounded like a call to me. As I have said Gen. Chiang wanted me to go north with him, but I knew that meant travelling by special train and sitting and talking while the disease was spreading, so I tried to persuade the general to release me for the work at Taiyuanfu. He was unwilling at first, but later agreed and he and the Minister of the Interior gave me a very nice letter to the Governor of Shansi and also telegraphed him of my coming. I therefore had the best possible introduction and was able to see the governor immediately after my arrival. He was very cordial and asked me how long I could stay. I frankly told him that depended on him. If he was going into the work whole heartedly, I would stay as long as possible, but if there was obstruction or halfhearted cooperation, I would go back very soon as I had left important work in Peking. He said that he would back us up in any necessary measures and he has kept his word. At first until we got started, there were some matters that required explanation and insistance but he certainly had "played the game". I found a Shansi Provincial Plague Prevention Bureau already organized. The Chief Medical Officer was the head assistant in the English Baptist Hospital at the time of my visit during the revolution and so I had the advantage of previous acquaintance. I had also been able to help him buy some anti-plague supplies in Peking a few days previous to my coming. There had been apparently been some jealousy on the part of this Bureau toward the medical missionaries. I think they feared that they were going to be shoved into the background and lose the glory as well as the authority they felt should be theirs. The Director is Mr. Nan, Chief of the Provincial Police and therefore a man already familiar with the whole province and with his hand on police everywhere. It was soon made clear to the Plague Prevention Bureau that nobody wanted to diminish their authority, that we wished to work through them and with them, As we became better acquainted, they began to melt and we have

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must return to their local work. We are hoping to enlist the help of men from a greater distance but with these in charge of the flood relief also searching for helpers, the available men are nearly all at work.

As this letter is plague from start to finish I shall not say any thing about local affairs in Peking. As a matter of fact I have been thinking plague so continuously for the part month and more that I have almost forgotten that there is a Peking - - - though I not forgotten four people that live there.

Please give my warmest regards to Dr. Barton.

Cordially yours,

Charles W. Young

Passed

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Peking

Feb. 2, 1918.

REC'D SEP 18 1918
DEAN'S OFFICE

678

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE
PEKING, CHINA.

1527 Eutaw Place,
Baltimore, Md.
Sept. 16, 1918 19

19

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street, Boston,

My dear Dr. Barton:-

We arrived here last Wednesday the eleventh and have been searching unsuccessfully to find some place to live ever since. I have written to Dr. Buttrick asking whether he will be in New York the latter part of this week or the first of next as I wish to see him before settling down to work. I should also like to see you to chat over the situation in Peking both regarding the medical college and the Peking University. If you will be in Boston during the next two weeks, I wish you would give me a line to that effect and I will run up to Boston from New York. The above address will reach me and I will let you and Mr. Hosmer know our permanent address as soon as we have one.

Mrs. Young joins with me in regards.

Faithfully yours,

Charles W. Young

Sept. 18, 1918.

REC'D OCT 7 1918

DEAN'S OFFICE

679

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA.

1527 Eutaw Place,
Baltimore, Md.
October 3, 1918. 19

8

Herbert E.B. Case,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Case:-

Before I had time to receive your letter of the 19 th of September, I had a telegram from New York asking me to come there immediately and I spent one day there returning here immediately. I therefore did not go to Boston as I thought I might. I have started work in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, assisting in the Medical Bacteriological Loboratory and in the course in Clinical Microscopy. The influenza is on us, though not as seriously as the papers seem to indicate it is in New England. Nevertheless the depleted staff here is busy all day and much of the night with the work connected with it. This is especially true of the Medical Bacteriological Laboratory. Under the circumstances I do not see how I can get away for the Board meeting at Hartford. This is a great disappointment to me, though I know the few words I might have to say will not be missed. I do not know when I shall be getting to Boston, but certainly hope to some time this year.

Cordially yours,

Charles W. Young

Address after October 10th, 706 Gladstone Ave., Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

Rec'd Oct. 5, 1918.